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Yorkshire Notes and Queries,

WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED

Yorkshire Folk-Lore Journal.

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90 ILLUSTRATIONS.

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EDITED BY J. HORSFALL TURNER,
Idel, Bradford.

VOL. II.

Printed for the Editor

BY T. HARRISON AND SONS, QUEEN STREET, BINGLEY.

1890.

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Keighley 15-2 (2005)
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Yorkshire Notes and Queries,

WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED

Yorkshire Folk-Lore Journal.

BURNING A WOMAN TO DEATH.—The GENERAL GAOL DELIVERY of our Lord the King, of his County of *York*, held at the Castle of *York*, 9 March, 16 Geo. III. [1775] before Sir Henry Gould, Knight, John Aspinall, Esq., &c, Giles Earle, Esq., High Sheriff.

Elizabeth Boardingham, late wife of John Boardingham, guilty Petty Treason. To be drawn upon a hurdle to the place of execution on Wednesday next, the 20th day of this instant *March*, and there to be burned with fire until dead.*

Thomas Aikney, Guilty Murder. To be hanged on Wednesday next, 20 March, and his body to be afterwards dissected and anatomized.

Robert Iredale, Guilty High Treason in having in his dwelling house a dye for coining a guinea. To be drawn on a hurdle to the place of execution, and there hanged.

William Allison, Stealing a bill of exchange out of a post letter. To be hanged.

John Whiteley, *Edward Wilson*, Horse Stealing. Reprieved.

James Lawton, *Benjamin Collitt*, *John Smith*, Sheep Stealing. Reprieved.

John Granger, Grand Larceny. Reprieved.

Lawrence Hartley, Manslaughter. Burnt in the hand and imprisoned a year in *York Castle*.

William Fawcett, Grand Larceny. Burnt in the hand, and imprisoned, with hard labour, a year in *Wakefield Gaol*.

Elizabeth Harrison, *William Clark*, Grand Larceny. Burnt in the hand, and imprisoned in *Wakefield Gaol*, the House of Correction, for 9 months.

William Smith, *William Todd*, *Isaac Thompson*, *John Muers*, Grand Larceny, Burnt in hand and imprisoned 6 months in *Thirsk Gaol*. &c. &c.

FLETCHER RIGGE, Clerk of the Assizes.

The above is copied from a printed folio page, addressed to Mr. Waugh, Keeper of the House of Correction, who held the post from 1766 to 1794, when his son Benjamin W. succeeded.

CRIME.—The following particulars are taken from a 4to pamphlet, 4 pages, two being blank; E. Waller, printer, *Wakefield*.

A COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the NUMBER of CRIMINAL OFFENDERS committed to the several gaols in England and Wales,

* The last case of burning to death probably.

for Trial in the years 1805 and 1806, together with their Crimes, Sentences, &c.

Committed—Males		3267 (1805)	3120 (1806).		
Females		1338	1226	1805.	1806.
<i>Crimes.</i>					
Sedition	4	0
Murder	26	24
Females, (infant murders)	27	36
Manslaughter	56	57
Cutting and Maiming	21	8
Shooting at persons	14	7
Piracy	7	3
Sodomy and unnatural crimes	15	42
Obtaining property by threatening to charge the persons with unnatural crime	0	2
Rape	38	48
Coining	15	10
Uttering bad money	108	84
Forgery	36	34
„ Bank Notes	28	15
Personating Seamen to get Prize Money	0	8
Arson	13	7
Burglary	136	124
Highway Robbery	63	52
Stealing Horses	65	53
Stealing Sheep	71	60
Stealing Cows, Pigs, &c.	38	49
Larceny	3555	3386
Receiving Stolen Goods	137	110
Fraud	94	94
Bigamy	23	22
Returning from Transportation	15	11
				<hr/> 4605	<hr/> 4346
<i>Sentences.</i>				1805.	1806.
Death [see under <i>Executed.</i> —Ed.]	350	325
Transportation, 14 years	34	26
7 years	561	496
Imprisoned, (whipped, pilloried,) 4 years	1	0
„ „ „ 3 years	4	4
„ „ „ 2 years	123	100
„ „ „ 6 months to 1 year	333	294
„ „ „ 6 m. and under	1219	1158
Whipping and Fine	105	81
Acquitted	1092	1065
Discharged, No Bill	730	766
„ to serve in Army or Navy	53	31
Executed:	68	57

				Male	Fem.	Male	Fem.
Murder	...	...	...	5	3	5	0
„ of Infants	...	...	...	0	2	0	0
Cutting, Maiming	...	...	...	1	0	2	0
Shooting at Persons	...	...	...	1	0	3	0
Sodomy	...	...	...	0	0	6	0
Rape	...	...	...	0	0	2	0
Obtaining property by threatening a charge of Sodomy	...	...	}	0	0	2	0
Forgery	...	...		6	0	11	0
„ Bank Notes	...	...	...	6	1	0	0
Penonating Seamen for Prize Money	...	...	...	0	0	2	0
Coining	...	...	...	3	0	3	1
Arson	...	...	...	2	0	0	0
Burglary	...	...	...	15	0	6	0
Stealing in House	...	...	...	3	0	1	1
Highway Robbery	...	...	...	4	0	3	0
Horse Stealing	...	...	...	7	0	4	0
Sheep	„	...	...	5	0	3	0
Cattle	„	...	...	0	0	1	0
Returning from Transportation	...	...	...	0	0	1	0
				68		57	

Committed in each County—

Yorkshire 1805, 181 males, 64 females.
 „ 1806, 159 „ 54 „

—o—

AN ACCOUNT* of the NUMBER of BROAD CLOTHS, MILLED at the several FULLING MILLS in the WEST-RIDING of the COUNTY of YORK, from the 24th of June, 1725, (the Commencement of the Act) to the 12th of March, 1726, and thence annually, distinguishing each year; and of the NARROW CLOTHS, from the 1st of August, 1737, (the Commencement of the Act) to the 20th of January, 1738, and thence annually, distinguishing each year; likewise the NUMBER of YARDS in LENGTH, made each year, from Easter Sessions, 1768.

Years.	Broads.	Narrows.	Years.	Broads.	Narrows.
1726	26671		1748	60765	68080
7	28990		9	60705½	68889
8	25223½		1750	60447½	78115
9	29643		1	60964	74022
1730	31579½		2	60724	72442
1	35563		3	55358	71618
2	35548½		4	56070½	72394
3	34620		5	57125	76295
4	31123		6	33590½	79318
5	31744½		7	55777½	77097

* From effects of John Armytage, Esq., J.P., (died 24 May, 1836).

Years.	Broads.	Narrows.	Years.	Broads.	Narrows.
1736	38899		1758	60396	66396
7	42256		9	51877 $\frac{1}{2}$	65513
8	42404	14494	1760	49362 $\frac{1}{2}$	69573
9	43086 $\frac{3}{4}$	58848	1	48944	75468
1740	41441	58620	2	48621	72946
1	46364	61196	3	48038 $\frac{1}{4}$	72096
2	44954	62804	4	54916	79458
3	45178 $\frac{1}{2}$	63545	5	54660	77419
4	54627 $\frac{1}{2}$	63065	6	72575 $\frac{1}{2}$	78893
5	50453	63423	7	102428	78819
6	56637	68775	8	90036	74480
7	62480	68374			

	Broads.		Narrows.	
	Pieces.	Yards.	Pieces.	Yards.
1769	92522	2771667 $\frac{3}{4}$	87762	2144019
1770	93075	2717105	85376	2255625
1	92782	2966224 $\frac{1}{2}$	89920	2235625
2	112370	3223913 $\frac{3}{4}$	95539	2377517 $\frac{1}{2}$
3	120245	3635612 $\frac{1}{4}$	89874 $\frac{1}{2}$	2306235
4	87201	2587364 $\frac{3}{4}$	88323	2133583
5	95878	2841213	96794	2441007
6	99733	2975389	99586	2488140 $\frac{1}{2}$
7	107750	3153891	95786	2601583
8	132506	3795990	101629	2746712
9	110942	3427150	93143	2659650
1780	94625	2802671	87309	2571324
1	102018	3099127	98721	2671397
2	112470	4458405	97743	2598751
3	131092	4563376	108641	3292002
4	138023	4094335	115500	3356648
5	157275	4844855	116036	3409278
6	158792	4934975	123025	3536889
7	155748	4850882	128740	4058157
8	139406	4244322	132143	4248303
9	154134	4716460	145495	4409973
1790	172588	5151677	140407	4582122
1	187569	5815079	154373	4797594
2	214851	6760728	190468	5531698
3	190332	6054946	150666	4783722
4	190988	6067208	130403	4634258
5	250993	7759907	155087	5172511
6	246770	7830536	152594	5245704
7	229292	7235038	156709	5503648
8	224159	7134144	148566	5180313
9	272755	8806688	180168	6377277
1800	285851	9263966	169262	6014420
1	264082	8699242	137231	4833534

	Broad.		Narrows.	
	Pieces.	Yards.	Pieces.	Yards.
2	265660	8686046	137016	5023754
3	266785	8942798	139575	5023996
4	298178	9987255	150010	5440179
5	300237	10079256	165847	6193317
6	290269	9561178	175334	6430101
7	262024	8422143	161816	5931253
8	279859	9050970	144622	5309007
9	311239	9826048	151911	5951762
1810	273664	8671042	158252	6180811
1	269892	8535559	141809	5715534
2	316431	9949419	136863	5117209
3	369890	11702837	142863	5615755

From 1814 to 1835 are left blank, so the folio sheet was evidently printed in 1814.

WAKEFIELD PRISON.—The exact date at which this Prison was built is not known, but it is clear that there was no Prison at Wakefield before the year 1595 from the following extract from the Will, dated 16th December, 1594, of Mr. George Savil, of Wakefield, which was proved at York, on the 17th February in the following year (viz., 1595)—“Also I give twentie poundes “for and towards the Buildinge of an House of Correction “within Seaven Miles of Wakefield, for the settinge of the poore “on worke or towards a starte for the Keepinge of them in “worke accordinge to the statute, if so be there be any such “house builded within the space of two yeres next after my de- “cease, and if there be not, then this bequest utterlie to be void.”

In 1597, by the Act 39 Elizabeth, cap. 4 and 5, Justices of the Peace were required to provide Houses of Correction in the districts within their Jurisdiction, and it is probable that the erection of the Prison was commenced about this time, as we find in Whitaker's “Loidis et Elmete,” page 228, that on the examination, before Sir John Saville, of Walter Calverley, of Calverley, on the 24th April, 1605, for the murder of his two sons, “he was committed to one ‘Maister Key's House,’ a gaile but lately built up in Wakefield, for at this time the infection of the plague was violent in Yorke.” It may fairly be presumed from Whitaker's note above quoted, that “Master Key” was the first Governor of the Prison. When he resigned, it is not known, but we find that at the Quarter Sessions held in April, 1641, Thomas Somester, who was then upwards of 80 years of age, resigned his office as Governor, and it is evident from the wording of the record of his resignation, that he had held his office for a considerable period; it may therefore be assumed that he was the immediate successor of “Maister Key.” From this time onward we have a complete list of the several Governors.

NAME OF GOVERNOR.	Date of Appointment.	Authority by which appointed.	Date of Retirement or Death.	REMARKS.
Maister Key ...	About 1597 ...	Not known ...	...	Resigned when 80 years of age.
Thomas Somester ...	Not known ...	Not known ...	April, 1641 ...	...
John Somester (Son of above)	April, 1641 ...	Pontefract Quarter Sessions ...	Discharged 27th April, 1647 ...	Deprived of his office on account of his good affection towards His Majesty Charles I.
George Ratcliffe ...	June 23, 1647 ...	On expulsion of John Somester ...	1661 ...	...
John Somester ...	April 23, 1661 ...	On expulsion of George Ratcliffe ...	Died before 1st April, 1675 ...	Re-appointed after Restoration of Charles II.
Francis Somester ...	April 8, 1662 ...	Associated with John Somester, his brother, who was infirm ...	...	...
Robert Rayner ...	April, 1675 ...	Probably Pontefract Quarter Sessions ...	Died before November, 1696 ...	...
Samuel Skelton ...	Nov. 18, 1696 ...	Probably Wakefield Jail Sessions ...	Resigned 13 July, 1699 ...	...
Henry Clareborough ...	July 13, 1699 ...	...	Died 1699 ...	...
Joseph Sill ...	Oct. 5, 1699 ...	...	Died before April, 1700 ...	...
Richard Cowper ...	April 9, 1700 ...	...	Must have died before April, 1718 ...	...
Robert Bevors ...	April 22, 1718 ...	...	Died before April, 1728 ...	...
Richard Cowper ...	April 30, 1728 ...	Appointed under the 7 James 1st ...	Died 1736 ...	Was an Attorney, and probably Deputy Clerk of the Peace.

NAME OF GOVERNOR.	Date of Appointment.	Authority by which appointed.	Date of Retirement or Death.	REMARKS.
William Downes ...	Jan. 11, 1736-7	Appointed Sessions	Resigned January, 1766	At Wetherby Sessions, 1766; Wakefield Prison ordered to be rebuilt at Mids'mer Sessions, 1766
John Waugh ...	Jan. 14, 1766	Appointed Sessions	Died 1794	...
Benjamin Waugh (Son of above)	April 28, 1794	Appointed Sessions	Resigned on October 2nd, 1800	...
Samuel Hill ...	Nov. 27, 1800	...	Discharged 3rd Decem-ber, 1801. Dismissal confirmed 18th Mar., 1802	Allowed to retain office till March, 1802.
Charles Spencer Straubenzie	Feb. 18, 1802	Wakefield Sessions	Died 22nd November, 1816, age 66	...
Henry Magill ...	Dec. 26, 1816	Wakefield Sessions	Resigned 16th January 1817	...
James Shepherd	Jan. 16, 1817	Wakefield Sessions	Resigned in 1824	...
Thomas Shepherd (brother to Jas. Shepherd)	April 28, 1824	Pontefract Sessions	Died August 19th, 1832	On appointment to Govern-ment of York Castle. Died from Cholera, which was prevalent in the prison
Edward Shepherd (son of Thomas Shepherd)	Nov. 2, 1832	Wakefield Sessions	Retired 31st December, 1864	...
Godfrey Armytage ...	Sep. 22, 1864	Wakefield Special Ses-sions, Sept. 22, 1864	...	Commenced duty, Jan. 1, 1865.

The Act, 4 Geo. IV., cap. 64, which came into operation on the 1st September, 1823, required that two or more Justices should be appointed to each Gaol.

Accordingly on the 11th December, 1823, at Wakefield Sessions, three Magistrates were appointed, and as the Prison increased in importance, the number of Visiting Justices was from time to time increased, until at the present they are thirty-seven in number.

By the passing of the Prison Act, 40 and 41 Vic., cap. 21, which came into force on the 1st April, 1878, the authority of the Magistrates, which had existed for more than 270 years over this Prison, was vested in the Prison Commissioners, and the entire expenses of the Prison became chargeable upon Her Majesty's Treasury.

Complete List of Visiting Justices of the West Riding Prison since the first appointment under 4 George IV., Cap. 64, to 1878, when the duties of Visiting Justices ceased.

NAME.	Date of appointment as Visiting Justice.
John Pemberton Heywood ...	... 11th December, 1823
Benjamin Dealtry ...	... do.
Rev. William Wood ...	... do.
John Egremont ...	... 3rd June, 1824
Joseph Scott (of Badsworth) ...	... 16th November, 1825
John Plumbe Tempest ...	... 23rd August, 1827
Daniel Gaskell ...	... 26th November, 1829
John Armytage... ..	... 1st December, 1831
Sir John Lister L. Kaye ...	... do.
Godfrey Wentworth ...	... do.
Charles John Brandling ...	... do.
Joseph Holdsworth ...	... 16th May, 1833; appointed Chairman, 1837
Joshua Ingham (Blake Hall) ...	... 7th February, 1833
Rev. Theophilus Barnes (Vicar of Castleford)... ..	... 1st September, 1835
Charles Winn ...	... 7th June, 1836
Thomas Wheatley ...	... do.
Christopher Beckett ...	... 7th March, 1837
John Blaydes (Oulton Hall) grandfather of John Calverley, of Oulton Hall	do.
W. Rookes Crompton Stansfield ...	do.
George Banks ...	do.
Francis Maude ...	... 12th September, 1838
John George Smyth ...	... 12th December, 1838; appointed Chairman, February, 1866
Richard Kennet Dawson ...	... 19th February, 1840

John Francis Carr	...	...	...	10th June, 1840
William Hepworth	..	...	...	do.
Thomas Hague	...	...	...	do.
Edward Tew	...	...	...	10th June, 1840; appointed Chairman, 15th January, 1857
Rev. Edward Hawke Brooksbank	...	...	...	9th June, 1841
John Walbanke Childers	...	...	...	14th December, 1843
Richard Heber Wrightson	...	...	...	do.
Rowland Winn	...	...	...	do.
Rev. James Armytage Rhodes	...	...	...	13th February, 1845
Henry Wickham Wickham	...	...	...	do.
Thomas Horncastle Marshall	...	...	...	do.
John Rhodes Ralph	...	...	...	11th February, 1847
George Thomas Pollard	...	...	...	do.
Rt. Hon. Lord Wharnccliffe (2nd Lord)	...	...	...	do.
Richard Monckton Milnes	...	...	...	16th May, 1850
William John Bagshaw	...	...	...	21st August, 1850
Wilson Overend	...	...	...	do.
John Waterhouse	...	...	...	21st November, 1850
John Crossley	...	...	...	19th February, 1851
Henry Edwards	...	...	...	do.
John Calverley	...	...	...	12th May, 1852
Edward B. Wheatley Balme	...	...	...	22nd February, 1855
Samuel Waterhouse	...	...	...	do.
John Beswicke Greenwood	...	...	...	22nd November, 1855
John Mason Hepworth	...	...	...	do.
John Brooke	...	...	...	do.
William Henry Leathem	...	...	...	do.
John Barff	...	...	...	do.
John C. D. Charlesworth	...	...	...	do.
Edward Akroyd	...	...	...	21st February, 1856
Thomas Foljambe	...	...	...	20th November, 1856
Right Hon. John Parker	...	...	...	do.
Thomas Holy Holdsworth	...	...	...	20th August, 1857
Edmund John Winn	..	...	...	24th May, 1860
The Hon. Henry Constable Maxwell	...	...	...	16th May, 1861
Francis Darwin	...	...	...	25th February, 1862
Frank Wormald	...	...	...	15th May, 1862
The Hon. George Edwin Lascelles	...	...	...	do.
The Hon. W. G. Eden	...	...	...	21st August, 1862
Daniel Burton Kendall	...	...	...	19th February, 1863
George Armitage	...	...	...	19th November, 1863
Thomas William Tew	...	...	...	do.
Ayscough Fawkes	...	...	...	do.
John Lister	...	...	...	18th August, 1864
Walter Spencer-Stanhope	...	...	...	17th November, 1864; appointed Chairman, 21st April, 1869

Frederick Bacon Frank	...	...	18th May, 1865
Alfred Harris	...	...	1st February, 1866
Wright Mellor	...	...	do.
The Hon. F. Stuart Wortley	...	...	do.
Wentworth Blackett Beaumont	...	...	31st December, 1866
Thomas Brooke	...	...	21st November, 1867
William Fison	...	...	do.
Henry Otter	...	...	4th January, 1869
William Carr	...	...	do.
Francis Frederick Whitehead	...	...	3rd January, 1870
William Pollard	...	...	do.
Lewis Randle Starkey	...	...	do.
William Aldam	...	...	2nd January, 1871
William Rothwell	...	...	1st January, 1872
Percy Tew	...	...	30th December, 1872
William Overend, Q.C.	...	...	do.
Rev. Henry Bowen Cooke	...	...	5th April, 1875
Robert Bownas Mackie	...	...	3rd January, 1876
Francis Sharp Powell	...	...	do.

These particulars are kindly furnished by Captain Armytage, who has accumulated most valuable materials for a History of Wakefield Prison, 1599-1881, and we are persuaded that the public will most gratefully receive this interesting addition to our County History.

—o—

HUDDERSFIELD YEOMANRY CAVALRY AND THE OLIVER-ITES.—
[From papers of John Armytage, Esq., eldest son of Sir George Armytage of Kirklees, who died May 24, 1836.]

Milton, March 13, 1817.

Sir,

Having received this morning a letter from Ld. Sidmouth, I transmit a copy, trusting that no time will be lost in putting into activity the Corps, now accepted by the Prince Regent.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

WENTWORTH FITZWILLIAM.

B. HAIGH ALLEN, ESQ.

[Mr. Haigh Allen is well-known as the founder of Trinity Church, Huddersfield.]

Articles of Enrolment for the proposed Huddersfield Corps
of Yeomanry:

We whose names are hereunto subscribed, in pursuance of an Act of Parliament 42 Geo. III. c. 66, entitled "An Act to enable his Majesty to avail himself of the Offers of certain Yeomanry and Volunteer Corps to continue their services," do voluntarily enrol ourselves to form a corps of Cavalry, to be called the Huddersfield Corps of Yeomanry for the internal defence and security of the kingdom on the following conditions:

1. To receive no pay unless when embodied, or called out, but to attend, mounted on serviceable horses not less than 14½ hands high, &c.

2. Such times and places of exercise to be fixed as may least interfere with the other employments of the persons composing the troops.

3. The Corps to be subject to be embodied within the Riding, or neighbouring Counties, by special direction from his Majesty for the suppression of Riots and Tumults, &c.

4. To be liable to be called upon by his Majesty, or by the Lord Lieutenant, or by any other one Magistrate of the Riding, or by the Sheriff, for the suppression of any Riots or Tumults within the Riding.

5. To receive pay as Light Dragoons when thus serving, and be subject to military discipline.

6. On exercise days to wear proper uniform, clothing, accoutrements, cloaks, saddles, and bridles, at each individual's expense, or aided by local subscription or government allowance.

7. The Arms provided by government, to be ready, cleaned, &c., on exercise days.

8. Officers to receive Commissions from his Majesty or the Lord Lieutenant.

March 4, 1817.

Subscriptions in support of the Huddersfield Yeomanry Corps.

John Lister Kaye ...	£50	Will. Irving ...	£10
John Beaumont ...	£50	Joseph Atkinson	£10
B. Haigh Allen ...	£30	T. Bentley ...	£10
John Whitacre ...	£30	Thos. Allen ...	£20
General Bernard ...	£20	Joseph Armitage	£20
John Armytage ...	£20	Henry Nelson ...	£10
W. W. Stables ...	£20	Jno. Brooke ...	£10
John Horsfall ...	£20	W. B. Dobson ...	£10
John Tuite ...	£10	Senior & Beaumont	£10 10s
John Sutcliffe ...	£10	John Dyson ...	£10
William Brooke ...	£30	H. Stables ...	£10

Whitehall, 12 March, 1817.

My Lord,

I have laid before the Prince Regent your Lordship's letter of the 11th inst. containing a proposal for forming a Troop of Yeomanry Cavalry of Sixty Privates in Huddersfield and its neighbourhood; and I have the satisfaction to acquaint your Lordship that his Royal Highness, in the name and in the behalf of his Majesty, is graciously pleased to approve thereof subject to the provisions of the Volunteer Act. His Royal Highness's pleasure with respect to the Gentleman recommended by your Lordship for the command of this Troop, as also

to your recommendation of a Lieutenant in the Northern Regiment will be signified to your Lordship in a separate letter.

I have the honour to be, my Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient humble servant,
SIDMOUTH.

THE EARL FITZWILLIAM.

—o—

At a Public Meeting of the Inhabitants of Huddersfield and its vicinity, held by adjournment at the George Inn, on Monday, March 31, 1817, John Horsfall, Esq., in the Chair,

RESOLVED—That under the present alarming circumstances of the Country, the services of the Yeomanry Cavalry have been of most essential service in preserving the tranquility of this town and neighbourhood.

That the thanks of this Meeting be given to the Officers and Privates of the Cavalry for their Services, and that they be requested to continue the same for two nights longer, and that the Chairman be requested to acquaint John Armytage, Esq., Captain of the Troop, with these resolutions.

—o—

Milton, April 6, 1817.

Sir,

I have great satisfaction in receiving your letter of ye 1st inst. The alacrity with which the principal gentlemen and merchants of the neighbourhood have completed the Corps, is demonstrative of their proper feeling, and of this right and just way of thinking—that if the circumstances of the times require more than ordinary preparations for maintaining tranquility in any particular district, such district should provide for that security, and should not call upon the exertions of others in their defence. I cannot applaud more than its merits, the zeal with which you and the corps, watch'd over the safety of the town and neighbourhood of Huddersfield on ye 30 March.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

WENTWORTH FITZWILLIAM.

CAPT. ARMYTAGE,

Huddersfield Yeomanry.

—o—

Head Quarters, Pontefract, April 5th, 1817.

My dear Sir,

I have great pleasure in forwarding to you the annexed copy of part of a letter I received this morning from Lord Sidmouth as applying to your Corps, whose prompt disposition

to render themselves of service I think highly deserving of the merit he attributes to them,

I have the honor to be, my dear Sir,

Very faithfully yours,

J. BYNG, M: G:

—o—

Huddersfield, June 23, 1817.

Dear Sir,

Accept our thanks for the very important services rendered by yourself and by the Corps under your command. We feel very sorry to be obliged still further to trespass upon your time, but from the unsettled state of the neighbourhood, and the number of prisoners still in custody, we think that we should not be justified were we not to request that you will keep twelve men on permanent duty until Saturday, the 28th instant.

We have the honor to be, dear Sir,

Your very obedient servants,

JO. HAIGH,

B. HAIGH ALLEN.

TO CAPT. ARMYTAGE.

My Lord,

Inclosed herewith is a list of the names of the Noncommissioned Officers, Trumpeter and Privates of the Huddersfield Troop of Yeomanry Cavalry under my command. . . . state to your Lordship my Company will complete its establishment in a month as I am now wanting only eleven. I mention this for your Lordship's consideration, whether you will at once cause the allowance for the whole establishment to be paid now or an amended list will be required. May I at the same time beg your Lordship's instructions as to the pouches and belts which are the only articles now wanting.

Huddersfield, 15 May, 1817.

David Alexander,* Jno. Alien, Jno. Jessop, Chas. Brook, Josh. Brook, E. F. Roberts, Wm. Shaw, Geo. Marriott, Thos. Starkey, Jas. —, George Burn(ley), Alex. Mabon, Geo. Calvert, Jas. Hinchliffe, J. D. Whitehead, Jno. Peace, Thos. Dinsley, Wm. Wigney, Jno. Allison, Henry Booth, Jas. Phillips, Samuel Taylor, Jno. Hinchliffe, Jas. Halliley, Richd. Clay, Jas. Tavernor, Jno. Little(wood), Thos. Haigh, Willm. Bates, Jno. Rowland, Saml. Brook, Saml. Roberts, Geo. Moorhouse, Wm. W. Battye, Robert Knight, ——— Hirst, Geo. Robinson, Jas. C. Fenton, Henry Alexander, Jno. Swift, Josh. Kaye, Josh. Charlesworth, Thos. Farrar, Jas. Greaves, Edwd. Hardy, Jno. Newhouse, Edwd. Riley, Thos. Robinson, Edwd. Lees, Jno. Whitehead, Benjn. Buckley, Abraham Rhodes, Jno. Burnley.

* His horse was shot (Annals Yorks. 1817.)

Dear Sir,

In consequence of the disturbance of last night we are very glad to avail ourselves of the patriotic offer made by the Corps under your command. We request that you will continue them upon permanent service until Monday the 16th instant, for the preservation of the Peace of this town and neighbourhood.

We have the honor to be, dear Sir,

Your obedient servants,

JO. HAIGH,

B. HAIGH ALLEN.*

Huddersfield, June 9, 1817.

To CAPT. ARMYTAGE, Hudd. Yeo. Cav.

On the 16th they ask for a third part of the Troop to remain on duty for another week.

Wentworth, June 20, 1817.

Dear Sir,

The service that in the course of the last fortnight, you and your troop have rendered to the country, calls for the gratitude of all, who are attached to our constitutional establishments, and feel an interest in preserving the present order of things. Notwithstanding the readiness you have all evinced to devote your time to that important purpose, still it ought to be in the consideration of others, how great are the sacrifices you make for the safety of your fellow-subjects. Appearances being now so favourable, I trust one may with confidence rely that after the termination of the present week the Magistrates will not see any further occasion for the continuance of your service. Whenever you withdraw from permanent duty, it will be necessary to make out a regular return of the number which were each day on duty, which if forwarded to me, I will take care to transmit to the Secretary of State, for the purpose of obtaining pay and allowances.

I have the honor to be, dear Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

WENTWORTH FITZWILLIAM.

CAPT. COM. ARMYTAGE.

Milton, June 28, 1817.

Sir,

I have great satisfaction in transmitting an extract from a letter I received this morning from Lord Sidmouth.

[Thanks of the Government.]

Your most obedient servant,

WENTWORTH FITZWILLIAM.

[Printed Circular.] Sir, The Magistrates of this Town being aware of the valuable time you have given up, (from the 8th

* Magistrates of Huddersfield.

instant to this day) in the performance of those duties they required of you for the public good, and which you have so ably and so handsomely performed, are unwilling to trespass any longer on that time which your other private duties so much demand. . . .

I have the honor to be your faithful and obliged,

J. ARMYTAGE,

Captain Commandant.

Huddersfield, June 28, 1817.

P.S.—Drill as usual on Monday, July 7, 4 p.m.

["Whiteley of Holmfirth is taken and sent to London this morning," written on the back.]

Huddersfield Corps of Yeomanry Cavalry to assemble on the 6th of May, 1818, and to march from thence to York for training and exercise during six days. Present state:—2 Captains, 1 Lieut., 1 Cornet. *Non-com*:—Qr. Master, 3 Sergeants, 3 Corporals, Trumpeter, 50 Privates.

[Four extra days were allowed for marching to and from York.]

Letter from Gen. Sir John Byng, Head Quarters, Pontefract May 7, 1818, regretting his inability to review the troops himself at York.

List of those on duty May 6-14th.—Capt. Armytage, Lieut. Atkinson. Cornet Dobson. Sergts. Brook, Jessop, Whitehead. Corpals. Shires, Shaw. Trumpeter Radcliffe. Privates—D. Alexander, H. Alexander, Allison, Booth, Battye, Blackstock, Beatson, Calvert, Clay, Dinsley, Fenton, Farrer, Greaves, Kaye, Marriott, Mabon, Newhouse, Peace, Roberts, Rhodes, Starkey, Swift, Wigney, Jno. Hincliffe, Jas. Taylor, Jno. Littlewood.

[All the items of the foregoing pages have been kindly contributed by Capt. G. Armytage.]

—o—

YORKSHIRE MILITIA.—I have a coloured plate of "A Grand Review on Heath Common, near Wakefield, of the Gentlemen Volunteers of Leeds, Halifax, Bradford, Wakefield and Huddersfield, as commanded by Lieut.-Col. Lloyd, and reviewed by Lieut.-Gen. Scott on the 4th of August, 1796." "Dedicated by permission to Lt.-Col. Lloyd and the Commanding Officers of the respective Corps by their obliged, humble servant—John Hopkins." I believe Sir George Armytage, Bart., commanded the Huddersfield Corps, and Col. Horton the Halifax Corps. The colours of each corps are now at Kirklees and Howroyd Halls respectively. This is probably the Corps referred to by W. A. T. (Vol. I. p. 235). Of the present 6th West York Militia, whose head quarters are at Halifax, Capt. Godfrey Armytage was appointed Adjutant of the Regiment in October, 1853. There was no Militia Regiment at Halifax before that date.

A DESCRIPTION OF THE ENVIRONS OF INGLEBOROUGH and principal places on the banks of the River Wenning, attempted by Thomas Dixon, of Bentham, formerly belonging to the Royal Regiment of Horse Guards.

[The MS. Scrap book, in which this is written, bears the autographs of Thomas Dixon Jackson, Surgeon, Slaidburn, Joseph Willis, Slaidburn, 1842, and Dr. Robert Clark.]

To Abram Rawlingson, Esq., M.P. for Lancaster, the following attempt to describe Ingleborough is humbly inscribed by his much obliged and most obedient servant—Thomas Dixon.

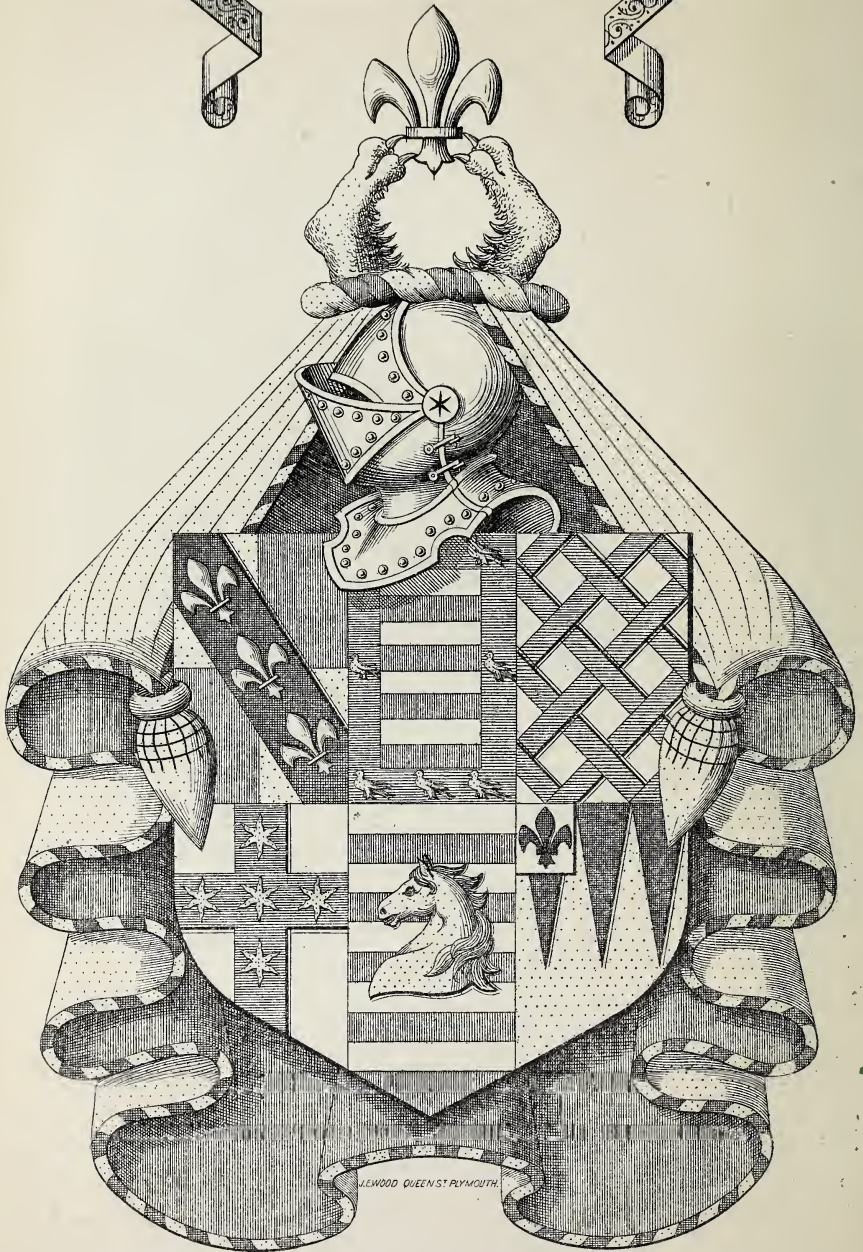
A Description of the Environs of Ingleborough, &c.

The dew clad grass untraced the sky was clear
 No drunkard's oaths as yet had stain'd the air.
 The rising sun gleam'd through the dappled grey
 Serene the morn, the first of blooming May.
 The Vale of *Wenning* I resolved to tread
 And trace the radiant rambler to its head ;
 Determin'd *Ingleborough's Mount* to climb,
 And what I saw recite in homely rhyme.
 From trackless wilds emerg'd my wondering eyes
 View'd the flat top, approaching to the skies.
 Immense the prospect, keen the nipping air,
 The sun clear shining and the weather fair.
 The verge with rapture I survey'd around
 Imagination term'd it fairy ground.
 Push'd from this height the rock impetuous leaps
 With horrid crash, down miles of dreadful steeps.
 The wind then turning south, breath'd soft and mild,
 The friendly Genius of the mountain smil'd.
 The distant groves with pleasure I survey'd
 And widespread plains that far below me laid,
 Here plats of ling, there weather-beaten rocks,
 Here moor-game haunt, and there the wily fox.
 An hundred hills are from this mountain seen
 As many vales that lie those hills between.
Longridge and *Pendle*, superstition's haunt*
Wherside and *Cam*, and lofty *Penegent*,
Blackcolm, † dread mountain, at vast distance seen
 And three wide shining sands that lie between.
Hardknot and *Wrynose*, two bleak snow-crowned hills
 Skirted with horrid rocks and dreadful gills.
Lecks fell and *Gragareth* for their caverns fam'd.
 And *Kingsdale* from its royal lords so named.
 Far from the house of man, on a bleak wild,
 Where hills on hills above the clouds are pil'd

* Evidently witchcraft is in the writer's mind.

† Beyond Furness, near the coast.

* NORMA - ALTERA - VITÆ *



EURE OF BELTON & CO. LINCOLN.

Lies this green vale, where thousands daily graze
High rocks hang o'er, and thro', a river strays,
Wheels and returns, winds off with many a round
And wanders twenty miles in one of ground. (?)

A striking object—*Yordas Cave*—is seen,
With awful entrance, and a spouting stream ;
Here gloomy darkness reigns in sullen pride
With blabbing echo seated by her side ;
Long hollow groans were heard with mournful sighs
To issue hence, if legends are not lies.

Near which are seen the clefts of *Gingling Cove*,
Its form and depth the curious ne'er could prove ;
The falling stones from rock to rock rebound
The dark abyss returns a tinkling sound.

The *Routing Chasm* amazing to behold
With dreadful groan intimidates the bold,
The depth unknown, vast, dismal, dark and wide
With rugged pointed rocks on every side ;
A rapid stream falls in with hideous roar,
Grows thro' the mountain to some distant shore ;
Dismay arises to the man that ventures near,
His face turns pale, his courage yields to fear.
See stately *Lune* sweep down the verdant vale

.
[Burrow Hall, Thurland Castle, Tunstal.]

I quit the summit to find *Wenning's* spring,
Explore its course, its beauteous windings sing ;
Adown the eastern side flows many a rill
Which pour thro' mossy wilds to Clapdale's gill,
Add to the force with which he bursts away
Thro' pits o'erhung by woods, where hid from day,
With solemn roar, resistless, on he drives,
Drops down a pitfall, thro' a mountain drives
Breaks out again, from rock to rock he foams
With headlong rapid rage to *Clapham* roams.

Here simple village swains long stories tell
Of fairy gambols round the *Lady's Well*.

This charming villa equally divides,
Now murmuring down the vale, to *Swinhouse* glides.

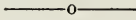
From *Austwick* flows a silver colour'd stream,
United here, here *Wenning* takes its name.

This gulph profound the sullen otter haunts,
The silent finny tribe supply his wants.

Thro' spacious fields which, in the month of May
With cowslips sweet are deckt, he makes his way

To *Wenning Hippines** where a verdant plain
Is beautified by *Gorrel's* sacred fane.

[Bentham, Upper and Lower, Wenning Church, where the
writer's parents were interred, Tatham Church, Hornby Castle.]
Total, about 180 lines.



Holling Hall, Ilkley.

The true copies of certeyne interrogatories and deposicions
of John Langfellowe, producte and sworne before the Lord
President and Councill, established in the North parts and



Holling Hall.

examined before Thomas Hardwicke, gent., one of the Exam-
iners there, on the part and behalf of our Souveigne ladie the
Queene, in an informacion exhibited upon the Relation of
Thomas Mawde, against the said John Langfellowe himself
Defendant, as followeth :

EBOR undecimo Junij Anno Regni Regine Elizabethæ xxxiiij^o.

INTERROGATORIES to be ministred on Her Majestie's behalfe
to John Langfellowe, Defendant, touching the matters conteyned
in one informacon, exhibited to Her Majestie and Her Honor-
able Councill in the North, by William Payler, Esquire, Her
Majestie's Attorney in the said North, upon the relacion of
Thomas Mawde, against the said John Langfellowe, Defendant.

To the FIRST whether do you know the said Relator and De-
fendant? And doe alsoe knowe the said seurall mannors or

* Stepping-stones, whereby to cross the stream.

lordships of Ilkeley and Hollinghall, with the seurall mores waists and appurtennes to the said seurall mannors seurallie belonginge, or no.

(2) ITEM what mores commons or waists do you certeynelie know do certeyne belong and apperteyne to the said mannor of Hollinghall, and how and in what manner, and by what metts and bounders are the same devided and knowne from the other Mannors or Lordshipp to them next adioyninge.

(3. 4.) ITEM what moores commons or waists are certeynelie belonginge to the said Mannor or Lordshipp of Ilkley, with th appurten'nce, and how and in what manner and by what certeyne metts and bounders are the same certeynelie knowne from the mores, commons and waists of the said Mannor of Hollinghall, and what be the names of the said bounders, and how know you the same ITEM how and in what manner and by what certeyne knowne bounders, names and marks are the said seurall mannors and the seurall moores, commons or waists thereof, certeinlie and seu'allie knowne bounded and seuered thone from the other And how know you the same And what be the names of the said bounders and how know you the same.

(5) ITEM whether is there a mannor of Hollinghall called Hollinghall or no, and how know you the same.

(6) ITEM whether is and tyme out of minde of man hath the said percell of inclosed ground in the information mentioned bene called and knowne by the name of the Oxeclose or Intacke of Hollinghall ever since the enclosure thereof or noe.

(7) ITEM whether was the said inclosed ground in the Information named taken up and improued from the moore and wastes belonginge and percell of the said Mannor or Lordshipp of Hollinghall or not.

(8) ITEM whether hath the said enclosed ground euer since the enclosure thereof and before the enclosure thereof tyme out of minde of man beene commonly reputed, taken, occupied, and enioyed as parte and percell of the said Mannor of Hollinghall and also hath beene parte and percell thereof or noe.

(9) ITEM by whom was the said ground in variance enclosed and taken up of and from the said waiste, or com'on of Hollinghall and what was his or their name or names that did so enclose the same and how longe is it since.

(10) ITEM whether at and before the time of the said enclosure makeinge was the said Sir Godfrey Ffoliambe Knight deceased lawfully seized in his demeane as of ffee of the said Mannor or Lordshipp of Hollinghall and of the waiste therevnto belonginge with the appurten'nces or no.

(11) ITEM whether was the said enclosure made and taken up by the lycence and appointment of the said Sir Godfrey Ffoliambe as p'rcell of the waistes of the said Mannor of

Hollinghall and not by the license of the said Francis Mearinge or no.

(12) ITEM if the said Francis Mearinge gave any license for making of the said enclosure to whom gave he such license and when and where was the said license given And how long is it since and whether was the same license given by him by word or by writing And whether did you* hear or know of the same license giving and where and in whose presence was the same license given.

(13) ITEM whether at any time of the said enclosure were you tenant unto the said Francis Mearinge or no? If you were then whereof were you then tenant. And whether then did you cutt down any wood in the said ground enclosed and converted the same to your owne as tenant of the said Mearinge or no And what other tenant of the said Mearinge did then cut and take to his or their use or uses any wood in the said grounds and what was their name or names.

(14) ITEM whether was James Langfellow your late father sole tenant and occupier of the tenement which you now occupy at the time of the said enclosure under the said Mearinge and before that time and after during his life being for the space of twenty years after or thereabouts or no.

(15) ITEM whether after the decease of the said James your father was your late mother placed tenant of the same tenement which you now occupy or no, and whether was she sole tenant and occupier thereof so long as she lived or no.

(16) ITEM whether was your said father and mother both dead before such time as you were placed tenant of the tenement which you now occupy or no, or if you had any occupation of the premises in either of their life times whether was the same in their or those of their rights or no: And when dyed your father and when dyed your mother and how long is it since the several times of their deaths.

(17) ITEM whether do you know one gill, brook or rundle of water or a place wherein water runs in winter time commonly called and knowne by the name of Nicholridingill also. Rigalridingill or no.

(18. 19) ITEM whether doth the said gill, brook or rundle run and extend between the said Lordship of Hollinghall and Ilkley and doth divide thence Lordship from thence for a certain space or no And how far doth the same beck or rundle divide the same

ITEM whether hath the said beck or rundle been time out of mind of man a knowne boundary to divide the said Lordship as far as the same runneth betwixt them or no and how far doth it run betwixt them.

* Query—When did *you* first appear instead of *thou*?

(20) ITEM whether doth all the grounds called the Westwood of Ilkeley als. the new close lye ouer the one side of the said becke or rundle and on the west side of th said brooke or no And which be all the grounds called the Westwood.

(21) ITEM whether time out of minde of man hath all the groundes moores and waists lyinge and adioynge on the West side of the said rundle or brooke by what name or names soeuer they be called been parte and percell of the said Mannor or Lordshipp of Hollinghall or no.

(22. 23) ITEM whether do you know certeyne enclosed groundes lying and adioining on the East side of the said becke or rundle within the Lordshipp of Ilkeley now or late in the tenures or occupacion of one James Sheaffeild late deceased John Rossendale late deceased William Ianson and others which were heretofore ymproved and taken up of and from the mores or wastes of Ilkeley or no.

ITEM when were the same last mentioned grounds so improved and how longe is it since and how many be there of the said seural inclosure so ymproved on the east side of the said rundle.

(24) ITEM whether at and before the time of the said seurall inclosures makeing on the east side of the said rundle or beck or most part were all of the said grounds so there ymproved into the said seull inclosures a very woody and bushey ground growing full of hollings, thornes, and other woode or no.

(25) ITEM whether was all the said last mencioned grounds so ymproved as aforesaid or any of them being wodd ground vntil the same were enclosed as aforesaid And untill the inclosures thereof made com'onlie gen'allie, and certeynelie called and knowne by the name of the Westwodd of Ilkley or no.

(26) ITEM whether before the time of the said last mencioned inclosures makeing on the east side of the said rundle did you knowe any grounds saueing them soe last mencioned to be then called or knowne by the name of the Westwoodd of Ilkley or no, And if yes then what grounds were the same

(27) ITEM whether was the first menconed inclosed grounds called the Oxeclose or Intake of Hollinghall before th inclosure then called by the name of the Westwodd of Ilkley als. the New Close or no. And if yes then how and by what meanes and reason came the same to be so called [Oxeclose] als. the new close the same lying open not being inclosed

(28) ITEM whether were you a wittnesse of the purchase makeing of the said Mannor of Ilkley with thapprtnnes by the said John Middleton of the said ffrancis mearinge or no, how long is it since And whether was the same purchase made in the lifetime of the said James Langfellowe your late Father or no and if yes how longe was the same before he dyed

(29) ITEM whether was liu'y and seizine had and made vpon the lands so purchased or no when and where and in what places or place was liuerie and seisine so giuen and deliu'ed and by whom and to whom and who were wittnessee thereof And what were their names

(30) ITEM whether was liu'y and seisine therevpon giuen onlie in one place in the name of all the rest or els in seu'all places or no, if onely in one place then in what place and if in seu'all plac's then in what and how many seu'all places certeynely vpon your oath was the same giuen

(31. 32) ITEM whether did you see liuery and seizine thereof giuen by the said mearinge to the said Middleton onelie in the said ground in variance called the Oxe close or Intake of Hollinghall in the name of all the premises purchased or no and who were then and there present Item whether was liu'y and seizin giu'n both in the said ground in variance and also in a howse or tenement wherein you dwell in Ilkley or no, if it was giuen in them both then in whether of them was liu'y and seizine firster made

(33) ITEM what moved you to depose that liu'ey was giuen in the said grounds in variance in the name of all the rest

(34) ITEM if liu'ey was giuen in any other place then in the said howse then whether was the same giuen in any place or places belonginge and percell of the said Mannor of Hollinghall or no And if yes then certeynelie and in what place or places was the same And what were the names of the giuers of liu'y, to whom was it made and who were wittnesse thereof And how longe is it since

(35) ITEM whether haue you since you were examined affirmed and said as touchinge the said liu'y and seizine giueing that you had neuer deposed that possession and seizine was giuen any where else vpon the said purchase but only in your father's howse And that the examiners might wryte what they woulde but else you neuer knew of liuerie makeing in any other place but the said house or words to that effect or no

(36) ITEM whether did you affirme when you were going to Yorke to be examined that you must needes say as Mr Middleton your master would have you say or no

(37) ITEM whether since you were examined at the Assizes before the Judges in this matter haue you affirmed that you were not well and that you should be well enough if Mr Middleton and the Lords of Hollinghall should agree and lett you alone or wordes to that effect or no And why doubted you to be lette alone and what was the cause thereof, and declare your whole knowledge.

(38) ITEM whether haue you heretofore confessed and affirmed vpon demand thereof made that you were neuer priue nor had deposed of any possession or liuerie made in the

said Oxeclose or Intacke of Hollinghall but onely in this manner that you and div'se tenants of Ilkley went thither with Mr Middleton and at his comandemt And that Mr Middleton alone entered the said Oxeclose or Intacke of Hollinghall and therein digged up a peece of earth and bad you and the rest stande of the outside to beare him wittnes he tooke seizine and that he would stand to the dainger himselfe alone, or no.

(39) ITEM whether do you know that the John Middleton brought an accion of trespas at the com'on lawe against the said William Mawd and Icpofer Mawd or those of them and that he brought the same to a nisi primo at Yorke and had yssue therein isyued and a jurie sworne for tryall thereof And that the same sute was quashed by reason of Sir Richard Chorneley, Knight, then Sherif and for such other causes as you deposed in your deposicon to the said seuenth Interrogatorie or no, if yes how were you priuie thereof who were Attorneys of eyther side in the cause, what yssue was ioyned, who were of the jurie sworne who were wittnesses in the cause, who was Judge or Judges of the Dize how longe is it since And whether then were you a tennant to Mr Middleton or no.

JOHN LANGFELLOWE of Ilkeley in the Countie of Yorke Husbandm' about thage of three score and ten yeares wyttnes producte sworne and examined on the partie and behalfe of our Sou'eigne Ladie the Queene in an informacion exhibited vpon the relacon of Thomas Mawde against this Depont himselfe Defendt vpon his oathe deposeth and saith

TO THE FIRST this Examt saith he doth know the relator and the seu'all Mannors or Lordshipps of Ilkley and Hollinghall with the mores waysts and appurtennecs to the said seu'all mannors or lordships belonginge

TO THE SECOND he sayth that whether Hollinghall be a Mannor or not he cannot depose howbeit he saith that for the space of three score yeares the tennants of Hollinghall have had bytt of mouth in all com'ons for their cattell with the tennants of the mannor of Ilkley which com'ons and the metts and bounders thereof shalbe sett downe in his answer to the third and fflowerth interrogatorie.

TO THE THIRD AND FFLOWERTH he saith that the bounders of the Mannor of Ilkley are as followeth vizt beginninge at the midl streame of the River of Wharfe at Ramskell becke end And so up Ramskell becke to the head of the same becke and so on to the none stone And so to the grene ewe pike and from thence to Buckstones as heaven water dealeth and so on to the White Cragge as heaven water dealeth And so on the height of the White Cragge as heaven water dealeth betweene the Mannor of Ilkley and Bingley to the sett stone on the White Cragge and from thence Northward to a great stone called Langshawe Ladde And so on to another sett stone

called Stone edge and so on still Northwards to another sett stone in William Stead's Intacke And then downe by the East side of Gillfeild and so on by the East side of Wheatley Wood and so downe againe to the Riuer of Wharfe which bounders this examt hath heard accounted to be the bounders of the Mannor of Ilkley theis three score yeares for about three score yeares ago when this examt was a boy he went in companie with Mr Ffrancis Meareinge then Lord of Ilkley when he walked those bounders And diu'se of the said Ffrancis Meareinge tennants then were in companie with the said Ffrancis Meareinge And about thirty fine yeares agoe Mr John Middleton did againe walke the said boundrs and about eight yeares agoe Mr. William Middleton now Lord of Ilkeley also walked the same bounders so that he hath been three seuerall times at the walkeing of those boundrs and as he taketh it all the mores and waistes within the bounders aforesaid do belonge to the Mannor of Ilkley howbeit the tennants and occupyers of Hollinghall were as free for byth of mouth within all the mores and waists within the boundrs aforesaid as the tennants of the Mannor of Ilkley. And saith that Hollinghall and all the lands therevnto belonginge are within the bounders of the Mannor of Ilkley And this depont saith that he neuer knew any boundrs betweene the mannors of Ilkley and Hollinghall.

To THE FIFTH he saith that now of late he hath hard Hollinghall called a Lordshipp and a Mannor but whether the same be a Mannor or not he cannot depose for he neuer knew any Courts kept there.

To THE SIXT he saith that three score yeares ago the said percell of ground in the Informacon mencioned was called by the name of the Westwood of Ilkley so it was called till about fifty yeares ago that the same was enclosed and euer since the same hath bene called by the name of the Oxeclose or Intacke of Hollinghall, or what other name they pleased.

To THE SEAUNTH he saith that before the said ground in the Informacon mencioned was taken up and enclosed the same ground was vsed and occupied as com'on as well for the tennants of Ilkley as Hollinghall And so by reporte it had bene vsed tyme out of minde of man.

To THE EIGHT he saith that euer since the said ground was enclosed the same was occupied and enioyed as parte and percell of the Mannor or Lordshipp of Hollinghall And when this Examt about fiftie yeares agoe went to fetch wood forth of the said enclosed ground, one William Mawde would not suffer this Examt to fetch any from thence for the said William Mawde then affirmed he had enclosed the said ground by llycense of the said Mr ffrances Mearinge.

To THE NINTH he saith that about fiftie yeares ago the said William Mawde who was Father to the Relator did enclose the said percell of ground.

To THE TENTH he saith that he knew not Sir Godfrey Ffoliambe in this interrogatorie named but by reporte the said Sir Godfrey was seized of the said Mannor or Lordship of Hollinghall with all the appurtnces therevnto belonging before the said ground was enclosed

To THE ELEAUENTH he saith that he neu'r heard that the said Sir Godfrey ffoliame gaue license for enclosure of the said ground but this Examinant the said William Mawde about fiftie yeares agoe affirme that he enclosed the same by the lycense of the said francis Mearinge.

To THE TWELFT he saith that about fiftie yeares agoe the said grounds was newly enclosed when this Examt was fetching a burden of wodd forth of the said enclosed ground in the informacon menconed and the said William Mawde would not suffer this Examt to carry the same burden of wood away for the said William Mawd told this Exam' that he had enclosed the said ground by the lycense of the said francis Mearinge wch is all that he can depose or knoweth touchinge the said lycense giueing.

To THE THIRTEENTH he saith that all the tyme of the said enclosure this Depont and his Father were as far as he can by any meanes remember both tennants unto the said francis Mearinge of the tenement which this Exam' now occupyeth and before the said enclosure this Exam' did diu'se and many tymes gett wodd and brackens in the said ground and conu'ted the same to thuse of this examt's Father and thus examt and one Thomas Cromocke and all other the tennants of Ilkley at their pleasure before the said ground was so enclosed did gett wood and brakens there without any interrupcon But indeede since the same ground was enclosed it hath beene occupied as belonging to Hollinghall till now of late.

To THE FFWERTEENTH he saith that his Father liued about seuateene yeares after the said enclosure But this Examt was put in as tennant with his Father of the said tenemt before the said enclosure as far as he can remember.

To THE FFIFTEENTH he saith that his Mother dyed before his Father so that she was neuer soly possessed of the said tenem.

To THE SIXTEENTH he saith that he was ioyned tennant with his Father of the said tenemt wch he now enioyeth in the lifetime of his Father And saith that his Mother dyed about thirty five yeares ago.

To THE SEAUNTEENTH he saith he doth know one place where-in water often runneth com'only called and knowne by the name of Nichollriddin gill and the Examt neuer knew the same called by any other name

TO THE EIGHTEENTH AND NINETEENTH he saith that before Lent last past he neuer heard the said gill becke or rundell accounted for a bounder between Hollinghall and Ilkley.

TO THE TWENTITH he saith that the said ground enclosed by the said William Mawde which was called Westwodd before the enclosue thereof doth lye on the West side of the said Nicholldriding gill And Mr Ffrauncys Mearinge enclosed ground in the East side of the said gill which was called Westwodd And by report one Perkyn enclosed a parte of the said Westwodd before this Examt cold remember.

TO THE ONE AND TWENTITH he saith that he neuer knew the said Nicholldriding gill to be any boundr betweene Ilkley and Hollinghall But thlis Examt saith that before the said Westwodd was enclosed by the said Mr Mearinge and William Mawde the same ground was vsed as common as well for the tennants of Hollinghall as for the tenants of the Mannor of Ilkley.

TO THE TWO AND TWENTITH, THREE AND TWENTITH he saith he doth know certeyne enclosed ground lying on the East side of the said becke or rundle called Nicholldriding gill within the Lordship of Ilkley now or late in the tenures or occupacons of one James Sheaffild late deceased John Rossendale late deceased William Ianson and others some of which grounds were enclosed about ffortie yeares ago and some since But certeynely when those enclosures were made or how many there be of the said enclosures this Examint cannot depose

TO THE FPOWER AND TWENTITH he saith that at and before the tyme of the said seu'all encloseing of the groundes lying on the East side of the said Nicholldriding gill all or most parte of the said grounds so enclosed were verie woddy and bushey grounds growen full of thornes hollings and other woodes and brakens and since that time some of the same ground is stubbed and made arable ground.

TO THE FFIUE AND TWENTITH he saith that some of the groundes last mencioned before the same were so improved were percell of the said Westwodd and so called vntill the same were enclosed but Ianson neuer occupied any part of the Westwodd enclosed for bardengill is the uttmost fence or bounder of the East side of the Westwood And the Westwodd did extende no further Eastward but to the said Barden gill.

TO THE SIX AND TWENTITH that the said ground enclosed by the said William Mawde and also the ground by report enclosed by the said Parkin and all the ground lying on the East side of Nicholldriding gill extending to the said Barden gill were called by the name of Westwood of Ilkley before thenclosure thereof

TO THE SEAUEN AND TWENTITH he saith that the said ground in the Informacon mencioned which was enclosed by the said

William Mawde was called by the name of the Westwodd onely before the same was enclosed And after that enclosure then it was called the New Close or Oxclose or Intacke or by what other name pleased them.

To THE EIGHT AND TWENTITH he saith that when John Middleton purchased the Mannor of Ilkley of the said Ffrancys Mearinge this Exam' was a wittnesse of liu'y and seizine which was giuen of the same to the said John Middleton which was so giuen about thirty eight yeares agoe And this Examts' Father was then lyveing and liued about three yeares after that tyme

To THE NYNE AND TWENTITH he saith that the said liu'ie and seizine was so giuen and deliu'd in the howse wherein this Examt dwelleth and in the Westwodd about the Cragge Topp which was so giuen and deliu'ed in both those places by the said Ffrancys Mearinge in his owne person to the said John Middleton himself in the presence of William Ffox John Rossendale Bryan Hardwicke Thomas Mason and many others

To THE THIRTITH he saith that the said liu'y and seizine was giuen in two places as aforesaid

To THE ONE AND THIRTITH AND TWO AND THIRTITH he saith he did see the said liu'y and seizine giuen in both the said places as is aforesaid And it was first done in the howse wherein this Examt dwelleth and vpon the same daie shortlie afterwards in the said Westwodd.

To THE THREE AND THIRTITH he saith that liu'y and seizine was giuen in the said Westwodd in the name of all the rest of the grounds belonging to that Mannor for this Examt was present when the same was so giuen whereby he is certyne to depose herein

To THE FFWER AND THIRTITH he saith that he did see the liu'y and seizine giuen and made both in the howse and in the Westwodd as is aforesaid and he hath before deposed both who gaue the same liu'y and seizine and to whom it was giuen and who were witnesses thereof.

To THE FFIUE AND THIRTITH he saith that he did neuer say that he did not depose that possession was giuen in any other place upon the said purchase but in this Examt's Fathers howse for this Examt from tyme to tyme hath affirmed and confessed that the said possession was giuen both at the said house and in the said Westwodd and he neu' spake the contrary to any man.

To THE SIX AND THIRTITH he saith that he did not at any time saie he must needs say as Mr Middleton his Mr. would haue him to say or any words to that effect.

To THE SEAUN AND THIRTITH he saith that since he was examined before the Judges touching this matter he hath wished that Mr Middleton and Mr Mawde were agreed together which

is all that he can remember he spake touchinge the matters in this Interrogatorie sett downe.

TO THE EIGHT AND THIRTITH he saith he hath not confessed any such matter as in this Interrogatory is sett downe for this Examt saith that liu'y and seizine was deliu'ed in as good manner and as effectualle in the Westwodd as in the howse.

TO THE NYNE AND THIRTITH he saith that about twenty five yeares agoe the said John Middleton brought an action of trespasse at the Common Lawe against the said William Mawde and Christofer Mawde or thone of them and brought the same to a nisi prius at Yorke And had yssue therein ioyned and a jury sworne and the matter about to be tryed then eyther the said William Mawde or Christofer Mawde found such meanes by reason that Sir Richard Cholmeley who then was Sherif of the County of Yorke was so neare of kyn to the said John Middleton that the same matter was quashed But who were Attorneys of either side in that cause or what yssue was then joyned or who were then sworne as jurors or who were then Judges of Assize he cannot depose for although this Examt hath deposed as is aforesaid yet this Examints whole knowledge therein ariseth by reason in that Assize week when the matter was to be tryed he came to Yorke about buying of corne And for that this Examt was then tennant to Mr Middleton therefore he went to the Castle Garth to learne how the matter went And then he did understand how the matter was quashed and by what means.

Signed thus Ex. pr. Tho. Hardwicke.

In testimony that this coppie is true the Lord President and Councill of the Queen's Maiestie established in the North at the humble sute and request of the Relator haue caused her Mats signer remaineing with her Highnes Secretary attendant upon the said Lord President and Councill to be hereunto sett the sixteenth day of July in the fflower and thirtith yeare of her Highnes' reigne Anno Dni 1592.

S thus ffacta collacone concordat cum Originali Ra. Rokebie.

[On a parchment 4 feet 7 inches by 22 inches.]

Early Yorkshire Baptists.

A MS. book (5 inches by 3,) in the writing of Alverey Jackson, a Yorkshire Baptist Minister, has been lent to us by Mr. Ormerod, Langfield House, Todmorden, which supplies materials for Baptist history at a period of which little is known. Its principal contents are :

SION'S MELODY VINDICATED.—Question, How is the Church of God to be considered ?

Ans., To (sic. for Two) ways, either as Catholick, and invisible ; or, as particular and visible.

What is the Catholic Church ?

The Catholic and invisible Church, wch the Apostle calls the General Assembly; consists of all the members of Christ's mystical Body (both militant and triumphant) gathered into one in Christ their head. Heb. 12. 23. Eph. 19. 10. Gal. 3. 28. Eph. 3. 15.

What is a particular church ?

A particular and visible church, is, a congregation of people (who are under a visible profession of Christianity, usually meeting in one place) gathered out of the world, by the preaching of the gospel, unto faith in Christ, and by mutual agreement, joyned together to worship God in His ordinances, according to divine appointment. Act 1, 15 and 2, 1, and 2, 41, 42, 46, 47, and 4, 23, and 5, 13, 14, and 9. 26. 2 Cor. 8. 5.

What are God's Ordinances ?

(Ans.) &c.

How many sorts ? ()

686236

What are the Ceremonial Ordinances ?

(Jewish.)

What are the Moral Ordinances ?

(Natural Worship.)

What are Evangelical Ordinances ?

(Baptism, the Lord's Supper, &c., (1) under the Law, (2) under the Law and Gospel, (3) under the Gospel only.

Doth all these Ordinances belong to the Church only ?

(The word [preaching], prayer, and singing of Psalms to all who attend the Lord's Supper and Censures of the Church to the Church exclusively.

How do you prove that singing of Psalms and Hymns and Spiritual Songs is an ordinance of God now under the New Testament.

(1) It is part of natural worship, &c.

(2) Injoyned and commanded in New Test., &c.

(3) Practised by Christ, and

(4) Foretold in Old Test.

Is singing a moral duty ?

(Elaborately followed out.)

Eight verses follow :

(1) The time I have on earth to live,
Lord let me sing Thy praise ;
Who did at first me being give ;
And feeds me all my days.

(2) Thy works are great, thy ways are good,
Thy mercies never cease ;
Thou didst redeem me by Thy blood,
And turn me by Thy grace.

* * * * *

- (8) Therefore I'll sing praise till I die,
 And death will be my gain ;
 And when Christ comes the second time
 I'll rise and sing again.

The USE we are to make of all this is (1) For Lamentation,
 (2) Advice, &c.

Page 1.

Hymn I.—Sung after a Sermon preached by John Crawshay,
 from Psall 46. 4. Aug : 5. 1716.

- (1) There's a River the Streams whereof
 Shall make glad the City
 Of God, the Holy places of
 The Tents of the most High.
- (2) This City's very well compact,
 If enemies assail ;
 Upon a Rock it is Erect,
 'Gainst which hell can't prevail.
- * * * * *
- (7) Hosanna to the fountain head
 From whom these streams descend ;
 Lord, raise our hearts Thy praise to spread,
 Henceforth world without end.

(Alvery Jackson) A. I.

Page 2.

Hymn II.—Sung after a Sermon preached by John Crawshay,
 from Jam. 1. 26. Oct. 7. 1718.

- (1) If any man Religious seem
 And bridles not his tongue,
 He his own heart deceives, and vain
 Is that man's Religion.
- * * * * *
- (6) For 'tis said, they that would live long
 And would good days enjoy ;
 They must refrain their lips and tongue
 From speaking vanity.

A. I. (Alvery Jackson.)

Page 3. Hymn III.

Poor Sinners all, let us now call
 Unto our minds our sin,
 And let's repent, that we have spe't
 Our time so much therein.

- (7) Lord (with the space) give us ye grace
 Of true Repentance then ;
 That happy we may be with Thee
 For evermore ; Amen.

A. I.

(Page 4.) Hymn IV. The Epistle to Youth.
 Young people, Wisdom you invites.
 6 verses unsigned.

(Page 5.) Hymn V. Sung after a Sermon preached from
 Ec. 11. 9.

The Judgment-day is coming on.
 6 verses, signed A. I.

Page 6. Hymn VI.—Of Man's Poverty.
 Poor Man, come see, thy poverty
 Brought on thee by thy fall;
 6 verses, signed A. I.

Hymn VII.—Lord, we Thy holy name adore.
 6 verses. A. I.

Hymn VIII.—Admire, my Soul, the sufferings
 That Jesus Christ hath born;
 4 verses. A. I.

Hymn IX.—Sin is the thing the Lord doth hate
 Pity, 'tis lov'd by men!
 9 verses. A. I.

Hymn X.—Come rise my heart thy Saviour's risen.
 6 verses, signed I. D.

Hymn XI.—He that hath not the Son, his lot
 6 verses. A. I.

Hymn XII.—Jesus, Thy face I fain would see.
 6 verses. A. I.

„ XIII.—A kind and gracious God have we,
 O let us give Him praise;
 His many favours unto us
 Ought all our hearts to raise.
 6 verses. A. I.

„ XIV.—Glory to God now in the highest.
 6 verses. A. I.

„ XV.—Lord, what a doleful, wretched state?
 6 verses. A. I.

„ 16.—It doth appear sinners are saved
 6 verses. A. I.

„ 17.—Sinners are saved by grace.
 6 verses. A. I.

„ 18.—O blessed day that I can say
 My Jesus I am Thine.
 7 verses. I. R.

„ 19.—Cant. 8. 5.
 Who's this that from the wilderness.
 4 verses. A. I.

„ 20.—Now let us sing a hymn of praise.
 7 verses. A. I.

- „ 21.—Of Baptism,
Go teach all nations and Baptize.
6 verses. A. I.
- „ 22.— Are we O Lord begot again
Unto a hope with Thee to reign?
5 verses. A. I.
- „ 23.— An Acrostick: Sung before a Funeral Sermon,
By D. C. (David Crossley.)

JAMES EMMOT ASLEEP IN CHRIST.

I Come, dear Lord, I come to Thee,
Accept me thro' Thy grace;
My soul longs much to dwell in Thy
Eternal holy place, &c.

- „ 24.— By D. C.
Poor mortals all now let us fall
Before God's holy throne.
6 verses.
- „ 25.—Sung on a Day of Preparation for the Lord's
Supper, by a Church of Christ that had been
scattered, and left for some time without a
Pastour, &c.
- (1) Thine Ordinances Lord we have, &c.
(2) We've had the Gospel many years, &c.
(3) For which abuses of Thy grace,
Thou took Thy hedge away,
And in a cloud Thou hid Thy face,
And left Thy sheep to stray!
- (4) But now a shepherd Thou hast sent;
(Tho' he is weak and mean)
Lord, take us into covenant,
And gather us again.
6 verses. A. I.
- Hymn 26.— At once became the Angel's well.
12 verses. A. I.
- „ 27.— Eccl. 12. 1. Young people bear in mind.
6 verses. A. I.
- „ 28.— Mat. 5. 11. 12. Methinks I hear my Jesus speak.
5 verses. A. I.
- „ 29.— The Sacred Three in One. 5 parts.
24 verses. A. I.
- „ 30.—Who's this that stands and knocks so hard?
'Tis Jesus; let Him in:
I cannot ope! my heart is barr'd!
And bolted so by sin!
8 verses. A. I.

- „ 31.—Lord teach me in my youthful days,
My God, and Guide then be ;
And when my strength with age decays,
Still let me lean on Thee.
7 verses. A. I.
- „ 32.—An Acrostick Sung at a Funeral Sermon preached
from Heb. 13; 13, 14, 15, occasioned by the
death of Richard Swinglehurst.
Redeemed by Christ my great High Priest,
I now His praises sing. A. I.
- „ 33.—Sung on a Day of Preparation for the Lord's
Supper.
Lord we are here met to prepare.
5 verses, unsigned.
- „ 34.—At the Lord's Supper.
Think now my soul wt thou dost owe.
6 verses, unsigned.
- „ 35.—My Soul, did Enoch walk wth God.
7 verses, unsigned.
- „ 36.—Let all the Children of the Lord.
4 verses, unsigned.
- „ 37.— Poor sleepy sinners little think.
6 verses, unsigned.
- „ 38.— Come manna-gatherers, all now sound.
6 verses, unsigned.
- „ 39.— Help me my God, to sing Thy praise.
6 verses, unsigned.
- „ 40.— By God it was contrived. 10 verses, unsigned.
- „ 41.— Since rents are high and Trades are low,
There's many run behind ;
The ready way I fain would know,
A wealthy store to find.
12 verses, unsigned.
- „ 42.—(page 48.)
The time I have on earth to live,
Lord, let me sing Thy praise.
8 verses, unsigned.

An Abridgment of a Sermon concerning the Gospel Ordinances of Singing Psalms, &c. Preached at Barnoldswick Nov. 10. 1717. By A. I.

Dearly beloved in the Lord Jesus X the Reasons why I preached unto you and would indeavour to practise among you this Ordinance of Singing Psalms ; are as follows, &c.

An abridgment of some of the principal heads of a Book by Thomas Brooks,—An ark for all God's Noahs.

A Sermon, preached at the marriage of ———— by Thomas Dickenson. Psal. 68. 6. God setteth the solitary in families.
(12 leaves.)

No scornfull beauty, ere shall boast
She made me love in vain ;
For she that I adored most
I now as much disdain.

And so on for twenty pages of love songs or reproachful jilting addresses, signed by Thomas Cockshot; possibly copied. This part of the volume has evidently no connection with the rest of the MSS., but was bound up with them for preservation.

A fraction of another note book follows beginning with page 47, being outlines of sermons in Mr. Jackson's writing. After page 77 there are a few blank leaves, and then the following outline of a Baptist Association which I have fully copied.

The management of the Association held at Barnoldswick on the fifteenth and sixteenth days of June, in the year 1720, was as followeth—

In the first place after the Association was come together it was agreed that the meeting should begin with prayer for a blessing upon it by Alverey Jackson. After which John Sedgfield being chosen to preach, gave out the 23 psalm to be sung, and preached from Jerem. 6. 29. Sermon being ended Thomas Greenwood followed with prayer, and then Richard Ashworth after making a short introductory discourse, lead forth the first psalm and preached from Acts 5. 38. 39. and concluded with a short prayer. Then the Association came together and R. A. was by vote chosen Moderator.

The Letters from the several Churches were read; and the questions therein commended to each one consideration against the day following, and John Wilson was chosen to conclude the first day with prayer.

The second day Nathanael Booth was chosen to begin the meeting with prayer. Then in the next place, the question proposed in the Letter from Liverpool was debated, viz.—Whether the Laying on of hands upon all Believers as believers, without relation to any office, be a standing Ordinance in the Church of Christ, and to be practised now by His Ministers or not? Answered as follows:—

In answer to the Question proposed by the Church of Liverpool, about laying on of hands upon Baptized Believers as such in order to communion. It is reasonable to suppose it was practised in the Apostolick and Primitive times, and if the cessation of the extraordinary gifts of the Holy Spirit then attending its usage cannot be pleaded as a supersedeas to this ceremony, it ought to be used still. Some of us whose names are underwritten are of opinion it cannot; for if this ceremony or principle cease, because stript of those priviledges that then

accompanied it, it is reasonable that other services cease for the same cause: for what is plainer than miracles accompanying both the Standing Ordinances of preaching and prayer, Mar. 16. 16. 17; Acts 4. 31, and 8. 15. But whoever takes the Liberty in it let it be done with prudence and moderation, not abusing it to superstition, neither censuring those that omit it. Rom. 14. from the 13 to the 23.

Richard Ashworth

John Sedgfield

John Wilson

Tho. Seacome

Alverey Jackson

And it was agreed that this case thus drawn up and subscribed only by these five of the Association, should be sent only to the Church at Liverpool in answer to their question, to the intent that they may be the better satisfied, and other Churches ye less troubled about it.

In the second place the case in Rodhill-end Letter was considered wch was presented to this purpose—That they had in time past some person or p'sons among them as common hearers (considering whose conduct they could not but charitably hope their condition was safe) who could not see it their duty to enter orderly into Church Communion in the time of their health, who yet in the time of their sickness earnestly desired to partake of ye Lord's Supper before they left the world. Question—Whether it is warrantable to administer the Lord's Supper to such a person in such a condition? Ans. Whereas a Question was proposed about communicating a dying person, upon a friendly and amicable debate thereupon it was concluded that several such difficulties would necessarily intangle the final determination of it as would make it both proper and necessary to refer the drawing of it up to some particular person: Whereupon it was agreed that Richard Ashworth should draw up the whole case against the next Association in order to prepare it for their further judgment.

Thirdly upon the consideration of some dangerous evils, especially of a Laziness and coldness of Spirit, grown up or in apparent danger to grow up, among the several churches belonging to this Association; we have thought it necessary after a long consultation in inquiring into the matter as to the evil, the cause of the evil, and cure of it: as one likely means among the rest to set apart a certain day solemnly to be observed by all the Churches, by way of fasting and humiliation, prayer and supplication: and think proper on that occasion to appoint Aug. 4. 1720, concluding at the same time to revive the too much neglected observation of the last appointment of this nature, concluded in the last Association, 1719, obliging every person to the weekly observation of every Thursday.

Fourthly it was debated, whether we should endeavour to supply the people at Gildersome now left without publick

means thro' Mr. C. absence. Ans. It was agreed that we should indeavour to provide them a supply.

Fifthly it was inquired, whether it doth most properly belong to the Deacons of the Church to distribute the Elements of bread and wine among the communicants in the administration of the Lord's Supper? Ans. For as much as the Deacons are the hands of the Church; we judge it doth most properly belong to them to do that service.

Sixthly, The following Letter was drawn up and agreed upon that each one of the several churches joyned in this Association shall have a copy of it.

Time has made it notoriously evident and plain that some lesser evils connived at in some worthy persons amongst us has at last grown to be very pernicious to our profession in general, as well as such persons in p'ticular, insomuch that it is not without great reason we all henceforward be watchful wth an unwearied and invincible diligence, and take all pious and painful methods and measures to prevent any such thing at its first appearance; in like manner we desire that all our several Churches study to be peaceable, and meddle not in ye world more then needs must: provoke one another by counselling and catechizing of youth. Timothy's example will ever shine bright, who being influenced by the seasonable advice and unparalleled piety of both mother and grandmother had gained a familiar knowledge of the Scriptures with the Apostles' approbation and high commendations that it was able to make him wise unto salvation. Meet often together; make it known to all men you are Christ's disciples by continuing in His word, John 8. 31. and loving one another. If a brother, an officer, an elder or pastor be overtaken in a fault you that are spiritual and privy to his failing restore such an one with meekness not sawciness; restore him, not expose him, make known to him, do not whisper it around the country; if he hear thee, well; if not employ some other whose presence or prudence may more probably prevail; but if not think it not too great a trouble, nor too far about to tell it to the Church; and if too difficult for yours, bring it to the Association. Study to outstrip one another. Forbear all provocations in word or in gesture, give no offence carelessly; nor take it causelessly; make it manifest to the world you do more than others. Let it appear your dissent is rational and conscientious; and cut off occasion from them that desire occasion. Fill up the duties of your relations, both publick and private. Be not selfish to serve God of that wch cost you nought, when to lay out more for God is manifest duty and liker to meet with a richer return. Make religion well spoken of by good living; let your light so shine before men, that they may see your good works, and glorifie your Father which is in heaven. Take heed to your ways and

especially that you offend not with your tongue, and to this end let your words be with grace seasoned with salt, that they may administer grace to the hearers. Reconcile the two abused extream in religion, advance and extol free grace, maintain and promote good works. Believe all His promises, do all His commands; make Christ all in all; and when you have done all count yourselves unprofitable. So fare you well.

All these things unanimously agreed to by all the Ministers and Messengers of the Association (except the case before excepted.)

From Rossendale—Richard Ashworth, Simeon Lord, John Elison.

From Liverpool—John Sedgfield, Thomas Seacombe.

From Rawden—John Wilson, Nathanael Booth, Tho. Hardcastle.

From Rodhill-end or Stone-slack—Thomas Greenwood, John Greenwood.

From Sutton—(Henry Wilkinson, disappointed,) Robert Clough.

From Barnoldswick—Alverey Jackson, John Hargreaves.

Tottlebank came not. Wherefore it was agreed that a Letter should be drawn up and sent thither in the name of the Association to inquire into their state, and know the reasons why they came not to the Association.

And Lastly, at the request of the Association, Rich. Ashworth closed up the whole with a general exhortation, and prayer to the Lord.

It was concluded that the next Association be at Baccup in Rossendale.

[This Baccup Association Meeting would take place in 1721, but there are no notes of other meetings until it has worked round again in 1728 to be the turn to hold the Association at Baccup.]

A Circular Letter from the Association at Baccup, June 12th and 13th, 1728.

We send our Salutation to the several Churches of our Association and Denomination, wishing their welfare, and longing to know how they do.

We have some of us spent days without eating and nights without sleeping, as an heathen monarch to his honour sometime did of old when Daniel's life was in danger by the Lyons; as ours and our devout friends are now by customary reigning sins and restless devils: now suffer us to salute you in those savory names of Israelites without guile and your ministers of Nasarites purer than snow and whiter than milk, and your elders and faithful people, as Daniels; servants of the living God.

And now tell us truly, we ask you lovingly, whether you serve your God constantly, and send and sue to Him daily, and pray to Him continually; for it is a shame that the world should be more unwearied in plotting than you in praying; or that they should take more pains to go to hell than you to heaven, especially considering that plots was never any match for prayer nor the counsel of the wicked able to stand before the supplications of the righteous.

Be so kind to search and see, whether this living God be able and actually has by your endeavours delivered you from the roaring lyon of hell, that goes about seeking who he may destroy, has wounded many to death, and has left many houses desolate and turned many professors into time servers, and many have not only lost their own standing and indangered their own souls, but have also become stumbling blocks to others, for one sinner destroys much good. But 'tis some comfort that whosoever is the author or instrument of troubles, offences, or heresies; God is the orderer and nothing shows a more holy frame of heart than when we stay not in creatures but are carried to God as the author of our comforts and crosses.

Many there be that say they shall have, and others that say they have Peace, though they walk in the imaginations of their own hearts. Deut. 29. 19.

[twice as much more.]

lastly that you may do this is our counsel and prayer and when you do we pronounce the Peace of our God upon you and all that walk according to gospel rule and order, and on the whole Israel of God. Farewell.

The Appendix.

The Letters from the several Churches carrying in them an unusual complaint of the decay of piety and the want of the power of Godliness, and some principal causes hereof seeming to be too much indulgence in the officers and too much indifferency in many members of the several Churches: We therefore recommend it as the advice of this Association; That the rulers of the several Churches magnify their office and look well to the order of God's house; yet there be a careful and strict discipline exercised in the several societies committed to their care and charge. Let the teachers wait on their teaching, the elders rule with diligence, and the deacons minister with chearfulness; in an especial manner taking care that the ministry be not contemned and under-valued, the ordinances slighted and neglected, that the members do not wrong or abuse one another, either by word or action, but yet the unity of the Spirit be kept entirely in the bond of Peace, that the weak be not offended and ye inquirers discouraged.

We further advise all those that have given up themselves to the Churches of Christ in this Association, that they every one keep their places, and fill them up with duty; that they beware of absenting themselves from ye worship and ordinance of God in the Church, that they stay not at home through idleness, nor wander abroad through fickleness or humor, nor suffer the world to have the preference to the worship of God, but diligently and constantly attend upon public ordinances and promote meetings, unless they can be able to give a sufficient reason to God and their brethren to whom they are accountable for such negligence. We advise you to meet often together for prayer and other parts of divine worship, that you carry not your strange to a shy of one another, but be loving, free and cordial in all your carriage and behaviour as brethren and sisters of the same family, travellers in the same way and heirs of the same inheritance; encouraging and helping forward one another in the ways of God, calling upon one another to your duty, saying, Come and let us go up to the house of the Lord, and when one of your kind brethren or sisters calls upon you to your duty do not excuse yourselves. Be not forward to take up evil reports one of another; nor speak slightly, nor contemptibly of one another before their faces or behind their backs. We also exhort you to obey and submit to your faithful pastors and teachers, and as you expect that they should often visit you do you often visit them, and open unto them your soul wants and spiritual diseases, that they may know how to suit their ministry to you and apply words in season to your conviction, instruction and comfort. Mal. 2. 7.

We advise you also, To maintain communion with God by secret prayer and keep up family worship. To sit loose from the world, to labour to get ground against your corruptions, especially the sin that doth most easily beset you. Flee from the errors and customs of the times and places wherein you live, and as much as in you lies endeavour to live peaceably with all men. These are the few necessary things we would advise you to, which if you observe to do ye shall do well. Fare-ye-well.

An Hymn on the Advice given in this Epistle and Appendix.

If this Advice be taken well,
 And followed without fail;
 We need not fear the gates of hell
 Against us can prevail.

[Nine more verses.]

Copy of a Register of Children

Baptized by the REV. MR. [TIMOTHY] JOLLIE, [Sheffield], from April 18, 1681, (the day of his ordination,) to July 27, 1704; * 23 years 3 months. *Brit. Mus. Add. 24436.*

1681	May 16	Jonathan	Joseph Taison	Fullwood
	30	Edward & Rebecca	Thomas Twigg	
	June 13	Samuel	Samuel Shepherd	Mansfield
	Aug. 10	Josiah	Wm. Ward	Sheffield
	18	Peter & Obadiah	Robt. Dickenson	Fishlake
	22	John & Margaret	John Trippet	Sheffield
	Oct. 17	Rebecca	John Rogers	High Lee
	Dec. 5	John	Samuel Thwaites	Sheffield
	14	John	John Baker	do.
	Jan. 19	John	Mercur ^s Shimeld	do.
	Feb. 25	Christian	Joseph Smith	do.
	Mar. 8	Hezekiah	Joseph Smith	do.
	1682		Elizabeth	Ralph Hider	do.
		Mary	John Barber	do.
April 12		Mary	Joseph Yates	do.
19		James	James Shimeld	do.
May 3		Ruth	Joseph Justis	do.
June 22		Elizabeth	Joshua Bayes	do.
Aug. 31		Dorothy	John Bamforth	Fullwood
Sep. 4		Anna	Edw. Roberts	Sheffield
Oct. 9		Elizabeth	Thos. Wilson	do.
Nov. 22		Thomas & Deborah	Thos. Machon	Crookmore
Dec. 18		Jeremiah	John Baker	Sheffield
29		Jonathan	Jonathan Smith	do.
Jan. 4		Elisabeth	Antho Morris	do.
1683	Feb. 20	Mary	Mercurs. Shimeld	do.
	27	Anna	Joseph Yates	do.
1684	Mar. 11	Deborah	Dan ^l Oates	Chesterfield
	April 31	Anna	Thos. Wilson	Sheffield
	May 8	Matthew	Matth. Wright	do.
	25	Hannah	Robt. Ellis	do.
	May 25	Edward	Joseph Smiths	do.
		Sarah	Ralph Hider	do.
	June 5	Anna	Joseph Taison	Fullwood
	8	Deborah	Nich ^s Crabtree	Fishlake
	Aug. 12	Rebecca	John How	little Shef ^d
	28	Joshua	Mr. Saml Ibbetson	Leeds at Hatf ^d
	Sep. 10	William & Joseph	Wilm Turner	Sheffield
	29	John	Jonat ^r Smith	do.
	Oct. 28	Elisabeth	Henry Oates	do.
Jan. 25	Thomas	Saml Hallows	Glapwell	
29	Joseph	Mercur ^s Shimeld	Sheffield	

* ? 1702. Mr. Jollie died in 1714, aged 55, and is buried there. A copy of the inscriptions on his and other gravestones there will be acceptable.

1686	Apr. 15	Nathaniel	Thos. Twigg	Sheffield
		Rebecca	Field Sylvester	do.
	June 4	Joseph	John Lee	do.
		Henry	Henry Oates	do.
	June 5	Lidia	Joseph Yates	do.
		John	William Turner	do.
	19	Edward	John Barber	do.
		William	Ralph Hider	do.
	Aug. 2	Ephraim	Joseph Smith	do.
		Sarah	Saml. Hallows	Glapwell
	10	John	George Car	Sheffield
		Lidia	Andrew Crabtree	Fishlake
	Oct. 8	Hannah	Joseph Yates	Sheffield
	Nov. 10	Hephzibah	Robert Ellis	do.
Rebecca		Jon ⁿ Smith	do.	
Dec. 10	Rachel	John Curtland	do.	
	Thomas	Thomas Wilson	do.	
Jan. 26	Martha	Joseph Hancock	do.	
Feb. 23	George	Thomas Webster	Stannington	
1687	Apr.	Mary	Sam. Hutchinson	Sheffield
		Christian	Joseph Smith	do.
	May 10	Samuel	John Swindon	Bradfield
		Joshua	Wil. Turner	Sheffield
	June 14	Elisabeth	Joseph Clayton	do.
		Thomas	John Morphey	Gainsborough
	22	Elisabeth	Wil. Hall	Keksby
		John	Nies. Matthewman	Birley Carr
	26	Matthew	Matt ^h Clayton	Sheffield
		Sarah	John King	do.
	Oct. 21	Matthew & Rachel	George Barber	do.
		Samuel	William Clayton	do.
	24	Thomas	Arthur Mangery	do.
		Hugh	Hugh Hider	do.
Nov. 8	Samuel	Robert Darwent	do.	
	Ann	Edw. Taylor	Pitsmoor	
Dec. 4	Samuel	Samuel Hallows	Glapwell	
Dec. 22	Thomas	John Lee	Sheffield	
Jan. 13	John	Joseph Yates		
	Ann	Sam Hawksworth	Fullwood	
Feb. 16	Nathaniel	Jon ⁿ Webster	Sheffield	
	Mary	John Barber		
Mar. 15	Abigail	John How		
1688 April 10	Jonathan	Mercu ^{rs} Shimeld		
	Samuel	Robert Stamforth		
May 16	Edward	Wil Bates		
June 21	Anthony	Anthony Morris		
July 30	Sarah	Sam. Hutchison		
Aug. 1	Hannah	Sam. Thwaites		

1688	Aug. 25	Elisabeth	Francis Girdler	
	Sep. 20	Hannah Samuel Samuel	James Barber Robert Ellis Wil ^m Hides	
Oct.	10	Thomas	Nevil Symmons	
	15	Sarah	Joseph Fox	
	16	Sarah	John Curtland	
Nov.	8	Elisabeth	John Wood	
	12	Elisabeth	Wil. Turner	
	15	Ruth	Rich ^d Marsh	
	19	Hannah	Jon ⁿ Smith	
Jan.	8	Mary	Jona Webster	
	14	Benjamin	Arthur Mangery	
Feb.	20	Elisabeth	Saml Hallows	Glapwell
	2	Hannah	James Oates	Clarkhouse
	12	Jeremiah	Thos. Marshall	Sheffield
Mar.	23	Moses	Moses Springfield	
	4	George	John Button	Kittons
1689	May 2	Mary	John Birks	Sheffield
	13	Martha	Jos. Smith	
June	31	John	Caleb Clayton	
	19	Samuel	Robt. Salmon	
	20	Elisabeth	John Lee	
Aug.	28	Samuel	Ralph Hider	
	22	John	George Hutchinson	
Oct.	14	Ann	Ben ⁿ Shimeld	
	4	Joseph	Jos. Smith	
Nov.	24	John & Thomas	Thos. Scargell	
		Sarah	Sam ^l Webster	
	6	Timothy	Wm. Ward	
Dec.	21	Timothy	John Wood	
		Mary	Wil Salmon	
Jan.	26	James	James Hoole	
	3	Elisabeth	John Curtland	
Feb.	11	Samuel	Adam Hawksworth	
	2	Benjamin	Nat. Sadler	
1690	6	Elisabeth	John Swinden	
	22	Martha	Rich ^d Marsh	
Apr.	14	John	Wm. Hides	
	22	Mary	Saml Hallows	Glapwell
May	9	Ann	Jos Yates	Sheffield
		Mary	Anthony Morris	
June	10	Lydia	James Oates	
	22	Timothy	George Carr	
	17	Mary	Jos. Smith	
July	11	William	Josh. Dewsbury	
		John	Francis Girdler	
		Thomas	— Woodward	Sheffield

1690	13	Martha	Wil ^m Hall	Gainsborough	
	21	James	James Hoole	Sheffield	
	23	Susannah	John Smith	Attercliffe	
	Sep.	4	Zechariah	John Arthur	Sheffield
		22	Martha	Robt Ellis	
	Nov.	3	Mary	Thos. Wilson	
		12	Elisabeth	John Smith	
		20	John	Andrew Hill	
		20	Joshua	Samuel Roberts	Attercliffe
	Dec.		Hannah	Thos. Marshall	Sheffield
		1	Mary	Sam. Hutchinson	
		11	Mary	John Lee	
	Jan.	12	Elisabeth	Nevil Simmons	
Mar.	9	Jonathan	Caleb Clayton		
	22	Elisabeth	Jona Smith		
1691	31	Alice	George Fox		
	Apr.	7	Timothy	James Haugh	
			Mary	Saml Thwaites	
	May	4	Richard	Wil Ward	
	July	22	Sarah	Rich ^d Marsh	
	Aug.	6	Nathaniel	Wil. Woodward	
		10	Thomas	Sam. Hallows	Glapwell
			Benjamin	Wil. Turner	Sheffield
			Mary	John Curtland	
		17	Hannah	Thos. Scargell	
		26	Nathaniel	Francis Girdler	
	Sep.	1	Timothy	Nathl Bacon	Glapwell
		28	Anna	Timothy Jollie	Attercliffe
Oct.	9	Thomas	Benj ⁿ Stamford		
	20	Matthias	John Wood	Sheffield	
	22	Martha	Christopher Haslem		
	31	Matthew & Joshua	Moses Springfield		
Dec.	6	Martha	Saml Roberts	Attercliffe	
Jan.	26	Joshua	Wil. Bate	Sheffield	
	28	Sarah	John King		
Feb.	15	Hannah	James Spencer		
Mar.	1	Mary	John Mandevile	Glapwell	
	2	Joseph	James Bullas	Skinnerthorpe	
		Ann	Joseph Yates	Sheffield	
1692	Apr.	11	Jonathan	James Hoole	
	May	3	Hannah	Adam Hawksworth	
		12	Hannah	Thos. Handley	Hall Car
	June	26	Joseph	— Holland	Sheffield
		24	Hannah	Josh. Dewsbury	
Aug.	30	Samuel	Wil. Ward		
	3	Samuel	Wil. Wadsworth	Attercliffe	
	4	John	Timo. Shirley	Rotherham	
			Elias Wadsworth	Sheffield	
			or Wordsworth.		

1692	Aug. 15	Alice	Andrew Hill	
		25 Berthia	Robt. Ellis	
		29 Hannah	Jos. Smith	
	Sep. 2	Robert	Wil Marsland	Attercliffe
		25 John	John Bacon	Heath
		26 William	John Levett	Attercliffe
	Oct. 17	John	Caleb Clayton	Sheffield
		John	Edward Windle	
		22 Hannah	Saml. Hallows	Glapwell
	Dec. 2	Benjamin	Wm. Smith	Attercliffe
		12 Edward	Thos. Marshall	Sheffield
		15 Sarah	Joseph Machon	
		23 Mary	Ben. Stamford	
Jan. 16	Nevil	Nevil Simmons	Sheffield	
	19 Mary	James Hoole		
Feb. 8	Ann	James Wilson	Tinsley	
	Samuel	Sam ^l Roberts	Attercliffe	
Mar. 13	Mary	Wil. Woodward		
	16 Ruth	Thos. Wilson	Sheffield	
1693	Apr. 60	Mary	Saml Thwaites	
	May 1	William	Wil. Ward	
	May 3	Elisabeth	John Bradley	
		17 James	James Bullas	Grimesthorpe
	June 2	Sarah	John Smith	Attercliffe
		5 Joshua	Rich ^d Marsh	Sheffield
		10 Ann	George Fox	
		21 Daniel	Joseph Lee	
	July 18	James	Wil. Ashford	
		31 Mary	Nich ^s Shertcliffe	
	Aug. 13	Samuel	John Wood	
		22 Elisabeth	Jos Caladine	Bolsover
	Oct. 9	Lidia	John Holland	Sheffield
30 Hephzibah		Chris Haslem		
Nov. 15	James	John Nettleton	Attercliffe	
	Martha	John Pinder		
	15 Sarah	Fran Girdler	Sheffield	
Dec. 12	George	Sam ^l Ashford	Grimesthorpe	
	27 Elisabeth	Edward Roberts		
	29 Mary	— Crooks		
	Hannah	— Cowdale		
	Mary	— Cowdale		
	Robert	Ephr. Nichols		
Jan. 11	John	Rich ^d Crabtree		
	25 Joseph	John Curtland		
Feb. 12	Rebecca	Ralph Wildsmith		
Mar. 3	Mary	Nath. Bacon	Glapwell	
	7 Hephzibah	Jere Fisher		
1694	Apr. 11	John	*— Brown & Sarah his daughter	

* Two children, or Brown and his daughter bapt.

1694		Sarah	Elias Wordsworth	
	26	Hannah	Thos. Scargell	
		Mary	Jona Smith	
		Hannah	Daniel Meenis	
May	24	Theodosia	Saml Hallows	Glapwell
July	9	William	Henry Wherrick	Bolsover
Aug.	30	Samuel	Jona Shepherd	
Sep.	10	Joseph	Sam ^l Parramore	
	15	Elisabeth	Hunt (William)	Glapwell
	24	John	James Bullas	Skinnerthorpe
Oct.	5	Mary	John Almond	Attercliffe
	20	Susanna	John Nettleton	
	22	Sarah	Wm. Ward	Sheffield
Dec.	10	Mary	Sam. Roberts	
	26	Joseph	Lemuel Nutt	
Jan.	17	William	Nevil Simmons	
		Timothy	Thos. Marshall	
	23	Jeremiah	Josh Oates	Attercliffe
Feb.	21	John	Wil. Wallace	Sheffield
Mar.	4	Andrew	Andrew Hill	
	7	Hannah	Ephr Nichols	
	11	Samuel	Saml Hunter	
1695	29	Matthew	James Hoole	Tinsley
Apr.	15	Hannah	Thos. Wilson	Sheffield
	24	Elias	Elias Wordsworth	do.
		Jane	James Hoole	
May	13	Mary	Sam. Hawksworth	Crooksmon
	27	Hannah	John Wood	Sheffield
	29	Timothy	Sam ^l Hallows	Glapwell
June	24	Elisabeth	Ralph Hides	Sheffield
		Samuel	Luke Winter	
July	29	Mary	Josh Hawksworth	
Aug.	19	Lidia	Edw. Roberts	
Sep.	5	Ann	Ralph Wildsmith	
	16	Ann	Wil. Woodward	
	27	John	John Brown	
Oct.	13	Frances	John Murphey	Gainsborough
	18	William	Thos. Handley	Hall Carr
Nov.	14	William	Fran. Girdler	Sheffield
Dec.	9	George	Caleb Clayton	
		Anna	Sam Paramore	
Jan.	1	Timothy <small>[Grandson of Rev. Oliver H.]</small>	John Heywood	Pontefract
Feb.	3	Obedience	Chris Haslam	Sheffield
	13	Theodosia	Nich ^s Shirtliffe	
	24	James	John Mandevile	
		Elisabeth	— Allison	Palterton
Mar.	1	James	Gervase Bellamy	Gainsbro
1596	30	Anna	Saml Thwaites	Sheffield

1696	Apr.	2	Joseph	Jose Smith	
	May	11	Martha	John Wood	
		26	William	Jose Barber	Darnal [thorpe
	June	22	Mary	— Bilby	Staley Wood-
		29	Rebecca	Wil Ward	Sheffield
	July	9	John	Daniel Meenis	
1697	July	15	Ephraim	James Bullas	Skinnerthorpe
			Elisabeth	James Wilson	Tinsley
		22	Mary	David Gass	Sheffield
	Aug.	9	Aaron	Moses Springfield	
		25	George	Thos. Handley	Hall Carr
		30	Joseph	Emanuel Newton	Sheffield
	Oct.	14	William	Will Wallace	
		17	Nathaniel	Sam ^l Baxter	Gainsbro'
		25	Stephen	Wil. Ward	Sheffield
	Nov.	10	Sarah	M ^{rs} Wyld North ^s	
	Dec.	22	Sarah	Dr Wainwright	
	Jan.	3	Francis	— Cowdal	
			Stephen	Sam Hawkworth	
	Feb.	7	Christopher	Wm Allison	Paltertown
		14	Jonathan	Chris ^r Haslam	
		21	John	M ^{rs} Holland North	
	Mar.	2	Jacob	Saml Roberts	Birley Carr
			Joel	Jona Shaw	Wadsley
		7	Elisabeth	Wil Woodward	
1698		31	Elisabeth	Edw. Sanderson	Sheffield
	Apr.	11	Sarah	Hugh Harrison	Paltertown
		25	John	John Warbleton	Sheffield
			Elisabeth	John Bamforth	
	June	13	John	John Hough	
		15	Mary	Robt Hoole	
		20	Joshua	John Browne	
		28	Thomas	Saml Roberts	
	July	2	Thomas	Tho. Blenerhaysset	Attercliffe
		18	Samuel	Jos. Smith	Sheffield
	Sep.	13	Hannah	— Aldred	
		25	Lidia	Wm. Hunt	Glapwell
	Oct.	3	Elisabeth	Joseph Fletcher	Sheffield
		6	John	Jos. Pierson	
		24	Lydia	Sam Thwaites	
		26	Daniel & Mary	Daniel Twybell	Brightsid
		27	Sarah	Dan ^l Meenis	Sheffield
	Nov.	18	Joshua	— Travis	
		28	Nathanel	Nath ^l Hoyland	
	Dec.	19	Mary	John Stamford	
	Jan.	2	Sarah	Jose Sanderson	
		4	John	Abijah Ashton	
		11	Sarah	Robt Crookes	

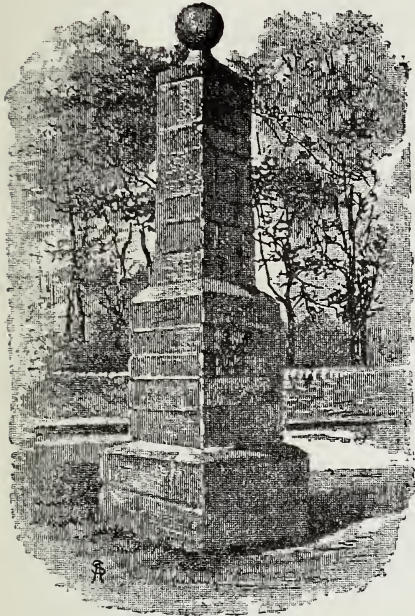
1698		Dorcas	— Jenkinson	
	23	Ezra	Lemuel Nutt	
	25	Elisabeth	Nevil Simmons	
	26	John	George Carr	
Feb.	20	Mary	Thos. Marshall	
	27	Jonathan	Jona Dixon	
		Elisabeth	Wil. Burton	
Mar.	6	Mary	Wil. Stear	
1699	30	William	Ralph Hides	
		Joshua	Luke Winter	
		Ruth	Jona Smith	
Ap.	9	Elisabeth	— Robinson	Gainsbro'
	19	Thomas	Jon Pashley	Attercliffe
		Sarah	Wm. Wallace	Sheffield
May	25	James	John Bright	
Aug.	7	Elisabeth	Caleb Clayton	
Aug.	27	John	John Mandefield	StonyHoughton
Sep.	25	Sarah	Jona Hunter	Sheffield
	28	John	David Gass	
	30	Timothy	Wil Pawson	Glapwell
Oct.	9	Thomas	John Warbleton	Sheffield
	23	Esther	Wil Ward	
Nov.	1	Titus	John Almond	
	2	Elisabeth	Jere Waynwright	
Dec.	4	Alice	Dan ^l Meenis	
	11	Rebecca	Joseph Fletcher	
Jan.	29	William	Wm. Heldrick	
Feb.	19	Joseph	Jos. Wilson	
Mar.	4	Edward	Edw. Hancock	
1700	25	Elkanah	John Stamford	
Apr.	18	Jonathan	Dan ^l Twybell	
	22	Joshua	Thos. Marshall	
	27	Hannah	Wil. Woodward	
June	17	Caleb	Henry Warwick	
	15	Euphan	Wm. Wallace	
July	9	Susanna	Sam ^l Roberts	
	26	Mary	Leesland (Jos.)	
Sep.	6	William	Stead (William)	
	16	Charles	David Fullilove	
Oct.	7	William	Jon Turner	
	15	Mary	Jos Sanderson	
Nov.	22	Mary & Joseph	Jos Smith	
	23	Abijah	Jon. Oakes	Attercliffe
	25	Ruth	Adam Hawkworth	
Dec.	9	Ebenezer	Wil. Ward	Sheffield
	28	Jeremiah	Dr Waynwright	
	30	John	John Bamforth	
Jan.	2	Elisabeth	Nich ^s Shirtcliffe	

1700	24	Simeon	Em ^l Newton	
	Feb. 26	Anne	Simmons	
1701	Apr. 7	Simeon	Sam ^l Thwaytes	
	Apr. 9	Martha	Abijah Ashton	
	16	Lydia	James Wilson	
	May 14	Lemuel	Lem ^l Nutt	
	June 11	Mary	Edw. Sanderson	
		William	— Cowdale	
	July 10	George	George Lewis	Brightsid
	21	Ebenezer	Joseph Fletcher	Sheffield
	24	Helen	Dan. Meenis	
	Aug. 12	Elisabeth	Jos. Webster	
	14	Joseph	Wil Wallace	
	Sep. 4	John	Saml Shore	
		Mary	Robt Palmer	
	10	Hannah	Jos Pashley	
	11	Hannah	Nat ^h Rhodes	
		Elisabeth	Ben Pashley	
	17	Martha	Dan ^l Twybell	
	19	John	Jos Travis	
	Oct. 9	Mary	Jona Dixon	
	23	Lydia	John Brown	
		William	Wm. Hobson	
	Nov. 29	Samuel	Elias Wordsworth	Sheffield
	Dec. 4	Sarah	John Sanderson	
		John	John Stamford	
	19	Mary	John Meenis	
	Jan. 4	Robert	Francis Radcliffe	
	15	Stephen	Turner, Adult	
	26	Elisabeth	wife of Rob. Black-	
		Ruth	dau. do. [stoole	
	Feb. 26	George	Geo. Fox	
		Joseph	Jona Woollen	
	Mar. 18	John	Ch ^s Fullilove	Treeton
1702	26	Luke	Luke Winter	Sheffield
		Caleb	Caleb Clayton	
	Ap. 23	William	Wm. Woodward	
	May 4	Ruth	Jos. Smith	
	June 4	Mary	Jona Winter	
		Joseph	Jos. Leathly	
		Robert	— Bright	
	8	James	John Hough	
	18	George	Thos. Marshall	
	July 30	John	Jos. Sanderson	
		Benjamin	Eman ^l Newton	

¶ This is a remarkable entry. P. 41. Arthur Mangery removed to Leeds. Then he engaged in counterfeiting coin, was convicted at York and executed. His son, Thomas Mangery, baptized by Mr. Jollie, was afterwards D.D., and Canon of Durham, and died 5 March, 1755, æt 71. Hutchinson's Durham, II. 173.

Notices of New Books.

THE BRONTË COUNTRY: Its Topography, Antiquities, and History. By J. A. Erskine Stuart, L.R.C.S., [of Staincliffe, Dewsbury.] Printed by C. Greening, Bradford, 1888, pp. xiv., 242.



Dumb Steeple. By permission.

Mr. Greening is to be congratulated on the superb quality of this volume, in printing and binding; and Bradford may equally be proud of Mr. Shepherd, whose thirty-three sketches adorn the work. All these (save seven,) are Yorkshire views, of Brontë scenes at Dewsbury, Hartshead, Kirklees, Haworth, Birstall. Wethersfield Church, Cowan Bridge, and Tunstall Church are also portrayed. Dr. Stuart quotes an opinion we gave many years ago that Dumb Steeple (around which Luddite reminiscences cluster,) derives its name from *doomed steeple*—a sanctuary boundary of Kirklees Nunnery. Having

never seen any explanation of the word, or account of its origin, we would invite discussion thereon. The topographer and antiquary will be delighted with Dr. Stuart's volume, which is particularly accurate in its varied details, and written in an eminently descriptive style. Of the story of the Brontës we are not now at liberty to write, but we state unhesitatingly that Dr. Stuart has supplied, and supplied *well*, a missing link in Brontë literature, which will gain interest as time rolls on.

YORKSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION. RECORD SERIES, Vol. iv. WILLS IN THE YORK REGISTRY, 1636 to 1652. Printed for the Society [by White, Worksop], 1888, pp. vi., 201.

The short preface is signed by F. Collins, and we venture to expostulate with Dr. Collins for not having his name on the title page as Editor. The laborious work of compilation and

painstaking editorial industry, not to mention the immeasurable boon conferred on genealogists and the public, required the fullest Editorial announcement. There are about sixty entries on each page, and yet this is only one of the several volumes we are expecting from Dr. Collins' labour. There have been special difficulties in compiling this Index, for the Wills here recorded are *still in bundles*, and not transcribed into books as before and after this interval. Consequently they are far less known. Having spent a considerable time copying from Wills from 1389, we await with impatience the two vols. promised containing the Index from 1389-1600. This truly National Work should be supported from the National Exchequer.

YORKSHIRE ARCHEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION. Rules. Contents of Journal. Record Series. Catalogue of Library. Huddersfield, Edward Hodgkinson, King Street, 1888. pp. lii.

YORKSHIRE ARCH. AND TOP. ASSOCIATION. Excursion to Richmond and Easby Abbey, 25th July, 1888. 12 pages. White, Worksop.

YORKSHIRE LEGENDS AND TRADITIONS, as told by her ancient Chroniclers, her Poets and Journalists. By the Rev. Thomas Parkinson, F.R.H.S., Vicar of North Otterington. London, Elliot Stock, 1888. pp. xii., 244.

Here is a delightful book for the Folk-Lorist. The comprehensiveness of the work may be judged from the list of contents. The first section is connected with Early Yorkshire previous to Norman times; the second relates to Monastic legends covering ninety pages; the third records the Satanic legends; the fourth expatiates on Ghost stories; the fifth on Mother Shipton; the sixth on Dragons; the seventh on Battles; the eighth on Wells and Lakes; and the ninth section gives a miscellaneous assortment. Although most of these are well known to the Folk-Lore student, and many of them have appeared in our Folk-Lore section, we gladly welcome this beautiful hand-book, as a well-arranged and well-written repertory, occupying a place no other Yorkshire book filled. The careful touch of the antiquary and poet may be noted in every story. We shall also welcome the second 'Wainload' already collected. The price of the volume is 5s. 6d.

HOWDEN NONCONFORMITY. A Manual of two centuries of local Free Church History. By the Rev. E. Goodall, Congregational Minister. Howden, G. O. Ayre, 1880. 76 pages. Frontispiece of Stephen Arlush's Home. Price 1s. 6d. May be had from Mrs. Goodall, Morley.

This little book is of great interest to the nonconformist historian and the local topographer. The account of the Rev. Joshua Wilkinson (1781-1833,) is particularly interesting, and

deserves to be reprinted as a memoir of a Yorkshire worthy, a striking contrast to his predecessor, Mr. Foljambe.

AROUND SETTLE. A Holiday Book. By T. E. Pritt, Author of "North Country Flies," "The Book of the Grayling," &c. Seven Illustrations by the Meisenbach process. Settle, Craven Printing Co., Ltd., 1888. pp. viii., 91.

A book from the pen of the *Yorkshire Post* Angler cannot be dull nor uninteresting. With Mr. Brayshaw's antiquarian note books at hand, Mr. Pritt has given us a pleasant evening's reading, and a true holiday book, welcome to the increasing number of visitors to that charming locality. The illustrations include Settle, Settle Market Place, Giggleswick Church, Scaleber Foss, Gordale Scar, Kilnsey Crag, Catterick Foss, and facsimile of Oliver Cromwell's autograph at Malham.

WALKER'S GUIDE TO WHARFEDALE. Upper and Lower Wharfedale: Illustrated. By Fred Copley, Author of "On Foot through Wharfedale." Otley, W. Walker & Sons, 1888. 165 pages. 1s.

This is the best shilling's worth we have seen of a Yorkshire Guide Book. In the first place Mr. Copley has an intimate knowledge of his ground and its associations, in the next place he has gathered more than fifty good illustrations, and thirdly the 'get-up' is worthy of the old firm whose name is almost synonymous with Otley.

THE ANTIQUARY. Vol. xvii. Jan.-June, 1888. London, Elliot Stock.

Much as we have lauded the previous half-yearly volumes, the present issue strikes us as being increasingly interesting. We fail to find a superfluous or dull page in it. A few more Reminiscences, like those of our old friend Dr. Rendle, would be a boon to all folk-lorists and antiquaries.

THE RETURN OF THE GUARDS, and other Poems. By Sir Francis Hastings Doyle. London, Macmillan, 1883. pp. xiii., 344.

That the Poet and the Scholar are manifest in every line of Sir Francis Doyle's book, need not be enforced, and we are pleased that the ex-Poetry Professor at Oxford consented to their re-printing, with additions. He was born at Nun Appleton, August 22, 1810, and died June 8th, 1888. His last work was issued in 1886, entitled—"Reminiscences and Opinions."

MODERN FREEMASONRY as a Social and Moral Reformer. A Lecture delivered at Hull, March 2, 1888, by J. Ramsden Riley [of Bradford.] 1888. 14 pages. Ded. to Bro. Thomas Denby.

The high tone aimed at speaks well of its writer, and all members of the craft, as indeed that greater brotherhood—the human race, must profit by a perusal of this lecture.

THE ELOCUTIONIST, edited by Edwin Drew, 4d. monthly, is in its seventh year of existence. London, Wyman & Sons.

THE WRITER AND READER, a monthly review of new books. No. 1, August, 1888, though printed at Preston and published in London, seems to have an Editor resident in Yorkshire.

Mr. Henry Frowde, of the University Press, Oxford, announces a ColloTYPE facsimile of MS. Junius 11, commonly known as the Caedmon MS., 232 folios (a quarter of which are blank), 51 illustrations, in 12 parts, at 10s. 6d. per part. Archbishop Usher gave this inestimable MS. to Junius, who left it to the Bodleian in 1678. It contains parts of poems on the stories of Genesis, The Temptation, Exodus, Daniel, the Fallen Angels, descent of Christ into Hell, his resurrection, ascension and the Last Judgment. They were all once generally ascribed to Caedmon of Whitby, who flourished in the latter half of the 7th century, owing to their agreement in subject with poems which Beda (Ecel. Hist.) states to have been composed by Caedmon. Modern criticism shews that only a portion of the poems can be considered as early as 750, and that the date of the MS. is near the year 1000. It is, nevertheless, almost unsurpassable as the most ancient relic of our National poetry and language. Besides its linguistic value, the MS. has a remarkable artistic and archæological interest, as being largely illustrated with drawings which afford a curious and instructive display of the art and customs of the period. The specimen colotype sent us is quite a study in itself. The MS. is about $12\frac{3}{4}$ in. by $7\frac{3}{4}$. Complete editions of the poems were printed by Junius in 1655, Thorpe in 1832, Bouterwek in 1849-54, and Grein in 1857. A copy of the illustrations appeared in the Archæologia, 1833, Vol. xxiv., and in a separate form; and some of them had formed subjects of engravings in 1754. Now, (if subscribers are forthcoming,) the text and illustrations will be given to perfection.

HISTORY AND GUIDE to the Ruins of Mount Grace Priory. Compiled by C. W. Smithson. Price 2d. Northallerton, W. R. Smithson, 1888. 2nd edition. 24 pages.

A complete little history for visitors, and the only suggestion we make is that a ground plan and illustration be added. St. John's Well, or the *Wishing Well* into which bent pins (for the want of crooked sixpences?) are cast by young ladies who *wish* to get a good husband; Prior Nicholas Love's translation of Bonaventura's *Mirror of the Life of Christ*, now in the British Museum, and a MS. once belonging to Mount Grace, entitled *Speculum Spiritualium*, preserved in York Minster Library, are referred to.

ARMSTRONG'S HARROGATE ALMANACK, 1888.

ARMSTRONG'S DIRECTORY OF HARROGATE AND DISTRICT, 1887-8. Price 1/6. [Pub. every alternate year.]

ARMSTRONG'S HARROGATE RAILWAY GUIDE. Monthly, 1d.

ARMSTRONG'S HARROGATE HAND BOOK and Visitors' Vade Mecum, with Appendix edited by Dr. G. W. Piggot, and a Map of twenty miles round Harrogate. Price 1s. Printed and published by J. L. Armstrong. 100 pages. The cover says—"6th edition, price 6d."

These are very useful publications.

DUCKS AND GREEN PEAS. A Tale of the Queen Hotel, Harrogate. Price 2d. 16 pages. Harrogate, J. L. Armstrong, Princes Street.

This is a reprint of the well-known pamphlet, and founded on an incident of 1767.

ILLUSTRATED GUIDE TO KNARESBOROUGH. 28 pages. Abel Heywood, Manchester.

The illustrations are worth the penny.

A DIFFICULT LANCASHIRE PLACE NAME [Todmorden]. By Abraham Stansfield. Manchester, 1884. Reprinted from the "Manchester Quarterly." 16 pages.

MOSS-GATHERERS: A Lancashire specimen. By Abraham Stansfield. Reprinted from the "Manchester Quarterly," 1882. 14 pages.

Mr. Stansfield abandons the Tod=fox theory, and pleads for *dothar*, a stream, but we differ from him in the latter conclusion, for we have one or two Todhoes having no relation to streams. The *Moss-Gatherers* is an interesting memoir of John Nowell, of Stansfield, a Yorkshire specimen rather than "a Lancashire specimen." We are not more pleased with the fine description of Todmorden or Upper Calderdale scenery, than with Mr. Stansfield's learned account of the unostentatious muscologist, after whom Mitten named the *Novellia curvifolia*, Schimper named the *Zygodon Novellii*, and Moore named the *Lastreamontana Novelliana*. This working-man joined with Baines and Baker in the *Flora of Yorkshire*, published in 1854. He died in 1867, and rests in Cross-stone Churchyard.

The HISTORY of the 2nd West Riding of Yorkshire Engineer Volunteers, from 1861 to 1887. A Souvenir of the Jubilee Year. By Qr. Master Fredk. Green. Leeds, Julian Green, 8, Albion St., 1887. 63 pages, portrait of Col. W. Child.

This is a closely printed account of the formation and history of the Corps, and we commend such publications, which will gain interest as time passes. Such promptitude in rescuing data is commendable.

With new literary ventures, Bradford is well to the front.

No. 1 of The Rabbit-Keeper and Show Reporter, a well-edited, illustrated weekly, price 1d., appeared on June 7th, 1888. 16 pages. Printed at the *Express* Office, Wakefield, but published at Penny Bank Buildings, Bradford.

Miss Edith Lupton recently tried an educational war-cry, entitled "The School Board Echo," (No. 1, April 27, $\frac{1}{2}$ d.) which lived three weeks, and Mr. James Bartley, a democratic *Demos.*

No. 1 of a penny weekly newspaper—*The Bradford Eastern Star*, appeared July 14th. *The Yorkshire Review of Politics, Society, Literature and Art*, No. 1, dates from Saturday, July 21st, 1888. Price 1d. W. Reid & Co., Park Lane, Leeds.

SEMERWATER: A Legend of Wensleydale, by C. Horner. Leeds, Goodall and Suddick, 1887. 21 pages.

This is the well-known story of

"Semerwater rise, Semerwater sink,
And cover all save this lile house,
That gave me meat and drink,"

and Mr. Horner has clothed the legend in a truly poetic garb.

YORKSHIRE BIOGRAPHY—JOSEPH RICHARDSON—Reprinted from *Yorkshire Notes and Queries*. Revised and extended by J. G. S. Price 6d. London, H. Gray; Bingley, T. Harrison; pp. ii. 34.

Such memorials are certain to be more useful and permanent than costly marbles, which are too apt to be removed into some dark steeple.

THE LIFE AND DEATH OF MOTHER SHIPTON, with the whole of her remarkable prophecies, newly collected, and historically explained. Strangely preserved amongst other writings belonging to an old Monastery in Yorkshire. New Edition. Knaresbrough, Parr, 1881, 60 pages, with rough wood-cut of Dropping Well, 6d.

Although we beg to state our belief that the prophecies were no prophecies at all, but written after the fact, and that the preservation in the Yorkshire Monastery is a deliberate lie, we can commend this little book to the curious. Perhaps it would spoil the story if the publisher were to add the advice—Read, but do not believe.

LIFE AND TRIAL OF EUGENE ARAM for the Murder of Daniel Clark, of Knaresbrough, who was convicted at York . . . 1759 . . . with Notes by Norrison Scatcherd, Esq., also the Dream of Eugene Aram, a poem by Thomas Hood, Esq. Knaresbrough, Parr, 1878. 64 pages, with portrait, 6d.

We gladly add this notice of a reprint of Aram's life to our numerous list of Aram bibliography, (pp. 53—55, Vol. I. Y.B.)

Much care has been taken in arranging the notes from Scatcherd's tracts.

We have also to add a Knaresbrough copy of the "Trial," with Hood's poem, 36 pages, n.d. Also a London printed edition of the *Genuine Account*, 16 pages, 1832. Also, "The Blood of the Innocent calleth loudly for vengeance, exemplified in the discovery of the murder of Daniel Clark, fourteen years after it was perpetrated by Eugene Aram." 36 pages, London,

1809. Also, "The Dream of Eugene Aram, the Murderer," by Thomas Hood, Esq., (Author of "The Song of the Shirt"), with designs by W. Harvey. New Edition. London: David Bogue, 86, Fleet Street, 1846. Price One Shilling. 8vo. 32 pp. 6 inserted plates.

"The genuine account of the trial of Eugene Aram for the murder of Daniel Clark, late of Knaresborough, in the County of York," who was convicted at York Assizes, August 3, 1759, before the Honourable William Noel, Esq., one of His Majesty's Justices of the Court of the Common Pleas. To which, after a short narration of the fact, is prefixed; an account of the remarkable discovery of the human skeleton at Thistle-Hills,—a detail of the judicial proceedings from the time of the bones being found, to the commitment of Richard Housman, Eugene Aram, and Henry Terry, to York Castle;—The depositions of Anna Aram, Philip Coates, John Yates, &c.—The examination and confession of Richard Housman. The apprehending of Eugene Aram at Lynn in Norfolk, with his examination and commitment. To which are added: The remarkable defence he made on his trial; his account of himself, written after his condemnation, with the apology, which he left in his cell, for the attempt upon his own life. All taken immediately from the original depositions, papers, &c., York. Printed by A. Ward for C. Etherington, Bookseller in Coney Street, 1759.

THE LIFE AND WONDERFUL ADVENTURES OF JOHN METCALFE, commonly called Blind Jack, of Knaresbrough, who lost his sight in his infancy, yet became eminent as a musician, as a soldier, a guide over the then unenclosed forest, a common carrier, a builder of bridges and houses, a contractor for making turnpike roads, and a skilful player at whist. New Edition. Knaresbrough, Parr, Market Place, 1877. 72 pages, with portrait, 6d.

Of all the lives we have seen of Blind Jack, this is the fullest in detail.

THE HULL ILLUSTRATED JOURNAL: A quarterly publication, July 1888, 6d. No. 3.

This number is mainly devoted to Armada Memorials, and is well written, spiritedly illustrated, and beautifully printed. Hull, A. Brown and Son, or from Mr. Wildridge, 27, Bond St., Hull.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE CHURCH AND PARISH OF ST. GILES, WITHOUT CRIPPLEGATE, LONDON: By J. J. Baddeley, Churchwarden, of Chapel Works, Moor Lane, E.C. 220 pages, 38 illustrations, 10s.6d.

St. Giles' is the burial place of John Milton, John Speed, John Fox, Martin Frobisher, Glover, the Herald; and Smyth, the Chronicler. The topics treated of include the history of

the Parish and Church from 1090, its Vicars, Parish Registers (1561—1700), Monuments, Furniture, Church books, Charities, the Plague, &c., &c. The whole is beautifully printed with red borders, and handsomely bound. We can scarcely imagine how a book of this excellence, in matter and illustrations, can be made to clear expenses. It is a model work, and of the widest interest. There are eight different views of the Church, twelve engravings of principal monuments, eleven facsimiles of writing. The engraving of Sir Martin Frobisher's monument is particularly fine, and two pages of letterpress accompany it. It is a new monument in course of execution, and about to be erected as a Tercentenary Memorial of the Armada. Yorkshire should share in honouring one of its great navigators.

T'FISHER FOLK OF FILEY BAY: Poems chiefly in the Yorkshire dialect, by the Rev. W. H. Oxley, M.A., formerly Vicar of Grewelthorpe. 2nd Edition. Scarborough, E. T. W. Dennis, 1888, 1s.6d. 4to., 46 pages. Illustrated by the Author and Friends.

These eight poems give a true picture of Filey Fisher Folk in the lingo they use, and the numerous spirited etchings, together with the printer's excellent workmanship, combine in making the pamphlet a desirable keepsake.

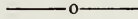
Mr. Frank Peel, *Herald* Office, Heckmondwike, has issued an enlarged and illustrated edition of his "Risings of the Luddites, Chartists and Plug Drawers," to Subscribers at Half-a-crown. Mr. Peel has made a special study of these events, and we venture to predict that the second edition will soon be as scarce as the first. Two illustrations, 354 pages, 1888.

Mr. C. A. Federer, Bradford, will shortly issue, to Subscribers only, a volume of Yorkshire Chapbooks; the first series comprising Thomas Gent's scarce pamphlets,—1. The Life of St. Winefred; 2. The Life of St. Robert of Knaresborough; 3. The Life of Afflicted Job; 4. The Life of Judas Iscariot. Price 5s. Mr. Federer stands amongst the most eminent Yorkshire bibliophiles, and proposes to give us copies of our scarce pamphlets. It is impossible for a tithe of the collectors to obtain the originals, and therefore the outstanding 'nine,' along with general readers, will welcome this opportunity of studying Yorkshire literature of last century.

NORTH COUNTRY POETS: By W. Andrews, (No. 4, September, Price 4d.) is destined to become a popular handbook. It is well edited; the biographies well written, and the poems well selected; the work is very neatly printed, and the price within reach of the poorest. Hull, A. Brown and Sons.

YORKSHIRE POETS, PAST AND PRESENT: Edited by Dr. C. F. Forshaw, Westgate, Bradford, Monthly, 1d.

We make no pretensions to poetical abilities, but we do see the good work that is being done for Yorkshire Poetical Bibliography, Biography, and Poetry, and we wish the work success until the thousand and one, past and present, Yorkshire Poets are embalmed in these pages. The same editor announces a Yorkshire Poet's Birthday Book, at 2s.6d.



GRINDLETONIANS: A sketch of this sect will be highly valued. I have just picked up "A Bundle of Soul-convincing, Directing and Comforting Truths:* clearly deduced from diverse select Texts of Holy Scripture.....Being a brief Summary of several Sermons preached at large, by that faithful and pious Servant of Jesus Christ, M. Rodger Breirly, Minister of the Gospel at Grindleton in Craven.

[Matt. ii., 25, 26.] London: Printed by J. R. for Samuel Sprint, in litle Brittain, 1677."

In an Epistle to the Reader of three pages, J. C. speaks very highly of Brierley's character, and says that his followers were called Grindletonians in scorn, and that he was imprisoned at York, but acquitted by L. Bishop Tobias Matthews, after preaching a sermon in the Cathedral, and "after much travel and pains in witnessing the glad tidings of salvation, ended his natural life at Burnlaie, in Lancashire, after whose death these few head-notes of some of his sermons came to my view." Catalogue of the xxvii. sermons, 3 pages. Sermons, pages 1—270. Then follows a poem, pages 1—94, the Preface of Mr. Brierly. There is no leaf missing as this begins on part of the last sermon sheet.

"I wot not what quaint humour now of late,
To write these numbers, set my Pen agate."

The last word is a bit of real good Yorkshire.

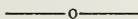
"I was sometime (as then a stricter man),
By some good fellows, team'd a Puritan."

* * * * *

And now men say, I'm deeply drown'd in Schism,
Retyr'd from God's grace unto Grindletonism.

Grindleton Chapel is in Mitton Parish, but Dr. Whitaker does not record the Curates so early as Brierley's day.

J.H.T.



Washburn Place Names.

Having only such an acquaintance with the district about the sources of the Washburn as can be obtained from a perusal of maps and books, the following suggestions as to the origin

* Taking for granted that the title page tells me the truth.

of the place-names in the list of "A. Forester," in the number for July, can only have a proportionate value.

1.—HOOD-STORTH.—Hood, probably a personal name, occurs several times in the district, *e.g.*, Hood-Crag, Hood-spring, Hood-gap, Hood House, and Hood-storth. Storth is Old Norse for a plantation of young trees, and so may mean Hoods-plantation. Other examples are Storiths, Hazlewood, with Storiths near Bolton Abbey. Storthes Hall, Thurstonland, near Huddersfield; Storth, and Storth-end, Westmoreland; and Storth, an Island nr. Norway. Cleasby's Icelandic Dictionary gives Storth—1. A young wood, plantation *falla sem storth*, to fall like storth. 2. The earth grown with brush-wood. 3. The name of an Island in Norway.

2.—THE WHAMS.—The word Wham, or Whams, occurs in a variety of forms in the Teutonic languages and dialects. English, Wham; Scotch, quham, and whaum; Anglo-Saxon, hwam, and hwæm; Icelandic, hwammr; Old Swedish, kvammr; Gothic, Svamms; Modern Swedish, and Danish, Swamp; Suomp, &c. In Scotland it is applied to a wide flat glen, through which water runs; and also to a hollow place usually wet. In Anglo-Saxon, wham, whæm is a corner, a district, a level place in the open fields, &c. In Iceland, a grassy slope or vale, the level portion of a farm, &c. In Danish and Swedish it means fungus, a sponge, and then a soft, spongy, boggy place, a fen. In Anglo-Saxon also the name for a mushroom or fungus is Swamm. In England whams are, or were originally, swampy, miry, boggy places, occurring on the moorlands, chiefly in Lancashire and Yorkshire, north of the Wharfe. Examples:—Brown House Wham, and Dirty Leach Wham, Lancashire; and Blowith Wham, Flowery Wham, Foulshaw Crags Wham, Kills Wham, and White Whams, &c., Yorkshire, between the Wharfe and the Nidd.

3.—SLADE, *Slæd*, Icelandic and Anglo-Saxon, a valley, and according to Lye, *via montium convallibus*; a way in the vales between the mountains. In Early English, an open plain or sloping vale in or near a wood, or plantation. It does not occur in Chaucer, but is used by his contemporaries, Gower, Piers Plowman, and Robert of Gloucester, and also by the Authors of Morte Arthur, and the Earlier Robin Hood Ballads shortly afterwards. It is omitted by Shakespeare, and also by Dr. Johnson in his Dictionary, 1755. It is, however, frequently used by writers in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, especially Drayton, and it occurs in several Dictionaries prior to Dr. Johnson's, and is added in Todd's edition of Johnson, Vol. V., 1818, where it is defined, "A flat piece of ground, lying low and moist; a little den or valley." And in the Glossary appended to Bp. Percy's Reliques of Ancient

Poetry, "A breadth of greensward between plough-lands or woods." This definition is given to illustrate the use of the word in the ballad of Robin Hood, and Guy of Guisburn.

Examples of use in literature:—

"And how he climbeth up the bankis

And falleth into sladis deep."—*Gower*.

"The erl Roberd of Gloucestre, as man wythoute fere,
The strong castel of Brystow, that he let hym sulf rere,
Astored wel ynou, and also the slede,
And held them both age, the kyng, to thence on Kunhede."

Robert of Gloucester's Chronicle.

Hearne, the editor, explains slede, a valley, in the appended Glossary:—

"There is slain in that slope elagre of his hondes,
Sexty slongen in a Slade, of Sleigh men of armes."

Morte Arthure.

"It had been better of William a Trent,
To have bene abed with sorrowe,
Than to be that day in the greenwood slade,
To meet with little John's Arrowe."

Ballad—*Robin Hood and Guy of Gisburn.*

Examples of Place-Names:—Slade, Slades, Hanging-Slade, Slade lane, (Rastrick), Sleadsyke, Sleadhall, (Lightcliffe), Slaithwaite, Slaidburn, Sledmere, Sleddale, Sledshoe, and Sledshow, in older books and maps, expanded into Sledge-Shoe by the Ordnance Surveyors.—Yorkshire.

Slade, Sladen, Greenslade, and Bagslate, formerly Bagslade.—Lancashire.

Sleddale, and Weetslade, Westmoreland; Slade, Devonshire; and Slade Green, Kent.

4.—*CAPELSHAW*.—Capel is an old English form of the word chapel, from the Low Latin, *capella*, and is still found in place-names, in England and on the continent; but as there is no probability of there ever having been a chapel here, Capel-shaw can scarcely be supposed to mean a chapel in the wood.

Caple, Capul, are also the names for a horse from the Latin, *Caballus* through the Old Icelandic Kappal, and are so used by Piers Plowman, Chaucer, and other Early English writers.

"Then conscience upon his Caple kaireth forth fast."

"Why ne hast thou putt the Caple in the laithe."

Chaucer, Reeves Tale.

Capul is also a name given to a hen or fowl in Old English, see Helliwell and Wright's Dictionaries. Capelshaw therefore may mean the shaw or wood in which horses found shelter during pasturage, or the plantation in which hens or fowls were fed or preserved. Near Long Preston, in Craven, is Cappleside House, and Far Cappleside—the hill side where horses were pastured probably. Is it possible for Cappishaw to be derived

from Caput, head, and shaw, the head or highest shaw in the dale ?

5.—LIBBISHAW.—In some of the northern languages, the plant Lovage, is called Libbi-sticker, but this could scarcely be supposed to give name to shaw in which the plant grew.

Libbis was an old English Surname according to Fergusson, connected with the German Luiba, and Lieb. May not this shaw have part of the possession of some person named Libbi or Libbis ?

6.—BRANDRITH OR BRANDRETH.—Fergusson gives Brandreth as a personal name derived from Old Norse brandi, “signifying a torch, a flame, but metaphorically a sword, from its shining and red counsel.” In old authors this word assumes the various forms of rœd, rath, raith, reith, &c., and is used in the sense of counsel, advice, reason, counsellor, senator, judge, &c. According to this view Brandreth Craggs would be the crags belonging to or in the possession of Brandreth. Brand the counsellor, or Brand the judicious, able, swordwielder. Again Red, rjord, reith, rath, and ruth, are forms in various dialects of a word meaning a clearing, a settlement in a clearing, hence Brandreith or rith, would be applied to a space cleared by burning. Furthermore in the Celtic languages, Irish, Welsh, &c., Rath, rhaith, or raith, is the name of a circular, raised mound or enclosure for defence, and hence an elevated fort, a stronghold, artificial or natural but generally artificial. Brandrith might then be the fort or stronghold of Brand.

In Anglo-Saxon, and Icelandic, Brand, Brandr, Brandreith, is the name for hearth fire-place, grate, and gridiron, and Mr. Lucas, Studies in Nidderdale, supposes from this that Brandstone-scar, means the Scar or quarry, “from which hearth stones were dug, and probably still are dug.” He does not explain the meaning of Brandrith Craggs.

7.—REDLISH.—Is there or has there ever been anything like lake, or standing water here ? Our word lake is derived from the Saxon lac, laca and is found in early English as lace, las and lish. Deeplish in Lancashire has been variously written Deeplac, Deeplace and Deeplish.

8.—FLEETS.—Ordinarily the word as a substantive is defined as by Johnson, a creek an inlet of water, from the Saxon fleot, an estuary, or arm of the sea. The noun is derived from the verb fleotan, to flow, and conveys the idea of motion to and fro; fleeting or flitting about. In Promptorium Parvulorum it is defined as a place where “the watyr of the see comythe and goythe,” and the editor in a note says “On the coasts of Norfolk and Suffolk the name is common, and properly according to Forby, though not invariably implies a channel filled by the tide, and left at low water very shallow

and narrow". Dr. Whitaker's History of Craven explains Fleet as "a flat bog," and Carr, "Craven Dialect," says "Fleet a flat bog, Sax. fleet. It cannot be deemed an estuary here, except it be from the resemblance to a bay, when the flatt fleet is nearly enclosed by hills. In Suffolk this word signifies a shallow piece of standing water". In this sense the term is used in North Yorkshire. Kirkby-Fleetham is an example, the village on the fleet or flooded district. The fleets of the Washburn, Nidderdale, and Craven Moors, are flatt places, formerly if not now covered with water.

9.—ROCHARD DYKE.—In the near neighbourhood are Rochard Rigg and Rochard Crags. Can the name have been derived from the nature of the rocks? Or may not Rochard be a personal name? Fergusson gives Old German Rocco, Ruchart, French Rochard, English Rockett and Roget, as personal names.

10.—MAUKIN CROSS.—Miss Yonge, (Christian Names), gives Malkin and Maukin as forms of Mary the Virgin the mother of our Lord. Is it possible there may have been a cross here dedicated to the Virgin under the name of Malkin? Other writers connect Malkin and Maukin with Matilda originally, and latterly being transferred to Mary.

11.—PAN HEAD.—Is this Pen-head? The Top of the Hill.

12.—YAUD BONES RIDGE.—The word Yaud occurs several times as in Yaud-head, and Grey Yaud, in Ure-dale, Yaud-bones-ridge, and probably Yord and Rowan Tree Yards, in Wharfe and Washburn Dales. Mr. Lucas does not mention this particular ridge but of Yand-head, Grey-yand, and Rowan Tree Yands, he says—"dubious". These are elevated ridges covered with Crags or loose blocks of stone, and perhaps may have received their name from a fancied resemblance to the body and flanks of a horse as seen from a distance, as the peculiarly rounded and hollow topped hills have been named *montonus*, saddleback, &c., respectively. Yaud is an old Lowland Scotch and North of England form of the word Jade, a worn out bony horse. Yaud bones ridge may therefore be supposed, with its numerous crags to represent a bony old jade.

13.—POCKSTONES.—Mr. Lucas says from Danish *pak* a group. In two Danish dictionaries I have consulted the only meaning given to *pak* is parcel. Is it not rather derived from pock a pustule, and then pock-stones may represent the rough uneven surface of the moor?

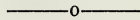
C. D. HARDCASTLE.

Leeds, August 13th, 1888.

SAINT JOHN'S WELL, MOUNT GRACE.—This well is situated in the wood at the North East corner of the ruins of Mount Grace Priory, and from which the Monks in former times drew their

water supply; it is strongly built of squared stone, walled round and protected by a picturesque dome of hewn stone, which is apparently modern. It is known as Saint John's Well, but young ladies call it the *Wishing Well*, and it is a source of amusement to them to cast bent pins into the water and then utter the dearest wish of the heart, which must be done in silence or the wish will not be fulfilled. An old author, on visiting the ruins, quaintly says—"What that may be we cannot pretend to know, and if we knew, durst not presume to tell. We drank of the water, which is excellent, and whilst doing so, had the audacity to think that we had

‘Mused on ruins grey
With years; and drunk from old and fabulous wells.’”
C. W. S.



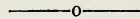
YORKSHIRE CENTENARIANS.

Inscriptions from the church-yard of Danby, in Cleveland: Ann Plews died Jan. 23, 1846, aged 96 years; John Plews, her husband, died May 14, 1846, aged 101 years. The above were married seventy-two years.

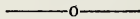
13, Bagdale.

J. W.

Mrs. MARY HUNTER, of Howden, died Jan. 31, 1888, aged 104 years. It is stated that her intellect was unimpaired almost to the last.



THOMAS HALL, THE HAL OF ARTHINGTON HALL.—This hal seems to have been a contemporary of the noted hals of Kirklees, Bradford, and Halifax. Is anything known of him, or of the Halifax hal (Johnny Worrall) whose portrait has been preserved? "Much cry and little wool," a common Yorkshire saying is attributed to the hal of Kirklees, and is generally given in full in Calderdale: Much cry and little wool, as th'al said when he sheared t'pig."



WARLEY MAY POLE.—A Committee has been formed for erecting a new May Pole in the square at Warley town. The present Pole, erected by subscription twenty-five years ago, is showing signs of decay, and cannot with safety be permitted to remain standing.

Seeing that a May Pole is known to have existed in Warley since the year 1814, it is felt that it will be fitting to preserve, on this favourite site, a relic of old times connected with some of the most pleasing rural enjoyments of our forefathers, worthily commemorated in prose and verse by English classic authors of the highest repute.

W. Bowers.

FLAMBRO' NOMINY.—As conveyances run in and out of the village of Flambro', the children run after them in the hope of receiving a few coppers. Their nominy is—

Here we are *at oor toon* end,
A bottle of gin, a penny to lend,
A croon to spend, hip, hip, hurrah!

June, 1888.

—o—
BUNDLE OF YORKSHIRE CHAP-BOOKS.—The following (5 inches by 3½) are from the press of J. Kendrew, Printer, Collier Gate, York.

(1) The Shepherdess of the Alps, a very interesting, pathetic, and moral tale. Published by request. Rude woodcut on title page. 24 pages, on the coarsest paper.

(2) The Seaman's Confidence: A Dialogue between two Seamen, after a storm. Rude woodcut of ship. 8 pages.

Bill. "What cheer, shipmate ———."

Tom. "——— I thought we should every man of us go to Davy Jones' Locker."*

(3) God's Judgment against False Swearing. Giving an account of one Mr. Richards and his wife, of the town of Horsham, in Sussex, &c. 8 pages, coarse paper.

A raven turns out to be the thief, and the young woman is released on the scaffold. Notwithstanding this reprieve, the pamphlet closes with a funeral hymn:

"Since our good friend is gone to rest."

(4) A Key to open Heaven's Gates, or a ready Path-way to lead to Heaven, &c., &c. 8 pages, coarse paper.

—o—
The Presumptuous Sinner; or, a Dialogue between a noble Lord and a poor Wood-man, concerning the Fall of Adam, — with an account how the Nobleman reproved him for his sharp reflections. To which is added An Agreement made between them to place the poor man in all the pomps and glories of the world, which he was to enjoy so long as he abstained from one thing he had commanded. Concluding with the poor Man's Disobedience, &c. Doncaster: printed and sold at the printing office, in French-gate. 8 pages, in rhyme

A Noble Lord of high renown,
As he was coursing up and down, &c.

* * * *

With that he raised up the dish,
But their (sic) was neither flesh nor fish,
But out their (sic) leap'd a living mouse,
Which run from him across the house.

* * * *

This old Yorkshire story has been told under various versions.

* An old expression for "bottom of the sea."

The Preaching Woman; or an Impostor exposed. A true tale. Otley, printed and sold by W. Walker. 1812. Price One Penny. 8 pages of rhyme on coarse paper.

About some forty weeks ago,
 What more or less I do not know,
 An hypocritic Woman came
 And preach'd in chapel, field, or lane.

* * * *

Some one had made with her too free,
 A preacher too, they say is he!

The Heavenly Footman; or, a Race for Eternal Life. By John Bunyan. Otley, W. Walker, Market Place, 1813. 8 pages.

The strange and wonderful History and Prophecies of Mother Shipton. Rude woodcut. Newcastle, M. Angus and Son. 24 pages.

- Chap. I. Of her birth and parentage.
 „ II. How Mother Shipton's Mother, &c.
 „ III. By what name she was christen'd.
 „ IV. Several other merry pranks.
 „ V. How Ursula married . . . Tobias Shipton.
 „ VI. Her prophesy against Cardinal Woolsey.
 „ VII. Some other prophecies.
 „ VIII. Her prophecies in verse to the Abbot of Beverley.
 „ IX. Life, Death and Burial.

The story of Lady Courten, of Mr. John Mortimer, and of Matthias Dolanscius, who was saved from starving by a little Bird, which brought a piece of Gold to the Window of the Prison. J. Todd, printer, BEDALE [Price One Penny.] 8 pages of very coarsest paper.

Friendly Hints to a Servant. Rude woodcut. Easingwold: Printed and sold by J. Todd. Price one penny. 8 pages of rudest printing and paper. [Printed *after* April, 1805.]

An Historical Account of Kirkstall Abbey, near Leeds, in Yorkshire. Leeds, printed for John Binns. 31 pages on very coarse paper. 5 inches by 3. S.

—o—

MIRFIELD HALL.—At the west end of the church is a conical mount, raised by the Saxons, and intended as a place of defence to the manor house. Immediately adjoining to this hill was Castle Hall, the mansion successively occupied by the Mirfields, the Hetons, the Beaumonts and the Armytages. This antique mansion, after being many years used as a public-house, was taken down in 1827, and a commodious inn erected on its site, still popularly called Chapel Hall, though bearing the sign of “Beaumonts' Arms.” A nearly obliterated date in front of the hall was read by some antiquaries 1022, by others 1522; but if, as is supposed, it was the residence of Sir John Heton,

the founder of the parochial church, higher antiquity than the sixteenth century belonged to it, and this opinion is countenanced by the following metrical epitome of the history of Mirfield, transcribed by the Rev. Joseph Ismay from an ancient manuscript:—

“In time of yore a knight did dwell
 At Castle Hall, near Chappel Well,
 And Sir John Heton was his name,
 A worthy baron great in fame,
 Lord of this town, as story tells,
 When chappel stood at Chappel Wells.
 He got this church parochial made,
 And the foundation of it laid
 In the same place where now it stands,
 Upon a part of his own lands.
 Behind the house a mount appears,
 A lasting monument of years;
 It was erected by the Danes,
 And piled up with wondrous pains;
 A Saxon lord possessed the same
 Before the Norman princes came;
 The Normans next possession took,
 As doth appear by Domesday Book.
 The Beaumonts did the place command,
 When Harry Tudor ruled the land;
 The house rebuilt, which ages stood,
 And front adorned with carved wood,
 By Thomas B,* the owner's name,
 Who lived and died in the same.
 Bells to the church the living call,
 And to the grave they summon all;
 And when by death one gets a fall,
 He's neighbour then to Castle Hall.”†

—o—

INGLEBOROUGH POEM.—For the information of collectors of Yorkshire Books, &c., it might be as well to say that the lines in the “Scrap Book,” mentioned page 16, have appeared as a pamphlet, which was printed at Kendal by James Ashburner, A.D. 1781.

T. B., Settle.

A peck o' March dust is worth a king's ransom.
 April shaars spring May flaars.
 Calm weather i' June sets t' corn i' tune.
 September blaw soft till t' fruit be i' t' loft, &c.

I wish to know if Tusser himself originated these sayings, or only collected what was in general use at the time.

* Beaumont. † A Mirfield proverb.

A Poetical, Historical and Folk-Lore Sketch of Knaresboro' and its Castle.

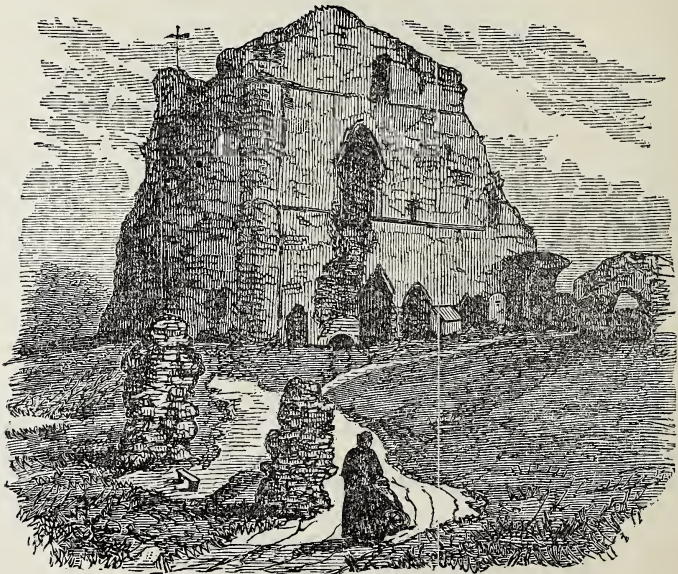
By DR. WATSON, with Illustrations by MISS KATE PARKINSON.

The moralizings, although perhaps the most important sections of the poem, as they are undoubtedly the most poetic, are omitted, because they would occupy too much of our space, which is specifically designed for such matters only as the extracts we give illustrate, and because the anonymous work—"Knaresboro' Castle Yard"—may probably be obtained from Dr. Watson, Uplands, Sandown, I.W., a native of Doncaster, we believe.

So drawn to this knarled town, these castle-walls,
Whate'er I see my boyish days recalls ;
Where'er I turn something long lost appears
Unchanged, and dearer from the flight of years.

The change is mine.

This ragged keep, and hoar,



Oft fearlessly I climbed and scampered o'er,
And not alone the giddy chase have tak'n
Up where aloft hoarse creaks the rusty vane.
Back to the square that roofs the dungeon-cell,
Whose horrors, ah ! no living tongue can tell,
Where prisoners died, and now where goblins dwell,

Pining till purged away all mortal sin,
 Or till decay its final morsel win,—
 At special times emerging.
 Hither, a school-boy band, we came one night,
 Intent to see a miserable sprite,—
 Or two perchance, two haunted at that time
 This very spot, atoning each its crime,—

Whate'er the cause might be, such spectres then
 Oft sped athwart the path of country men,
 Nor shunned the strictures of the vulgar gaze,
 Though since grown shy and reticent in their ways :
 Cross roads were full of them, and sweet green lanes
 Rang with the clangour of unearthly chains.

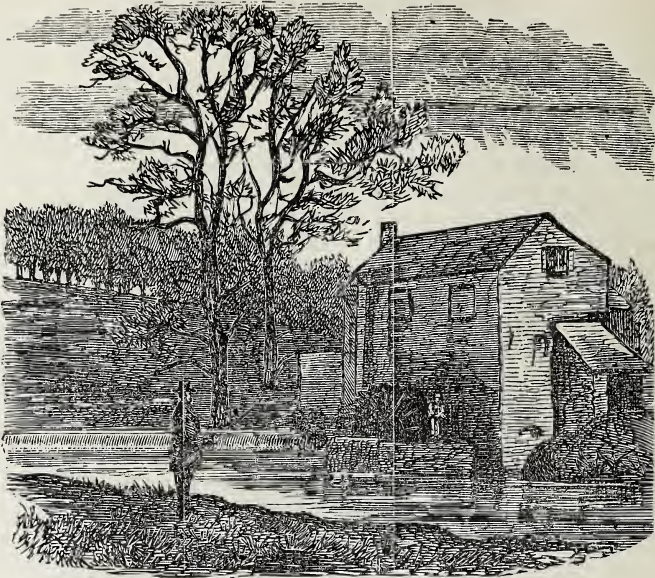
The country's shrewdness failed the people here,
 Yorkshire in all save superstitious fear ;
 Religious to excess ; like Bushmen prone
 To see and quail before the dead and gone ;
 " He comes again ! " spoke of some suicide
 Spread shadowy consternation far and wide ;
 And when 'twas whispered, killed in drunken brawl,
 Bird-like, lame Ned perched on the churchyard wall,
 A shudder of dismay ran through the town,—
 An evil phantom-world might swamp our town !

Prepared we came that drear November night,
 The full description conned of either sprite ;
 One would appear a grisly form, 'twas said,
 Dark, gaunt, gigantic, without face or head,
 Move slowly to the summit, then oppressed
 With sudden languor sink to quiet rest :
 The other, no mere shadow, must have grown
 By slow accretions.
 A pearly, thin, transparent, tableau bound
 In darkness, fitting on a jet-black ground.
 When, how, she earned her doom none clearly knew,
 But that she oft was seen nought was more true ;
 'Twas always near the keep at some dark hour ;
 In winter-time when deepest shadows lower ;
 At dead of night.
 Her shadowy eyes with salt tears seemed to flow ;
 Kneeling she bent repentant in dumb show ;
 Then, like a thin mist floating through the air,
 Slid from the tower and sought the dungeon-square.

By darkness awed we each to each clung near,
 And sought with poor forced mirth to banish fear ;
 So hand in hand we watched.

But nought was seen,—
 Save a dim candle glimmering o'er the green :

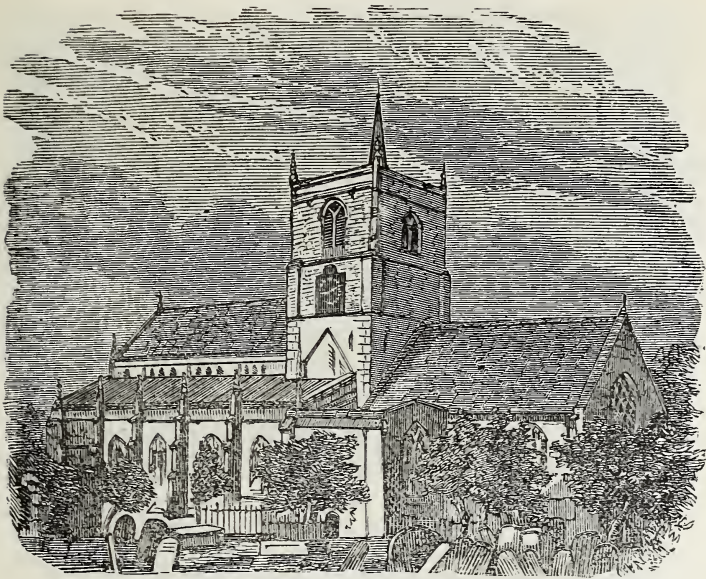
And nought was heard,—save the deep, hushing roar
The mill-stream made as from the race it tore ;



A moving shadow or a rustling sound
Chills the warm blood, and makes the strong heart
bound,

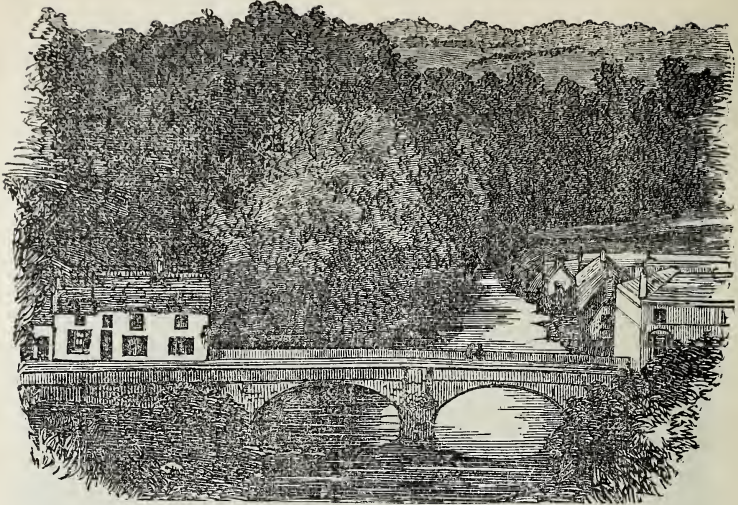
As, late, the traveller, clear discernment lost,
The sighing wind or the white finger-post
Translates into a robber or a ghost.
He, peering o'er the graveyard, feels no doubt
The monumental marbles move about.

Bridget, the butcher's wife,
Regarding gold the dearest prize of life,
Thrice dreamt—some spirit prompts—it must be true—
Beneath a neighbour's cellar, deep from view,
Treasure lay buried, and her avarice
At length would let her only think of this.
Teased, coaxed, persuaded, driven, her husband next
Assailed the owner with a fair pretext,
And bought the place at quadruple its worth,
Bribing the well-pleased tenant to go forth.
The very spot the dreamer marked was tried ;
And then another ; others ; more beside,
But the dear urn so vivid and profound,—
Three times so vivid,—nowhere could be found.
Slowly begin the parish-bells their chime.



'Twas here with childhood's lightest step I moved ;
 This spot in childhood's happiest hour I loved ;
 My constant play-ground, field for every sport,
 Of hardy games and pastimes gay, resort
 To this fair green, an open, free display,
 Came circus-folks in exquisite array ;
 Their painted clown, with gibes and mimic pranks,
 Cozening the laughing crowd to buy his blanks ;
 The strolling players here, tinselled and bold,
 Danced on their stage, delighting young and old ;
 The wicket here was raised ; th' athletic crew
 Freed from book-toils spontaneous hither flew :
 Adown these slopes with eager haste we ran,
 Or sought *Jack Ryder's* hole,—a highway-man,
 Who used a shelter in the rock to find,
 As busy housewives tell, the warp who wind,
 Chatting among their children, while the loom
 Makes rhythmic clatter in an inner room.

When flourished HUGH DE BURGH, serfs of the soil
 The people were and doomed to hopeless toil ;
 Sold with the land, like tools of husbandry,
 The sorrowing Saxons knew no liberty,
 But flocking to that spot as Bond End known
 Herded outside the freedom of the town.



A Time will come,—
 A few more generations in their tomb,—
 When not a vestige shall remain to show
 That such a thing e'er was, razed Pile! as thou.



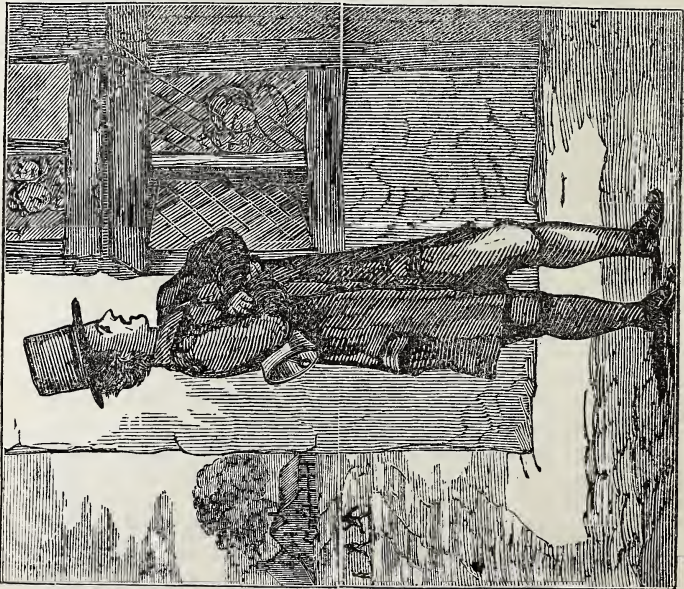
Infinite Time! How trifling is the span
That points with birth and death the life of man!

Each drop of rain that in each shower distils,
Caught on the mass some little crevice fills,
And softly wears, or frozen, bursts away
The subtle bonds that keep it from decay.

Ere SAILOR BILL—who near the Low Bridge kept
A little store to which the invited stepped,
(Himself the inviter, or his tall thin wife
Whose ribbons gay disguised a fretful life)



Museum called, like old Don Saltero's,
Filled with aught striking Art or Nature shows;
A club, a spear, carved soap-stones; fossils, spars,
Star-fish, sea urchins, shells, with things in jars,—
Reformed and patronised, became the ward
And lawful tenant of this keep and yard:
Ere rose the SESSIONS-HOUSE: ere CARTE threw down
The magic cane that polished many a clown
Bright for the desk, the mart or college-gown:
Applied with irony twice cutting when
His bat the culprit better used than pen:



Ere STRUTT the bellman stopped,—with voice as clear
 As his own bell or crow of chanticleer :
 Ere STIFFBACK wobbled down to Church no more :
 Ere STEAM had spoilt the vale it bridges o'er :
 Ere dapper GILES, by aureate love o'erthrown,
 Beset fair MAY as DARBY might some JOAN ;

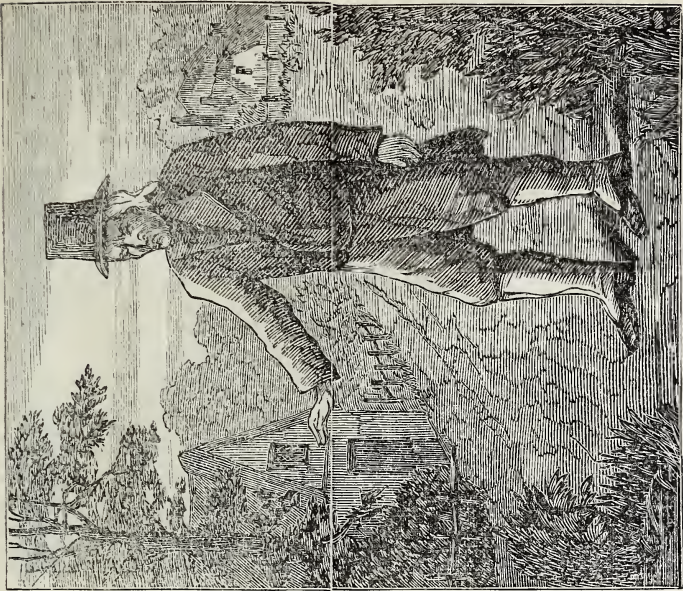


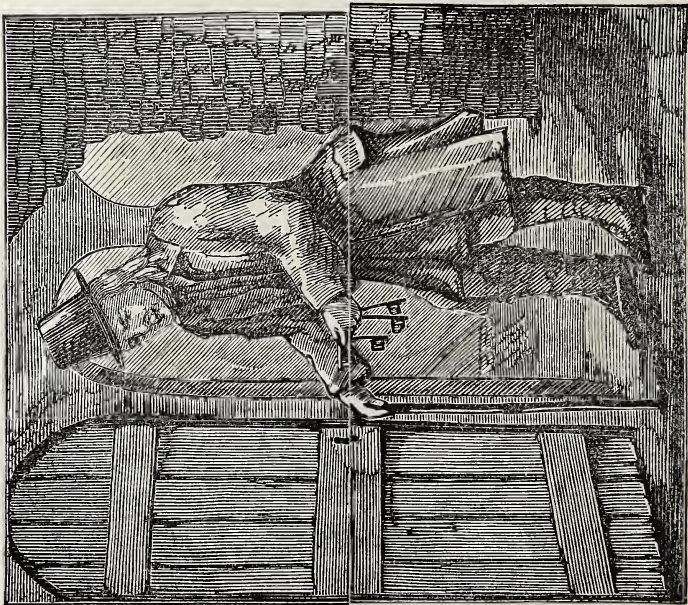
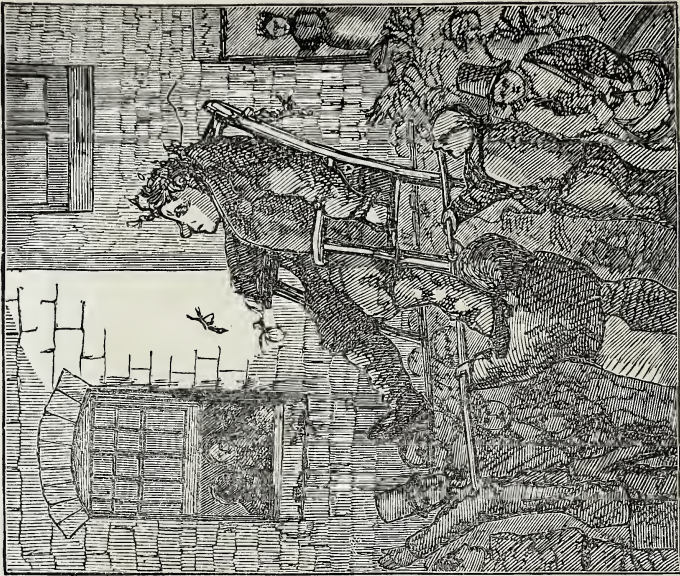
Ere the poor PUBLICAN,—a deed insane,—
 By wicked youths was miserably slain,
 Who, at a scrowling apparition scared,
 Fled off dismayed nor search for plunder dared :
 Ere the old VICAR died, courteous and true,
 Beloved and honoured his small parish through,—
 Whose only fault was hate of doctrines new :
 Ere that brave WOMAN ceased, whose loving zeal
 Brought weekly crowds to hear her sweet appeal,
 With awe surcharged when picturing things to come,
 Millennial raptures and impending doom,—
 Ere WILL MOCKSHOWMAN, perfect in his roar,—
 His neigh, bark, crow,—his funny tale gave o'er :
 Ere that strange COUPLE, pious to excess,
 Had ceased to spy the devil though in full dress,

Who, eager for an entrance to their hut
 His well-known hoof o'er covered with a boot :
 Ere JEMMY SLOW the barber left his den,
 Where news he sold that travelled weekly then :
 Bird-stuffer, angler, herbalist, humourist, aught,
 Alike well-pleased lone Jemmy played or wrought ;
 Ere HOPE the bookseller whose modest stall
 Suggested fresh exchange at each fresh call ;
 Ere hypochondriac JOHN forgot his plaint,
 Brought out by solitude when cold and faint ;



Ere that great Act (Reform) was carried through,
 As shown in symbol here by one Lamplough,
 Who, drunk and confined, to the bridge was borne,
 While Saul's dead-march sounded from drum and horn ;
 Immersed and rescued the poor hunchback then
 Gaily bedecked was chaired by brawling men,
 The clarion shrill, the bugle, fifes and drums
 Loud playing—" See the conquering hero comes !"
 Lamplough, half-idiot and half-demagogue,
 In some low tap-room left was plied with grog,



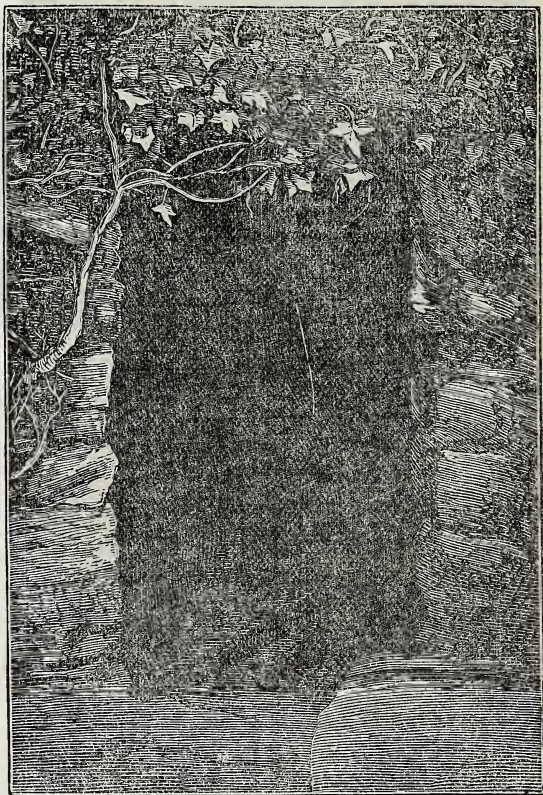


Ere all these things passed over us, and more
 That scattered lie like waifs upon a shore :
 Old Robert tottering on his stick would bend—
 And, keys in hand, the visitor attend ;
 Go, garrulous, here and there, when every place
 Was full of things a well-drawn tale to grace.
 Like a true artist, master of his craft,
 Apt on his work fresh beauty to engraft,



He would with castellated forms commence,
 Then talk of scraps and tactics of defence ;
 As chronicler the many legends give,
 That in this ancient barony yet live ;
 How the good hermit Robert, known as saint,
 The hero was of days both dark and quaint,
 When the Ascetic led the holiest life,
 And myth and miracle abroad were rife.
 As thus.

The saint out of the solid stone
 His chapel yonder cut, and lived alone,
 Carving, beside the door, a tall, armed knight,
 Who had Estoteville's dream filled with affright :
 For this Estoteville, local lord, saw smoke,
 That from the hermits shady kitchen broke,
 And vowed he would again despoil the knave,
 As wantonly he had laid waste his cave
 At Grimbold craig,—cave since of much remark
 As that where Aram hid his victim Clarke ;



Estoteville gave erelong the saint a cow
 Hopelessly mad, who tamed her none knew how,
 But all the neighbourhood, to see him came,
 Leading her home as gentle as a lamb !
 This cow an envious beggar tried to get,
 Who limping and distressed Robert beset ;

The kindly hermit gave her, and exclaimed—
 “Be, as thou seemest, lame!” and he was lamed :
 Yet, begging mercy, Robert mercy gave
 And, followed with new plaudits, sought his cave.

Troubled that deer should spoil his growing grain,
 He drove them up like oxen in a train,
 Then yoked them to a plough and ploughed the ground
 While gazing multitudes collected round.

Drawn hither by the holy hermit's fame,
 King John himself to see and hear him came,



And gave him lands, held by the brotherhood
 Whose abbey in the plain three centuries stood,
 Till the last Harry, filled with wanton rage,
 Quarrelled with Rome and seized her heritage.

Foretelling his own death St. Robert died,
 His tomb a shrine for all the country-side :
 While in the Church's window many a year
 The cow, the beggar and the ploughing deer
 Depicted were, a rich transparent view,
 In sacred proof these miracles were true.

Thus would old Robert these old stories tell :
 Explain the morning, noon, and curfew bell :
 The peal at eve of market and fair-days,
 Once leading travellers through the forest ways ;
 Still heard if useless ; and relate beside
 Marvellous doings of blind Jack,* the guide
 Employed by wayfarers, when roads were not,
 Safely to pilot them from spot to spot.



Well I remember would each youngster go
 Beside this man whose locks were white as snow,
 And, while against the keep-wall he would lean,
 Catch all he said of what himself had seen,
 And what his sires before him could relate
 When war, intestine war, raged in the State :
 How, when his Ironsides victorious proved
 At Marston, Cromwell o'er the country moved

* John Metcalfe, page 79-

Whom he called hypocrite, tyrant, and vile,
 So held by courtly flatterers for long while :
 Witness the lines inscribed on Slingsby's tomb,
 Who met in those stern days a martyr's doom :
 But, wiser now, impartial thinkers can
 In Cromwell own a great though austere man,
 Oft seen to seek, of notice unaware,
 Guidance and strength divine in secret prayer :
 Hither was Lilburn with his soldiers sent,
 Who three whole weeks in a vain storming spent ;
 Treachery at last, existing in the town,
 Stronger than force, disarmed the garrison.

Then with his stick he showed the fir-clad spot
 On Scotton-moor, whence furiously were shot
 The whizzing balls that round the stronghold raved,
 That nigh the brunt of centuries six had braved :
 His stories charmed the young, amused the old,
 For sweet romance spiced all the truths he told.

Ill-omened as of yore, many believe
 An anguished soul does in that screech-owl grieve ;
 For, as they sit around their chimney-hearth,
 Awhile they pause and ope the cottage-door,
 And the lost woman of the wood deplore.

This is the tale they tell.

A village-maid,
 Whose humble fortunes careless ease forbade,
 Young, fresh and fair, with service well-content,
 Filled with gay hopes, to Belmont-farm was sent
 The kine to milk, the small stock tend and feed,
 Now in the dairy busy, now the mead,
 The circle of her knowledge small indeed.
 Her rustic charms her false protector saw,
 Who, reckless of results, spurned duty's law ;
 Ties sweetly human swift to violate,
 And lapse to barbarism as his normal state.
 " Call me your friend—not master : my reward
 To catch some smiling token of regard : "
 So the base tempter, watchful to entice
 In love's own name the ignorant to vice :—

Erelong the child and mother disappear ;
 When wild suspicion whispers loud her fear :
 A search is made, an outcry raised around ;
 Yet none responds and nought they seek is found.

But oft, 'tis said, on lands where footsteps swerved
 Seldom or never, fires had been observed
 Early and late,—of stubble, leaves and ferns,
 Which a good farmer to rich ashes burns ;

And these 'tis now believed were means he used
To dissipate his crime, in air diffused :—

But thence, dire sentence ! was the mother's shade
Into the body of an owl conveyed ;
There doomed to dwell 'till bleached be every stain,
And her true form through penance she regain.

Quick fled the murderer, shunned on every hand,
A wandering outcast from his native land,
To seek, vain hope ! upon a distant shore,
That forfeit peace which he could find no more :



[Mother Shipton, from an old drawing.]

O'erawed by gloomy superstition's power,
And the mysterious beauty of the hour,
On such a night well might weird sisters tune
Their wild enchantments to the full-faced moon,
To beg the triple Hecate's favoring glance,
While nimbly on the scented turf they dance
Concocting charms, in the swung caldron placed,
Or raise a spirit, the magic circle traced,
To do their bidding, or some secret show
That these sharp censors of their time should know.

As oft, 'tis certain, from observance hid,
 The witch deformed, old Mother Shipton, did;—
 Whose birth and parentage, figure and acts,
 Mere vulgar marvels were long held for facts;
 Who somewhere lived, near yonder limpid spring
 Of sparry wealth, o'er rock meandering
 In tiny streams, the Dropping Well to shape,
 Encrusting pendant nest, moss, fern or grape;
 And knew or feigned she knew the powers that grow
 In wolfsbane, rue, mandrake and mistletoe;
 In cats, black dogs, in snakes and spotted toads;
 To win demoniac help from Stygian gods.



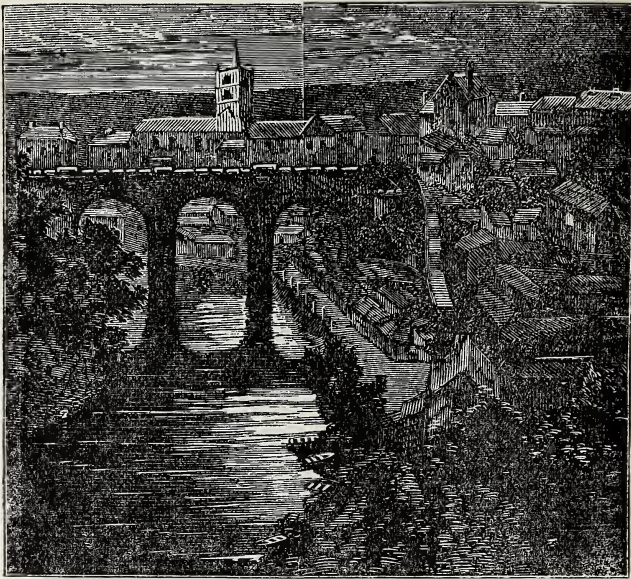
Few those who haste with fluttering hopes to try
 The dark-eyed Gipsy's skill in palmistry,
 Who, arch and smart, at wake or country-feast
 Suffused with joy the bumpkins whom she fleeced,
 While fond young mothers begged her to charm off
 Their darlings' wart or thrush or hooping-cough.

Few now seek out the aspects of the stars,
 Or look above them for portents of wars;
 The farm-yard may be robbed; pigs, poultry die;
 Horses fall sick and cows untimely die;
 Jasper be jilted by some merry maid
 Who little heeds the havoc of her raid;

The good wife, left the whole dark evening, fear
 The pretty hostess' curls more than her beer ;
 But who, for some occult relief, now speeds
 Post-haste (as once) to the " wise man " of Leeds :

Faith in such craft has vanished.

Our fathers hence, in superstitions fed,
 Like blind men in the streets in chains were led ;
 Physics and physiology unknown,
 Nature they filled with phantasms of their own ;
 Corrupted legends of old Eastern thought
 Through ancient Rome to Gothic nations brought ;



Peopling with horrid fiends this smiling globe,
 Bedecked in beauty's sweetest, purest robe :

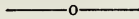
Nidd is the only murmurer. He flows,
 Humming the town to slumber as he goes :
 Thus the young child, held to its mother's breast,
 Is sung by some soft lullaby to rest.

Upstream the fisher with night lines has been,
 And gliding from the bridge is dimly seen ;
 I hear his heavy, lunging, plunging oar,
 And meanwhile all is silent as before :

Farewell, fair Moon ! Ye woodland scenes, farewell
 Ye that can peace impart and passion quell !



Gentlest of rivers, and sweet vale, adieu !
 Maturing time has severed me from you :
 Thou ruined spot, farewell ! Each grove, each plain,
 Shade-lulled or vocal with the song-bird's strain ;
 Where contemplation, fostered by retreat,
 Awaits the pensive wanderer to greet ;
 Ye youthful scenes, passed from my midnight view,
 Ye early joys, a long, a long adieu !
 To these prevailing throbs no longer dead,
 But to their underlying CENTRE led,
 May Love Divine enkindle every mind,
 And a wise faith emancipate mankind !



Saxon Grit.

—REV. R. COLLYER, D.D.

Worn with the battle, by Stamford town,
 Fighting the Norman, by Hastings Bay,
 Harold the Saxon's sun went down,
 While the acorns were falling, one autumn day.
 Then the Norman said, " I am lord of the land,
 By tenure of conquest here I sit ;
 I will rule you now with the iron hand ;"
 But he had not thought of the Saxon grit.

He took the land, and he took the men,
 And burnt the homesteads from Humber to Tyne,
 Made the freemen serfs by the stroke of his pen,
 Eat up the corn, and drank the wine ;
 And said to the maiden pure and fair,
 " Thou shalt be my leman, as is most fit,
 Your Saxon churl may rot in his lair ;"
 But he had not measured the Saxon grit.

To the merry green-wood went bold Robin Hood,
 With his strong-hearted yeomanry ripe for the fray,
 Driving the arrow into the marrow
 Of all the proud Normans who came in his way :
 Scorning the fetter, fearless and free,
 Winning by valour or foiling by wit,
 Dear to our Saxon folk ever is he,
 That jolly old rogue with the Saxon grit.

And Kett the tanner whipt out his knife,
 And Wat the Tyler his hammer brought down,
 For ruth of the maid he loved better than life,
 And by breaking a head made a hole in the Crown.
 From the Saxon heart rose a mighty roar,
 " Our life shall not be by the King's permit ;
 We will fight for the right—we want no more !"
 Then the Norman found out the Saxon grit.

For slow and sure as the oaks had grown
 From the acorns falling that autumn day,
 So this Saxon manhood in thorpe and town
 To a nobler stature grew away.
 Winning by inches, holding by clinches,
 Standing by law and the human right,
 Many times failing, never once quailing,
 So the new day came out of the night.

Then rising afar in the Western Sea,
 A new world stood in the dawn of the day,
 Ready to welcome the brave and free
 Who could wrench out their heart and march away
 From the narrow, contracted, dear old land,
 Where the poor were held by a cruel bit,
 To ampler spaces for heart and hand—
 And here was a chance for the Saxon grit.

Steadily steering, eagerly peering,
 Trusting in God, your fathers came,
 Pilgrims and strangers, fronting all dangers,
 Cool-headed Saxons, with hearts aflame.

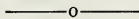
Bound by the letter, but free from the fetter,
 And hiding their freedom in Holy Writ,
 They gave Deuteronomy hints in economy,
 But made a new Moses of Saxon grit.

They whittled and waded through forest and fen,
 Fearless as ever of what might befall ;
 Pouring out life for the nurture of men ;
 In faith that by manhood the world wins all.
 Inventing baked beans, and no end of machines ;
 Great with the rifle and great with the axe—
 Sending their notions over the oceans,
 To fill empty stomachs and straighten bent backs.

Swift to see chances that end in the dollar,
 Yet open of hand when the dollar is made,
 Maintaining the meeting, exalting the scholar,
 But a little too anxious about a good trade ;
 This is young Jonathan, son of old John,
 Positive, peaceable, firm in the right,
 Saxon men all of us may we be one,
 Steady for freedom and strong in her might.

Then, slow and sure, as the oaks have grown
 From the acorns which fell on that old dim day,
 So this Saxon manhood, in city and town,
 To a nobler stature will grow alway ;
 Winning by inches, holding by clinches,
 Slow to contention, but slower to quit,
 Now and then failing, never once quailing,
 Let us thank God for our Saxon grit !

This poem, spoken from the heart of a true Yorkshireman, was read by the author at the Forefathers' Celebration in New York City, the 2nd day of December, 1879. At the request of a Bradford gentleman, we have got the author to write a copy for our pages.



Keighley Quaker Register.

“The first instruments that the Lord sent to declare the truth & way amongst us” says an old paper “was William Dewsbury & Thomas Stubbs who came from the Ive-delves in Warley & declared the truth about Stanbury, & Christopher Smith received them & their message, then to Oakworth hall where old Anthony Moore received them & their message, & on the Sabbath day their was a meeting at Exley-head in a barn belonging to John Beanlands where many was y^t-day convinced. And from thence they went to Kildwick & had a meeting in ye steeple-house on a week-day.

Shortly after a meeting was settled but friends could not carry their dead to the steeple-house to bury, & as yet a convenient burying-place a'wanting, William Brigg died (who received friends & meetings) so his brother Thomas Brigg laid his body in his own ground (where our burying place now is) who walled a small parcell of ground off where he buried his dead & gave leave to friends to burie their dead for the space of 32 years. His son Thomas Brigg freely gave it to friends as it now is & passed it to friends according to law for the due keeping of it to future ages."

William Brigg died in 1658 and is the first name in the Register. The burial ground was conveyed to trustees in 1690, and fresh trustees were appointed as occasion required. In 1823 it was sold back again to the Brigg family and has been used since that time by them as a private "Sepulchre."

The Register is a fair sized book, bound in pigskin and in good preservation. The entries are written in various hands and seem to have all been made at the time. Besides those relating to births, deaths and marriages, there is a full and complete account of all sufferings endured by the Friends at Keighley from the commencement to the year 1738.

The following lists contain all the names that are in the book, with the original spelling, but re-arranged and unnecessary matter omitted.

W. A. B.

YEAR.	DAY.	MONTH.	BIRTHS.
1654	14	4*	John Brigg son of William Brigg
"	26	10	Margaret Brigg dau. of Thomas Brigg
"	30	10	William Brooksbanke son of John Brooksbanke
1656	27	10	Hester Bothameley dau. of Jonas Bothomeley
1657	28	1	Alverey Jackson son of Alverey Jackson [p. 28, v.N.q. Ed.]
"	17	11	Sara Brigg dau. of Thomas Brigg
"	26	11	Susannah Brooksbancke dau. of John Brooksbancke
"	19	1	Robert Taylor son of Thomas Taylor
1658	26	3	William Walker son of John Walker
1659	20	1	Deborah Dawson dau. of Joshua Dawson, name given 28th of same month
1660	21	10	Jeremy Brigg son of Thomas Brigg
"	28	12	William Waide son of Dyonis Waide
1661	26	10	Ellizabeth Eastberne dau. of Jo. Eastberne
1664	8	2	Dorathy Brigg dau. of Thomas Brigg of Coversett hill

* 4th Month would be June.

YEAR.	DAY.	MONTH.	
1667	21	3	Denis Cockshott son of Denis Cockshott
1669	29	1	Phebe Staveley dau. of James Staveley of Kighley
1672	9	9	Thomas Brigg son of Thomas Brigg the yonger of or neare Coversett hill
„	8	1	James Staveley son of James Staveley of Kighley
1674	4	5	Jo: Ramsden son of James and Elizabeth Ramsden
1676	25	1	Mary Brigg dau. of Thomas Brigg of Harding
1677	11	4	Jeramy Ramsden son of James and Elizabeth Ramsden
1679	15	12	James Ramsden ditto.
„	21	11	Joshua Brigg son of Thomas and Isabel Brigg was borne at the Intak in Kighley p'ish
1680	last	3	Grace Pearson dau. of Thomas Pearson of Fell Lone near Keighley
1681	10	6	Robert Smyth son of William Smyth of Clewbanck
1682	25	1	Elizabeth Pearson dau. of Thomas Pearson
1683	30	8	Jerimyah Shackleton son of Richard Shackleton
„	24	1	Michael Ramsden son of James and Elizabeth Ramsden
1684	2	10	John Widopp son of Joh. Widoupp in Felloone (Fell-lane)
1686	17	3	John Shackleton son of Richard Shackleton
1687	26	10	Josep Ambler son of Dinnis Ambler of Carleton
„	10	9	Agnes Hird dau. of Jo. Hird of Braithwaite
1688	21	9	Richard Shackelton son of Richard Shackelton of Harding
„	9	9	John Hird son of John Hird of Brathwatt
1689	11	2	Luce Smith dau. of John Smith of Lackock
„	16	8	Thomas Musgrave son of Thomas Musgrave of Intak
1690	20	1	Hannah Taylor dau. of John Taylor of Harding in p'ish of Bingley
„	2	9	Ruth Maud dau. of Timothy and Esther Maud of Castlefield in Bingley p'ish.
1691	25	12	William Davie son of William and Hannah Davie of Whitley-head
„	8	5	Rogger Shackleton son of Rogger Shackleton of Hardein
1692	22	12	John Brigg son of Jerimie Brigg of Gard house

YEAR.	DAY.	MONTH.	
1692	28	10	Martha Mawde dau. of Tymothy Mawde
"	20	1	Alice Davy dau. of William Davy of Whittley head
"	24	9	Tho: Hird son of Jo: Hird of Braithatt
1693	27	5	Elizabeth Wilson dau. of Henry Wilson of Braithwaite
"	5	11	Moses Maud son of Timothy and Esther Maud of Castlefield in Bingley p'ish.
"	14	10	Thomas Brigg son of Jeremy Brigg of Gard house
1694	15	1	Marye Shackleton dau. of Richard Shackleton of Hardein
1695	12	7	Jeremy Brigg son of Jeremy & Elizabeth Brigg of Gairdhouse near Kighley
"	6	12	Mercy Maud dau. of Timothy and Esther Maud of Castlefield
"	0	3	Sarah Davie dau. of William & Hannah Davie of Whitley-head
1696	2	3	Ann Wade dau. of William & Elizabeth Wade of Steeton in the p'ish of Kildwick and county of York
"	27	8	Abraham Shackleton son of Richard and Sarah Shackleton of Hardden
1697	10	9	Debora Mawd dau. of Timothy & Esther Mawd of Castlefield
1699	10	1	David Brigg son of Jeremy & Elizabeth Brigg at Steeton
"	22	3	Hannah Mawd dau. of Timothy & Esther Mawd of Castlefield
"	19	10	John Wade son of William and Elizabeth Wade of Steeton
1700	27	8	Timothy Mawd son of Timothy & Esther Mawd of Castlefield near Bingley
"	20	11	Hannah Davie dau. of William & Hannah Davie of Whitley head
1701	23	1	David Waddington son of Richard and Margret Waddington of Calversik hill in the townshipp of Kighley
"	29	3	Thomas Wade son of William & Elizabeth Wade of Steeton
"	17	9	Mary Mawd dau. of Timothy and Esther Mawd of near Bingley
1702	20	6	Lidia Davie dau. of Dyonis & Martha Davie of Reedcar
"	10	12	Sarah Davie dau. of William and Hannah Davie
1703	14	10	Timothy Mawd son of Timothy & Esther Mawd of Crossflatt near Bingley

YEAR.	DAY.	MONTH.	
1703	18	7	John Coulings son of Thomas and Sarah Coulings of Brumthwaite in the parish of Kildwick & county of York
1704	20	1	John Binns son of John & Abigaill Binns of Cragg-top near Kildwick in the county of York
„	10	4	Mary Wade dau. of William and Elizabeth Wade of Steeton, in the p'ish of Kildwick
„	29	8	William Smith son of Robert and Hannah Smith of Clough bank
1705	30	5	Thomas Coulings son of Thomas & Sarah Coulings of Braimthwaite in the parish of Kildwick & County of York
„	26	6	Benjamin Bins son of John and Abigail Binns of Farnhill in the p'ish of Kildwick
„	19	9	Jonathan & Rebeckah Taylor, Twins, son and daughter of Jonathan and Lidia Taylor of Ravenroid near Bingley
1705	17	10	Joshuah Brigg son of Thomas and Ruth Brigg of Calversike hill
1706	6	5	William Davie son of William & Hannah Davie of Whittley head
„	16	10	Susanna Smith dau. of Robert & Hannah Smith of Clough bank in the p'ish of Kighley
1707	28	3	Joshuah Blaikey son of Thomas and Anne Blaikey of Utley within the township of Kighley (about the 11th hour of the day)
„	29	3	William Binns son of John & Abigaill Binns of Cragg-top in Farnhill near Kildwick
„	6	10	William Wilson son of Thomas and Ellen Wilson of Law close, within the p'ish of Kildwick
„	14	12	Ruth Brigg dau. of Thomas & Ruth Brigg of Calversike hill within the township of Kighley
170 $\frac{7}{8}$	20	12	Martha Davie dau. of Dennis and Martha Davie
1708	23	3	William King son of Henry & Luce King of Lacock, within the parish of Kighley
„	1	4	Jonas Binns son of John & Abigaill Bins of Farnhill cragg-top in the p'ish of Kildwick
„	7	9	Joseph Blaikey son of Thomas and Ann Blaikey of Utley within the Township of Kighley

YEAR.	DAY.	MONTH.	
1709	29	3	Anne Coullings dau. of Thomas & Sarah Coullings of Brumthwaite in the parish of Kildwick & county of York
"	7	5	Steven Wade son of William & Elizabeth Wade of Steeton in the p'ish of Kildwick
"	28	11	John King son of Henry & Luce King of Lacock
"	2	12	Joseph Blaikey son of Thomas & Anne Blaikey of Kighley
1710	15	3	Martha Bins dau. of John & Abigaill Bins within the parish of Kildwick
"	23	4	Robert Smith son of Robert and Hannah Smith of Clough bank in the — Kighley
1711	19	3	Joseph Binns of John & Abigaill Binns within Farnhill near Kildwick in the county of York
"	4	7	Kathrine Smith dau. of David & Susanna Smith of Kighley
"	2	11	Peter Coullings son of Thomas and Sarah Coullings of Brumthwaite in the parish of Kildwick & county of York
1712	28	1	Thomas Blakey son of Thomas and Anne Blakey of Kighley
"	31	3	Rachell Brigg dau. of Thomas and Ruth Brigg of Calversike hill within the township of Kighley
"	10	9	Luce Smith dau. of Thomas and Hanna Smith of Clough-bank in the parish of Kighley
"	12	7	Benjamin King son of Henry and Luce King of Lacock in the parish of Kighley and county of York
"	5	12	Elizabeth Davy dau. of William & Hannah Davy of Whitley head in the parish of Kildwick
1713	21	2	Mary Leach dau. of Joseph & Sarah Leach of Lacock in the parish of Kighley
1714	4	4	William Coullings son of Thomas & Sarah Coullings of Brumthwaite in the parish of Kildwick
"	31	5	John Ramsden son of James and Agnes Ramsden of Braithwaite in the parish of Kighley
1715	6	1	Mary Smith dau. of Robert and Hannah Smith of Clough-bank in the parish of Kighley
"	7	4	Ann Smith dau. of David and Susannah Smith of Kighley

YEAR.	DAY.	MONTH.	
1715	19	4	Henry King son of Henry and Luce King of Lacock in the parish of Kighley
„	6	12	David Davy son of William and Hannah Davy of Whitley head in the parish of Kildwick & county of York
1716	22	3	Hird Ramsden son of James and Agnes Ramsden of Braithwaite in the parish of Kighley & county of York
„	15	5	Hannah Blakey dau. of Thomas and Anne Blakey of Uttley within the township of Kighley
„	1	7	Hannah Lee dau. of John & Sarah Lee of Braithwaite in the parish of Kighley & county of York
„	29	7	Richard Waddington son of Thomas and Hannah Waddington of Calversike hill within the township of Kighley
1717	1	3	Thomas Leach son of Joseph and Sarah Leach of Steeton in the parish of Keighley
„	22	5	Mary Ashall dau. of James & Martha Ashall of Shann Intak within the townshipp of Kighley
1718	8	4	Hannah Ramsden dau. of James & Agnes Ramsden of Braithwaite in the parish of Kighley
„	30	7	John Smith son of David and Susannah Smith of Kighley
„	28	9	John Lee son of John & Sarah Lee of Braithwaite in the parish of Kighley
„	12	10	Martha Blakey dau. of Thomas and Anne Blakey of Kighley
„	28	10	John Asholl son of James & Martha Ashall within the township of Kighley
„	2	11	Joseph King son of Henry & Luce King of Lacock within the parish of Kighley
1719	9	4	Sarah Waddington dau. of Richard Waddington Junr. & Mary Waddington of Kighley
„	2	6	Hannah Waddington dau. of Thomas and Hannah Waddington of Calversike hill within the township of Kighley
1720	8	11	James Ramsden son of James and Agnes Ramsden of Brathwate in the parish of Kighley
„	3	12	Joseph Asholl son of James & Martha Asholl within the township of Kighley

YEAR.	DAY.	MONTH.	
1720	13	12	John Blakey son of Thomas & Ann Blakey of Kighley
1721	1	5	Sarah Waddington dau. of Richard Waddington Junr. & Mary Waddington of Kighley
„	25	12	Thomas King son of Henry & Luce King of Lacock in the parish of Kighley
1722	22	2	Agnes Ramsden dau. of James and Agnes Ramsden of Braithwaite in the parish of Kighley
„	30	6	Hannah Waddington dau. of John & Lidia Waddington of Kighley
„	30	8	David Asholl son of James & Martha Asholl within the township of Kighley
„	9	12	Richard Waddington son of Richard Waddington Junr. and Mary Waddington his wife of Kighley
1723	7	11	Elijah Lee son of John and Sarah Lee of Ravenroid in the parish or near Bingley
„	6	12	Sarah Blakey dau. of Thomas and Ann Blakey of Kighley
1724	24	9	Elizabeth Ramsden dau. of James & Agnes Ramsden of Braithwaite in the parish of Kighley
1725	12	2	Mary King dau. of Henry and Luce King born at Oakcliff in the parish of Carlton
„	19	8	William Waddington son of John & Lidia Waddington of Kighley
„	17	12	Jonathan Ashold & Sarah Ashold son & dau. of James & Martha Ashold of Kighley
1726	27	3	Thomas Blakey son of Thomas and Anne Blakey of Kighley
„	20	5	Hannah Lister dau. of Thomas & Hannah Lister of Gilsthead in the parish of Bingley
1727	3	2	Esther Maud dau. of Timothy Maud Junr. and Ann Maud of Gauthorp hall near Bingley
„	18	3	Lawrence King son of Henry & Luce King of Oakcliff in the parish of Carlton
„	28	4	James Ramsden son of James and Agnes Ramsden of Braithwait in the parish of Kighley
„	11	7	Robert Smith son of William and Martha Smith of Clough-bank in the parish of Kighley
1729	2	1	George King son of Henry and Luce King of Oakcliff in the parish of Carlton

YEAR.	DAY.	MONTH.	
1729	3	1	Timothy Maud son of Timothy Maud Junr. and Ann his wife of Ravenroid near Bingley
1730	12	11	William Sharp son of William & Mary Sharp of Kighley
1731	25	12	John Smith son of William & Martha Smith of Clough-bank in the parish of Kighley
1732	22	1	*Deborah Brigg dau. of Thomas and Judith Brigg of Laycock in the parish of Kighley
„	9	2	Joseph Widdoop son of Daniell and Sarah Widdoop of Kighley
„	12	6	William Maud son of Timothy Maud younger and Ann his wife at Ravenroid near Bingley
1733	10	1	Dennis Ambler son of Dennis & Susannah Ambler of Silsden in the parish of Kildwick
„	27	1	Ann Holmes dau. of Joseph and Sarah Holmes of Braithwaite in the parish of Kighley
„	15	2	A child of William & Mary Sharp of Kighley was born the 15th day of the 2nd month and was buried the 17th day of the same in the friends' burying place at the meeting house in Kighley
„	22	1	Deborah Brigg dau. of Thomas and Judith Brigg of Laycock in the parish of Kighley
1734	10	3	Bethiah Brigg dau. of Joshua and Isabell Brigg of Calversike hill within the township of Kighley
„	22	2	Mary Smith dau. of William and Martha Smith of Clough-bank in the parish of Kighley “(not sent to the monthly meeting)”
„	16	7	John Ambler son of Dennis and Susanna Ambler of Silsden in the parish of Kildwick
1735	6	12	Joshua Stansfeild son of John and Debora Stansfeild of Morton in the parish of Bingley
1736	2	4	Lois Brigg dau. of Joshua & Isabell Brigg of Calversike hill in the township of Kighley “(12-15 p.m.)”
„	10	5	Thomas Brigg son of Thomas and Judith Brigg of Laycock in the parish of Kighley

* A similar entry (in a hand of earlier date) gives the year as 1733.

YEAR.	DAY.	MONTH.	
1736	16	1	Esther Stansfield dau. of John Stansfield of Morton in the parrish of Bingley
1737	22	5	Cornelia Brigg dau. of Joshua and Isabell Brigg of Calversike hill in the township of Kighley
1738	6	5	Ann Stansfeild dau. of John and Debora Stansfeild of Morton in the parish of Bingley
1739	1	3	Paulina Brigg dau. of Joshua and Isabell Brigg of Calversike hill in the township of Kighley
1749	24	7	Thomas Brigg son of Joshua and Isabell Brigg of Calversike hill in the township of Kighley was born in Kighley
1752	25	8	Joseph Davie son of Joseph & Lidia Davie of Laycock in the parish of Kighley
1753	21	10	William Davie son of Joseph Davie & Lydia Davie at Laycock in the parrish of Kighley
1760	27	9	Abraham Davie son of Joseph and Lydia Davie of Laycock in the parish of Kighley
1761	30	11	John Aspdin son of George & Sarah Aspdin in Kighley
1765	21	10	Cornelia Horsefall dau. of William Horsfall of Howarth & Cornelia Horsfall his wife at Haworth in the p'ish of Bradford

Marriages and Burials, to follow in next issue.

—————:o:—————

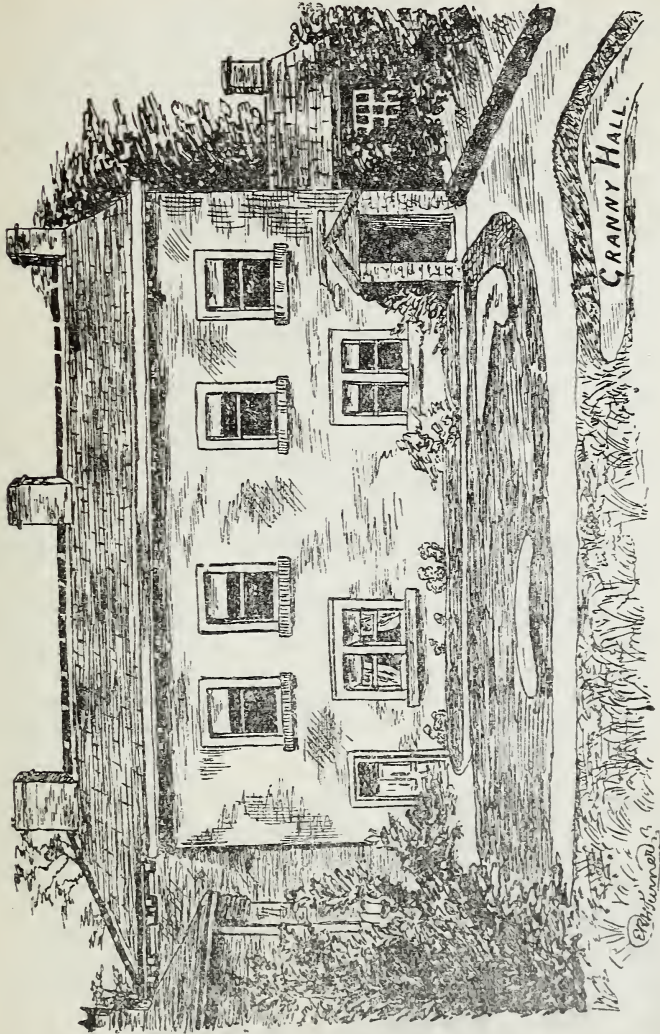
BEAUMONT TRADITION.—Do you happen to know the origin of the following very old cradle song which has been sung, I believe, for generations, to a traditional tune by the inhabitants of the Almondbury district, and probably in other parts of Yorkshire.

“Ding dong, ding dong for Beaumont;
 Beaumont's dead and gone;
 Locked under London stone.
 Ding dong, ding dong for Beaumont.”

R.

[It formed part of the chanted sing-song at card-setting houses in Rastrick, so late as 1850, but had become a mere jumble of words, the meaning of which was completely lost.—Ed.]

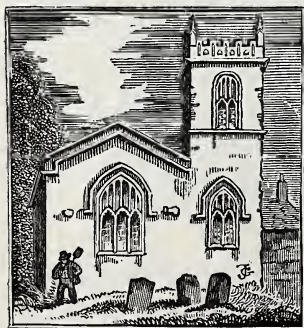
GRANNY HALL is one of the several old farm-houses in Hipperholme-cum-Brighouse, dignified by the name "Hall." Indeed it is not uncommon to find such Halls in any part of



the West Riding, and many of them are of very ancient date, as shewn by their names, *e.g.* the numerous Laverack (Layrock, Lark, Saxon,) Halls. The special distinction seems to have originated from some principle of taxation, or from being the

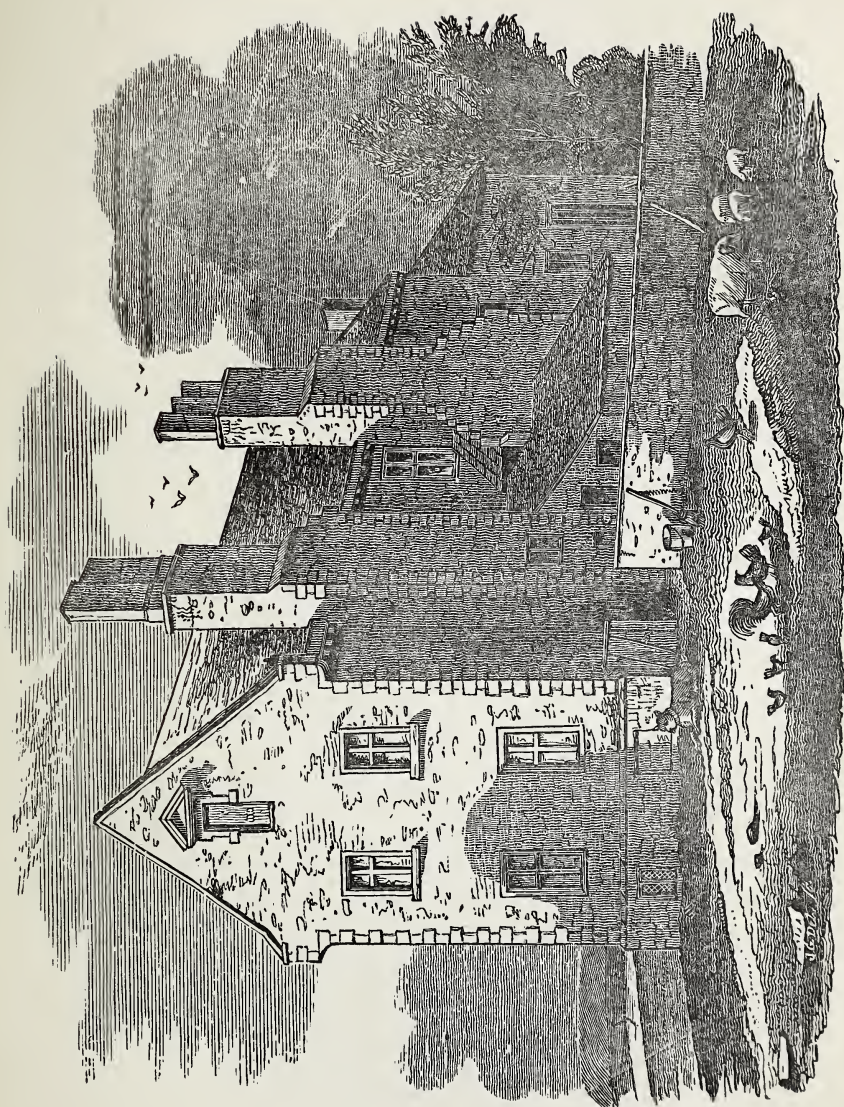
residence of its own yeoman-farmer, or statesman. As to the name "Granny" I am unable to satisfy myself. Whether given in derision, like its neighbour "Needless Hall," or from some descriptive situation, as "gronny," (marshy,) I cannot state. It is situated in a *slack*, near the *sleads* or *slades*, on the boundary line of Brighthouse hamlet. It is not mentioned in Watson's "Halifax," and all I know of its history is confined to the present century, having passed from Mr. Mark Blackburn, of Clifton-on-Calder, to his representative Mr. Joseph Rayner, late Town Clerk, of Liverpool, who sold it on leaving Slead House, to Mr. Thomas Sugden. The house has been re-fronted and rough-casted, but the hob-nailed door, the diamond-shaped flagstone, and a plaster coat-of-arms of Charles II. (which is also to be found at Brookfoot-house, and probably indicates a royalist owner,) indicate a residence of some pretensions. Numerous obsolete customs hang about the memory of the old house, especially the use of milk-sticks, or tallies, and the fear of letting the fire go out on New Year's eve. At the distance of a few fields' length was born, and still resides, Mrs. Sunderland, the Yorkshire Queen of Song; and her husband resided, when a young man, at Granny Hall. Miss Susan Sykes, (giving her maiden name,) is a member of an old local family. Old Luke Settle, the harmonious member of a race of blacksmiths, and composer of "Settle," and other old-time favourite tunes, had a hand in teaching Miss Susan to sing. I treasure the old "Breeches" and "Cratch" Bible of the Settles, which from its printing in 1602 passed from Jonas Rowlingson, 1675, Daniel Blaymires, to Samuel Settle, of Shelf, blacksmith, to his son John, of Southowram, blacksmith, (died at the age of 67,) to old Luke, of Slead Syke, blacksmith, (died Jan. 23, 1863, aged 84,) whose sons John, of Rastrick Common, and Jubal, of Slead Syke, both blacksmiths, are now deceased.

T.



Barmston Church, West End.

BARMSTON. The Lordship of Berneston, so called from its Anglo Saxon owner, is mentioned in Domesday as belonging to Torchil, Siward, Bonde and Alehil, who were subject to the payment of Danegelt. Sir Allan Monceaux, of Norman extraction, held the manor about 1100, and it continued in the family until Brian de la See, who died in 1497, the son of Brian, left two daughters only, and the elder marrying Sir Henry Boynton carried the manor into that family,

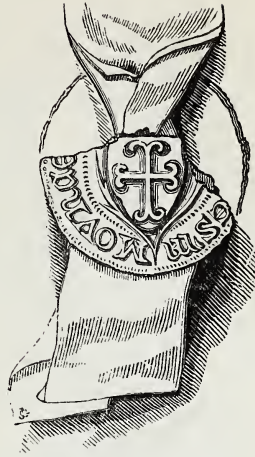


BARISTON MANOR HOUSE.



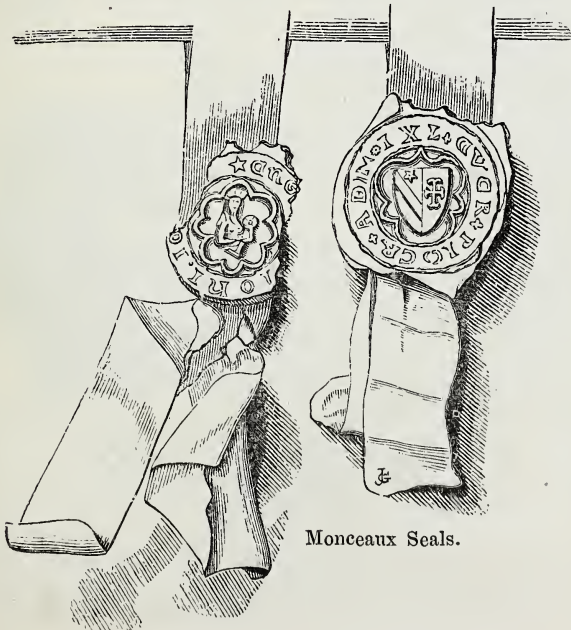
De la See.

with whom it has remained nearly four centuries. The Monceaux arms are, Or, a cross moline gules. John Monceaux, son of Sir John, died in his father's life time, at Barmston. His will, dated 1381, bears this seal with arms :



Monceaux Seal.

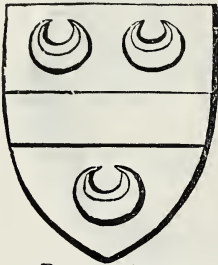
John Monceaux, Esq., whose daughter married Brian de la See, made his will in 1426. It bears two seals as given here-under :



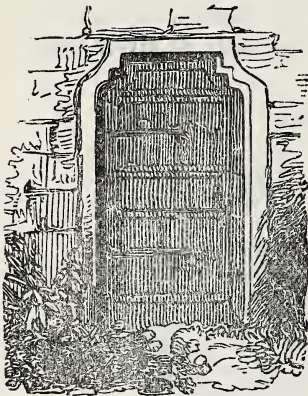
Monceaux Seals.

This Brian was great-great-grandson of Peter de la See, M.P. for Ravenspur Odd, 23 Edward I. Their arms are, Argent, two bars wavy, or.

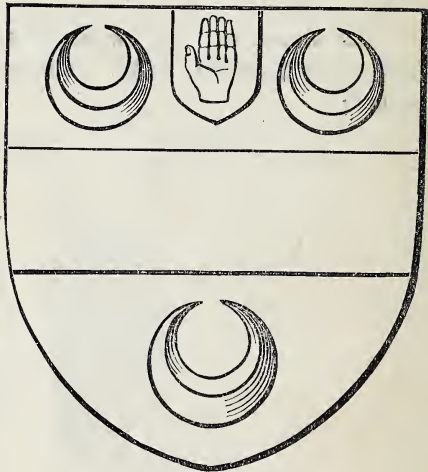
The Boynton arms are, Or, a fess between three crescents, gules. The fess was formerly charged with a lion passant, or.



Boynton Arms.



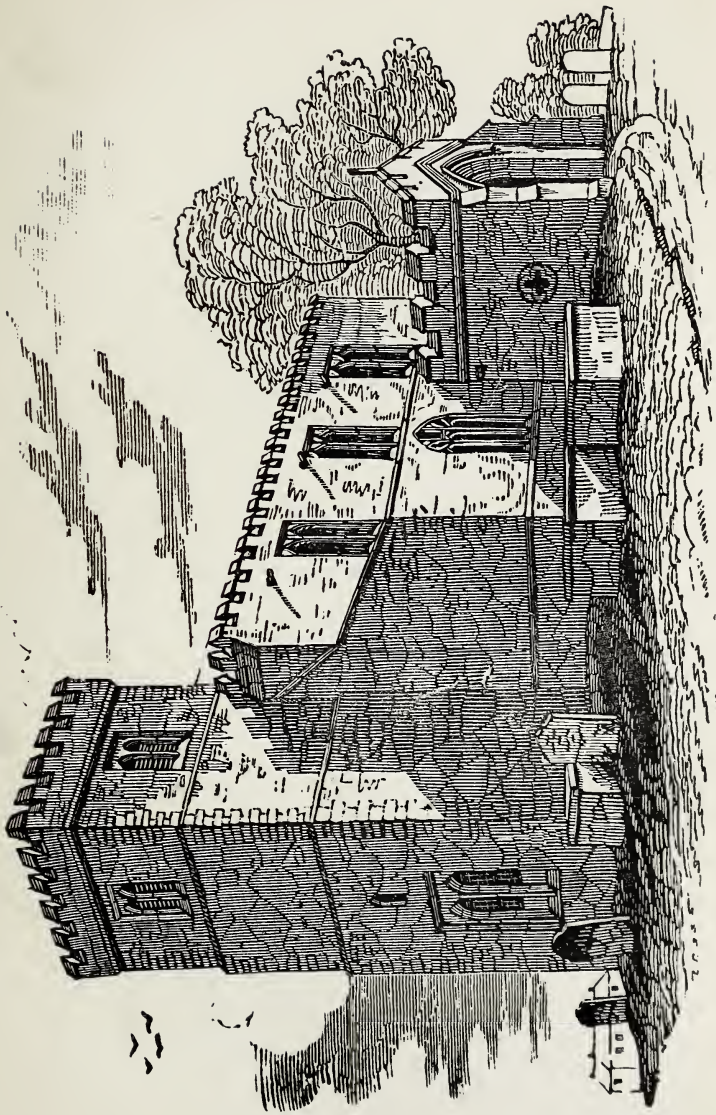
Church Doorway, Barmston.



Boynton Arms.

Sir Allan Monceaux probably built the first church, or replaced an older one. The above cut represents a late Norman doorway, preserved at a more recent re-erection. It is now within the porch. The list of incumbents begins with 1292.

The Manor House, from the most ancient times, was the residence of the Lords. It was deeply moated on all sides, and accessible only by a drawbridge. Our view gives the right wing of the mansion erected by Sir Thomas Boynton, Knt., and his son Sir Francis, in Elizabeth's reign. From 1695, the



4005

BRANDBURTON CHURCH.

family mansion has been at Burton Agnes, and a century later Barmston Manor House was mostly dismantled, and the neighbouring farm-houses were built with the materials. Poulson gives an interesting inventory of the various rooms and furniture, with cash value, in 1581.

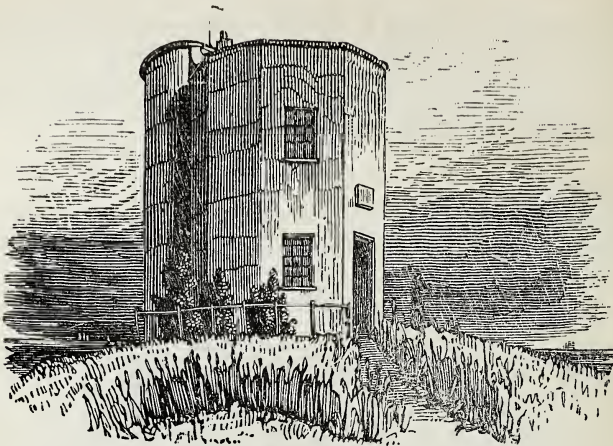
HULL MANSION HOUSE. This house in Lowgate, was formerly the residence of Alderman Jarratt, and was so occupied for fifty-six



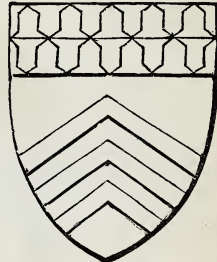
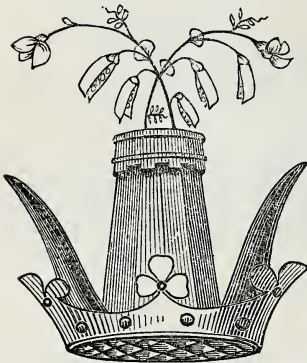
Hull Mansion House.

years, when it was pulled down to be replaced by the present Town Hall. T. T. W.

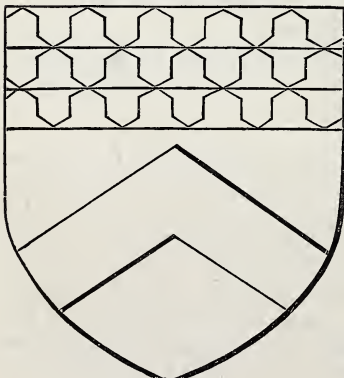
HILSTON, near Tunstall, in the East Riding, is on the highest point of the cliff, about eighty feet above sea-level. One of the Storr family built a brick, octagonal tower in 1750, which serves as a noted landmark, and from which there is an extensive sea prospect. The tower is situated a little north of the village, and is known as Hilston Mount. The Storr family settled at Hilston about 1600. Drogo held the manor at the time of Domesday Survey, 1085, in succession to Murdoc. The name appears as Heldoveston, and in 1272 as Hildofston, evidently from an early owner.



Hilston Mount.

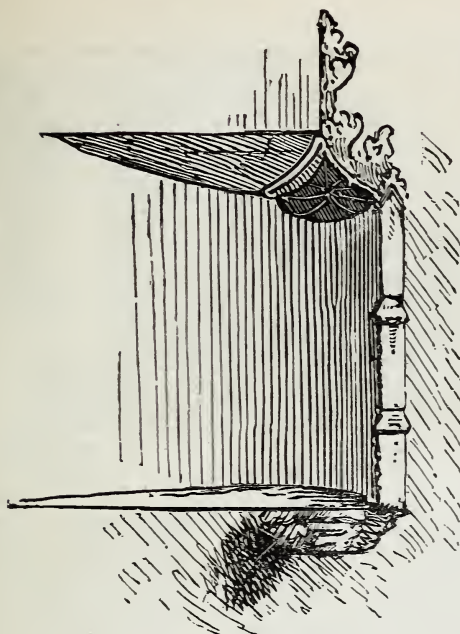


St. Quintin.



St. Quintin.

BRANDESBURTON CHURCH is built of sea-cobbles and brick. It is an ancient, decorated, perpendicular edifice. Torre gives a list of incumbents from 1320. Brantisburtone, from Brant the original possessor, passed to Suuen, Ulf, Ulchil, Waih, Chilvert and Arnui in Saxon times, and to Drogo under Domesday. The St. Quintins held it from 1200. Their arms are, Or, three chevrons gules, a chief vaire, argent and azure. In the church is an ancient niche, the purpose of which is

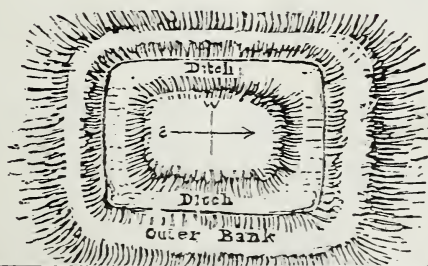


Niche.

unexplained. An old shield of the Fitz-hughs (a chief or, azure three chevronels braced,) is to be seen on the church. At the hamlet of Moor Town are the remains of a moat indicating a former mansion of some



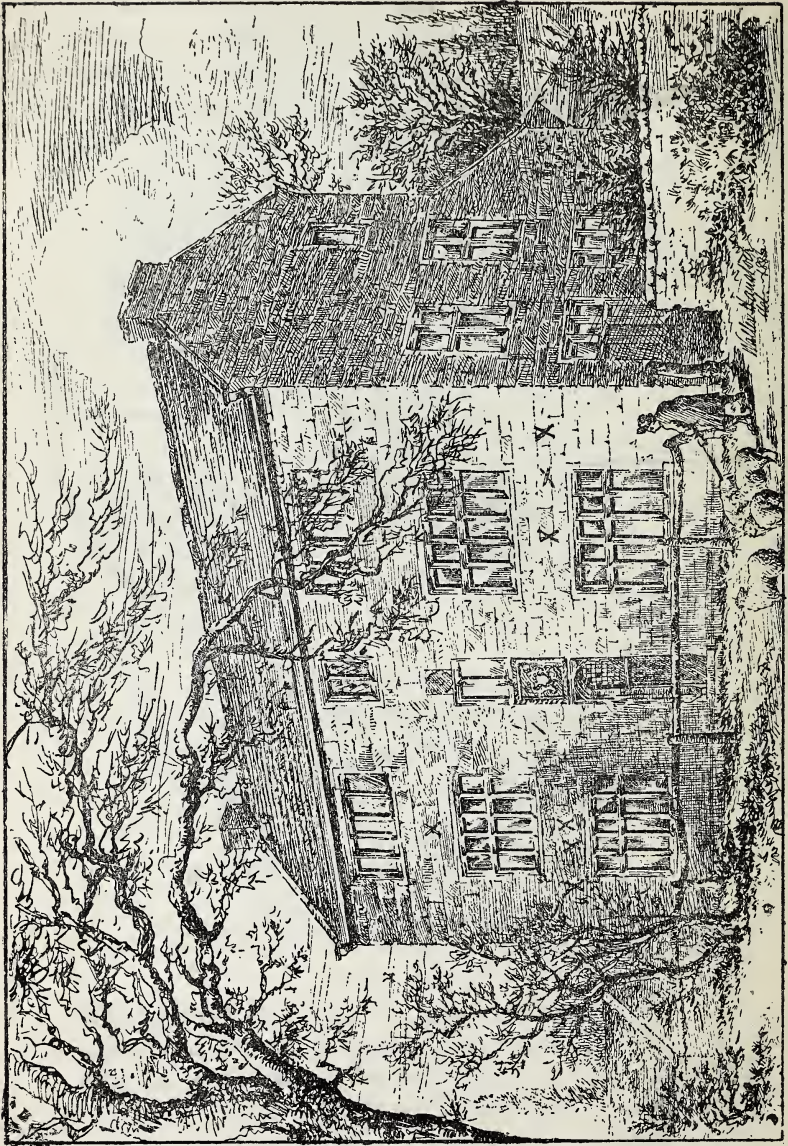
Fitz-Hugh.



Catchwater

Plan of Moat.

pretensions. Visitors were formerly told that Moor Town supported its own poor, an easy affair when there was but one cottage in the place.



Howley.

The Early History of Howley.

BY W. PALEY BAILDON.

The early history of the Manor of Howley seems to be unusually obscure. The earliest mention I have found of the name is in 1389, and prior to that date there appears to be nothing on record directly concerning Howley. There is, however, considerable reason for believing that Howley was merely a dependency of the more important Manor of Morley, and that the history of the one is the history of the other. The grounds for this belief will, I think, sufficiently appear in the sequel, where it will be noticed that from 1389 to the end of the sixteenth century, the two manors have precisely the same history. I shall therefore address myself first to the early history of Morley.

In the Domesday Survey, we are told that Dunstan held six carucates in Morley T. R. E.,* and that Ilbert holds them now. Whether Dunstan continued in possession as under-tenant to Ilbert [de Laci], or whether Ilbert had granted the Manor to some other under-tenant to the complete dis-possession of Dunstan and his family, or whether Ilbert held in demesne, we have no means of ascertaining.

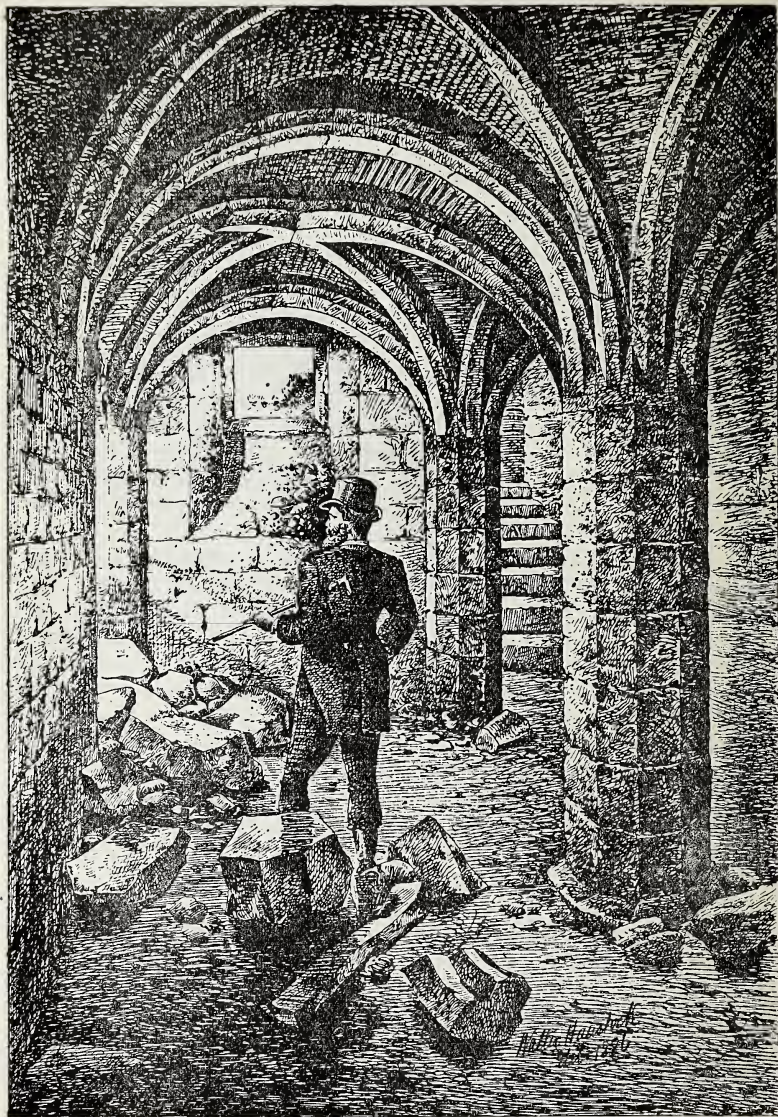
Here, as in most other cases, there is a woful gap between the Domesday Survey and the next record. Early in the XIIIth century Morley was held jointly by Ralph de Insula [or de Lisle] and Robert de Beston (a). Ralph de Insula and William, his son, [or brother, *Burton*.] gave 12 oxgangs of land in Morley to Nostell Priory. (b). William is more likely to have been the son than the brother, though of course the latter is possible.

William de Insula left two daughters and co-heirs Eufemia and Helewisia; of these, Eufemia married Nicholas de Rotherfield, and Helewisia married Marmaduke Darel (c). Smith gives the date 1226 for the former marriage, (d) which is likely enough, but he gives no authority.

In 1227, there was a fine levied between the two ladies and their respective husbands, touching lands in Morley and elsewhere. (e.) This probably dealt with the partition of the lands, and Morley went to the Rotherfields.

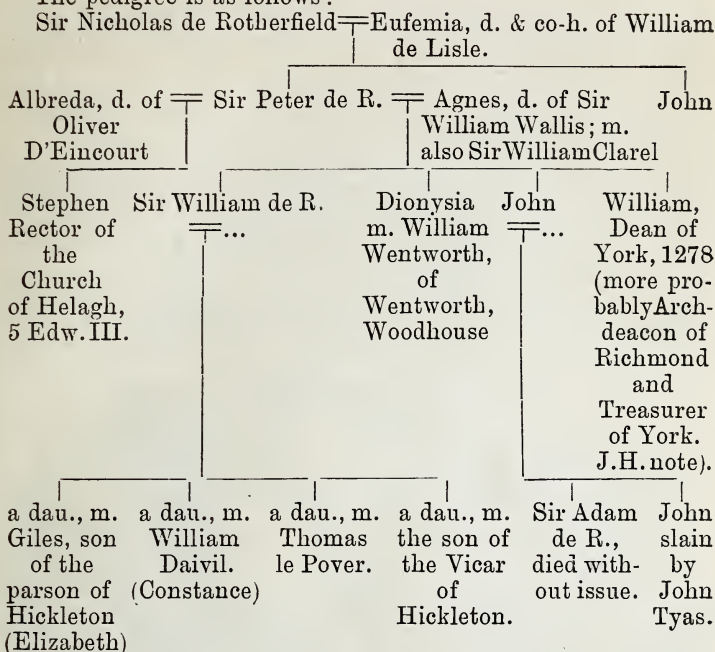
Hunter gives a small pedigree of the Rotherfields (e), which he took from Gascoigne's great MS. of the Wentworth pedigree; but Hunter suspects this to be in some points erroneous.

- (a.) Smith's History of Morley, 23. * Time of King Edmund.
 (b.) Burton, Mon. Ebor., 306.
 (c.) Harl. MS., 797, fo. 39.
 (d.) Page 27.
 (e.) South Yorkshire, II., 134.



Howley—Cellar Ruins.

The pedigree is as follows:—



I believe, with Hunter, that there are several errors here, and I will point them out later.

In 1284-5, Peter de Rotherfield is recorded, in Kirkby's Inquest, to have lands in Hickleton, Austhorp, Sutton, and Wilberfoss. (f) The returns for the Wapentake of Morley are unfortunately incomplete, but he probably held Morley as well.

In 1291, Peter de Rotherfield, son of Nicholas and Eufemia, quit-claimed to the nuns of Wilberfoss all his right in two oxgangs of land in Newton-on-Derwent, which Eufemia, his mother, had given them. (g.)

In 26 Edw. I., 1297-8, Peter de Rotherfield, William and Ralph de Beeston, and others, were found by the assize to have unjustly disseised the Prior of S. Oswald, of Nostell, of the common of pasture in Morley, which belonged to his free tenement in the same town. (h.) Peter was dead apparently in 31 Edw. I., 1302-3. Albreda D'Eincourt survived him, and we find that "Dns. Petrus de Rotheresfeld" and "Dna. Albreda "uxor ejus" were buried at the House of Friars Preachers of Pontefract. (i.)

(f.) Surtees Soc., Vol. 49, pp. 36, 47, 49, 87.

(g.) Burton, Mon. Ebor., 417.

(h.) Harl. MS., 797, fo. 39d.

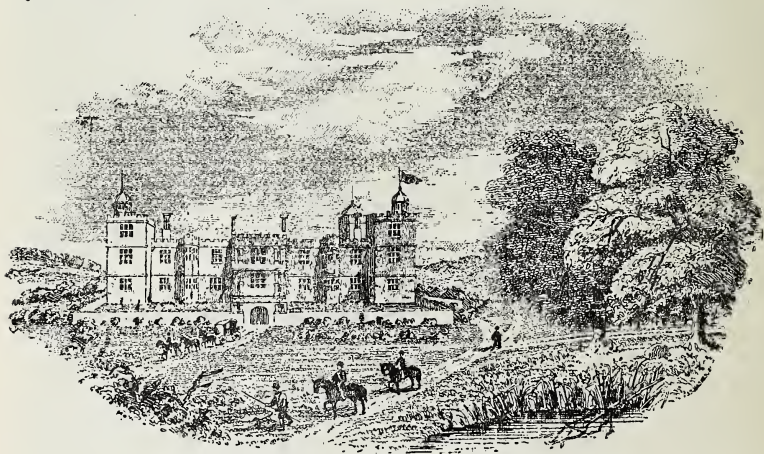
(i.) Col. Top. et Gen., iv., 74.

William de Rotherfield, son of Peter, died either before his father or very soon afterwards. He got the Hickleton property, which William Deyvile and Giles de Hickleton (see pedigree, supra) were holding in 31 Edw. I. (j.)

John de Rotherfield, son of Peter, was holding the Sutton property in 31 Edw. I. (k.)

The Morley estate was, in 31 Edw. I., held by Albreda de Rotherfield, widow of Peter, probably in dower: she held 15 car. in Morley and Driglington of the Castle of Pontefract, of which Sir Simon Warde held in Driglington 6 car.; she also held 2 car. in Austhorp (l.)

In 9 Edw. II., 1315-6, Albreda was evidently dead, and John had succeeded to her property at Morley; for in that year the Receiver of the Honor of Pontefract accounted for



Howley—Old View.

58s. 6d. for the relief of John de Rotherfield for one half, one eighth, and one sixteenth of a Knight's Fee in Morley, Driglington, and Beeston (m.) In the *Nomina Villarum*, of 9 Edw. II., also John is returned as owner of Morley (n.)

The next note I have is in 38 Edw. III., 136 $\frac{1}{2}$ when John de Rotherfeld, who died on "Sonday next after the fest of the Epiphany a^o 37 E. 3," held 2 Knights' fees in Qweldale, Sutton, Morlay, Austhorp, and elsewhere, of the Honor of Pontefract (o.) This may have been the John above mentioned son of Peter, but the interval seems a very long one, and I

(j.) Surtees Soc., Vol. 49, p. 282.

(k.) *ibid.*, p. 285.

(l.) *ibid.*, p. 227.

(m.) Harl. MS., 797, fo. 39 d; Smith, 28.

(n.) Surtees Soc., Vol. 49, p. 360.

(o) Harl. MS. 797, fo. 39.

surmise that there ought to be two Johns. This view is supported by the fact there were three John de Rotherfelds buried at Pontefract (p.) The middle one of the three is described as “filius p'dicti Johannis.”

Whether the John who died in 1364 was son or grandson of Peter, he was succeeded by his son Adam, who in the same year paid £10 for his relief (q.) I cannot say if this Adam is identical with the Adam given in Hunter's pedigree, who is said to have died without issue. The estates seem about this time to have descended to an heiress called (probably after her ancestress) Albreda. I think she must have been the heiress of the above-named Adam, but I have no direct evidence of this. If Hunter is correct when he says Adam died childless, Albreda was probably his sister. Smith following what is obviously a clerical error in Harl. 797, calls her *Albredus*. That MS. unfortunately does not record the date when “John Mirfield, William Beeston, and Christopher Ward paid a relief of £5 for a Knight's Fee in Morley, Beeston and Driglington, which Albredus (sc. Albreda) de Rotherfeld sometime held (r). But this relief was probably long after the time of Albreda, for Sir Christopher Ward died in 1522, and the John Mirfield may have been the John, son of Robert, of whom I shall have something to say later on. I have one more note about Albreda. In a Survey made in 19 Eliz., it is said that she formerly held one Knight's fee in Morley, Beeston, and Driglington, which was subsequently held by Thomas Gray, Adam de Mirfield and Ralph de Beeston. (s.)

We next find that Hopkinson records a marriage between a Mirfield and a Rotherfield, and, considering that shortly after the time at which we have now arrived, viz. in 1389, Adam Mirfield was “of Howley,” this is of the highest importance.

He says:—“John Mirfield son and heire of Willm was wth Willm Beiston, Esq., & S^r Christopher Ward, Knt. seized of lands amounting to a whole Knight's Fee in Morley, Beiston & Drighlington, married ——— daughter and coheire of Albred of Rotherfield, had issue Sr Willm.” (t.) Hopkinson's pedigree of Mirfield is hopelessly, ludicrously, incorrect in the earlier generations, but as this marriage fits in so well with the other known facts, I think we may assume that he is right here, and that one of the early Mirfields married a co-heiress of the Rotherfields. But the husband of Albreda (or Albreda's co-heiress) was certainly not the John given by Hopkinson.

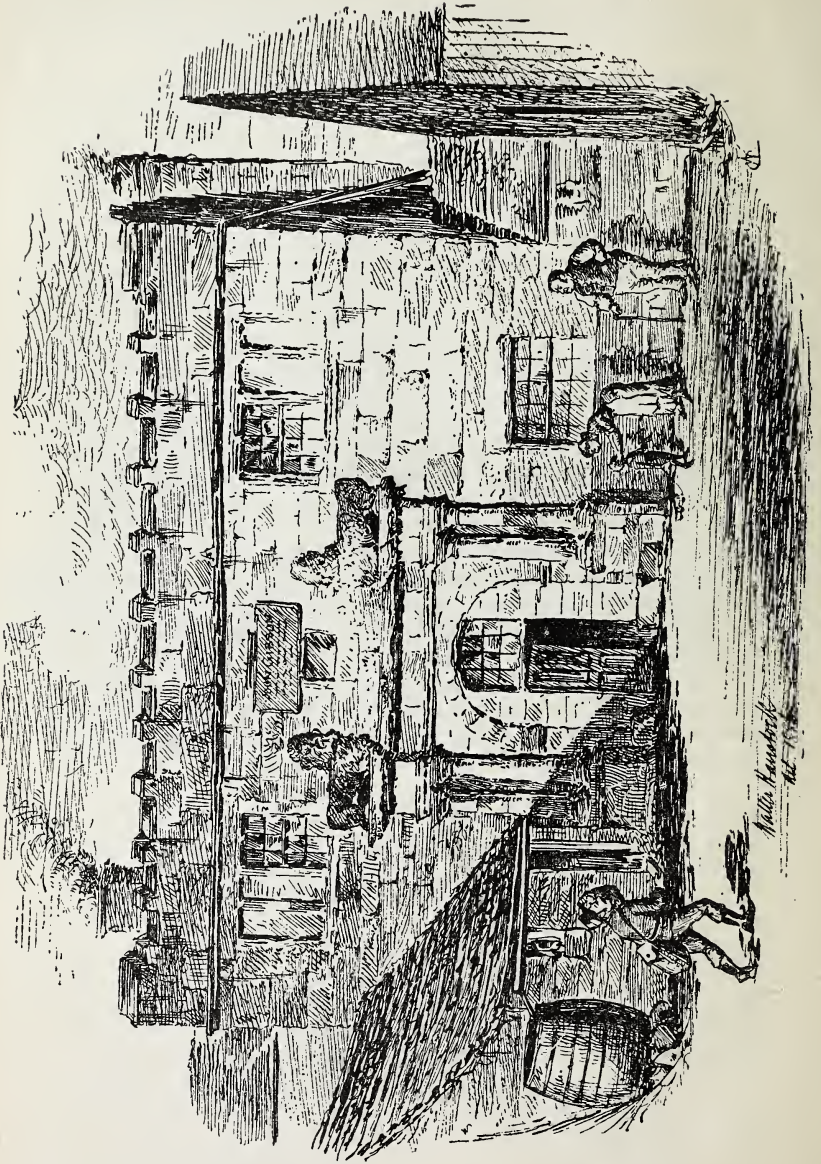
(p.) Col. Top. et Gen., iv., 74.

(q.) Harl. MS. 797, fo. 39 d.

(r.) fo. 40.

(s.) post, Appendix, I.

(t.) Harl. MS., 4630, pa. 402.



*Walter Hambrick
1878*

Howley—Gateway.

In 1389, as I have already stated, Adam Mirfield describes himself as "of Howley," in a charter, dated 10th February, relating to property in Shibden. (tt.)

The father of the Adam Mirfield, who was "of Howley" in 1389, was Sir William Mirfield, Knt., (u.) and he it was, as I believe, who married the heiress of Rotherfield. The date tallies exactly, Adam de Mirfield would be called after his uncle, Adam de Rotherfield, and he would thus naturally be the first of his family at Howley, as he would inherit it from his mother.

Sir William Mirfield, the father of Adam, paid 20s. as a "Chivaler" in the Poll Tax of 2 Ric. II. and six of his servants paid 4d. each. (v.) Adam de Mirfield at the same time was living at Elland, and he paid 4d. (w.) He was probably in the household of his relative, Sir John Savile, of Elland.

This Adam had a son, William, to whom Howley no doubt descended, (x.)

William Mirfield had two sons, Oliver, and Robert who married the heiress of Tong, and founded the family of Mirfield of Tong, the heiress of which married Henry Tempest. William Mirfield appears to have settled his property (including Howley) on his eldest son, Oliver, in tail; with remainder to his younger son, Robert in tail; with remainder to his own right heirs. I have no direct evidence of this settlement, and my reasons for assuming its existence will appear later.

Oliver Mirfield, eldest son of William, succeeded on the death of his father. He married Isabel, daughter of Sir John Savile, of Thornhill, by his wife, Alice, daughter of Sir William Gascoigne, of Gawthorpe. Oliver died in 1461, and his will is thus given by Dodsworth:—

"First I will that all my ffeoffees, that are enfeoffed in all my lordships, lands, tenem^{ts}, in the townes of Mirfeld, Dighton, Egerton, Gleydeholt, Heyton, Hopton, Batley, Howley, Morley, Gildosome, Bolton, Chekingley, Lede, Newstede, Halifax, Wakefeld, West Bretton, with their appurtenances, make an estate of them, &c., to William Mirfeld, my sonne, and to his heires of his body begotten. And allso I will that my wife have xl. markes in the name of her dower for to be taken in the Townes aforesaid, except the mannr of Holay, which I will my sonne have when he comes to age. Allso I will that my daughters have eder C. markes. (y.) His wife, his cousin Robert Nevill, and his brother John Sothill, were executors.

I cannot explain these relationships.

(tt.) Br. Mus., add. chart. 15718.

(u.) Harl. MS. 797, fo. 38.

(v.) Y. A. & T. J., vi., 287.

(w.) *ibid.*, 291.

(x.) Harl. MS., 797, fo. 38.

(y.) Y. A. & T. J. vii., 128, 261.

Oliver's wife, Isabel Savile, survived him and married Sir John Ashton. In the Visitation of Yorkshire made in 1612, the second husband's name is given as "John Melton of Aston"; after the lapse of time, confusion might easily arise between "Ashton" and "Melton of Aston." In 1473, Sir John Ashton petitioned the King in Parliament respecting an assault made on his house at Howley, by John Mirfield and others, in 1470. (a.) This petition does not help us forward at all with the History of Howley. Sir John speaks of "his manner and dwelling place of "Holley in the Towne of Morley," but he had no rights there except *jure uxoris*. The explanation of the affray is I think as follows :

Oliver Mirfield, it will be remembered, laid it down in his will that his widow was not to have Howley in dower, but that it was to become the property of his son William as soon as he should come of age. I do not know if William was of age in 1470, but he was probably nearly so, if not quite, as his eldest son was born in 1480. The two principal offenders against whom Sir John Ashton petitioned were John Mirfield and Richard Leeds, both late of Pontefract. Now, Oliver Mirfield's brother, Robert, had a son John, and I venture to suggest the following explanation—Sir John Ashton lived at Howley with his wife Isabel, Oliver Mirfield's widow, during the minority of her son William Mirfield; that on William attaining his full age, Sir John refused to give up possession in accordance with the terms of Oliver Mirfield's will; that William Mirfield tried to gain possession by force; and that as part of the scheme, William's cousin, John Mirfield, and others kidnapped Sir John Ashton and took him off to Pontefract Castle. I would call special attention in this place to the words used by Sir John in his petition, as to the terms on which he was released, viz:—Uppon promys and affirmans by mouth made by hym to the said Riottours in M. li. to be bounden that *he should abide the rule of such persones as they wold be agreeable unto.*" (The italics are mine.)

No money was extorted from Sir John; he was simply bound in a penal sum of £1,000 to submit the differences to the arbitration of some persons to be agreed to by the Mirfields.

To return to Isabel. She survived her second husband, and died in 1488. She was buried at Wakefield, where she probably removed after her son came to Howley, and Glover records the following inscription on her tomb:—

**"Hic jacet Dna Isabella Asheton vidua nuper
uxor Johannis, militis, et Mater Wmi Mirfeld,
militis, que obiit vij die Martii mcccclxxxviij.**

(a.) Rolls of Parliament, Vol. vi., 12 & 13, Edw. IV. The Sieges of Pontefract Castle, Richard Holmes, p. ; see also *Leeds Mercury Weekly Supplement*, Dec. 18, 1886, for a communication by Mr. Holmes.

The following arms were on the tomb:—Savile impaling Gascoigne, for her father and mother; Mirfield, and Ashton, for her two husbands.

Administration to her estate was granted November 22nd, 1488, to William Mirfield, of Howley, Esq., and Thomas Wentworth, of Elmsall, gentleman, her son and her son-in-law. (b.)

Oliver Mirfield had one son, Sir William, and at least two daughters, Jane, wife of Thomas Wentworth, of Elmsall, and one other, whose name has not been handed down, but whose existence may be inferred from Oliver's will.

Sir William Mirfield, of Howley, Knt., became entitled to Howley, as we have already seen, on coming of age. He married Anne, daughter of Sir Richard Fitzwilliam, of Aldwark, by his wife Elizabeth, daughter and co-heiress of Thomas Clarell, of Aldwark. In 1630 (so Whitaker) (c.) there was remaining in the north chapel, in Batley Church, which chapel belonged to Howley Hall, the figure of a female (the figure of the husband having perished), party per pale Mirfield and Fitzwilliam, and behind, a daughter kneeling, with this inscription:—

“— who caused this window to be made in the year of our Lord, mccccxviii.”

This, from the impalement, is clearly Sir William Mirfield and his wife. In the window of the middle choir,

“*Mr. Mirfeld, mcccc:xc:*”

This also is probably Sir William; but, of course, before he was knighted. In the north-west corner of the same chapel, so Whitaker tells us, is a very fine alabaster tomb, of which an engraving is given in “*Loidis et Elmete.*” On the slab is a knight in armour, and his lady, and around the sides, held up by figures of men and women, are, or were, these shields:—

1. Mirfield impaling Savile.
2. Mirfield impaling Fitzwilliam.
3. Imperfect.
4. Eland impaling Mirfield.

This tomb is probably that of Sir William Mirfield and his wife; and the arms thereon represent (1) his father and mother, (2) himself and his wife, (3) (?) his son William and his wife, (4) his daughter and her husband.

In 1504 he purchased from his cousin, John Mirfield, of Tong, (son of Robert, brother of Oliver), for the sum of £1,000, all his interest in the manors of Morley, Finchden, Howley,

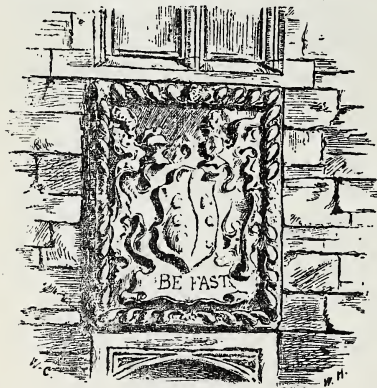
(b.) Surtees Soc., Vol. 53, Test. Eborac., pa. 18. The learned editor of that volume states that her maiden name was Eland. He gives no authority, and appears to be in error. Note the arms on the tomb.

(c.) “*Loidis et Elmete,*” 234 et seq.

Mirfield, Hopton, Dighton, Batley, Bolton, Newstede, Wakefield, Gildersome, Kirkheaton, and Little Smeaton, besides other property in these places and elsewhere. (d.) It is this transaction which leads me to suppose that William Mirfield, the father of Oliver and Robert, settled Howley and other property, as I have stated above. I believe it was his interest under this settlement that John sold on this occasion; and, indeed, if there were no such settlement, I am not aware of any interest in the property that John could possibly have to sell.

Sir William died on the 30th May, 1508 (e.) The "Inquisition post mortem" was held at Pontefract, and he was found to have died seized of property in the following places:—West Ardsley, Batley, Bolton in Bradford-dale, Chickenley, Driglington, Gildersome, Halifax, Heton near Ossett, Hopton, Huddersfield, Kirkheaton, Laughton in the Morthing, Mirfield, *Morley*, Newstede near Lede, Puknall (?), Saxton, Smeton, Stubbs, Wakefield, Wilmersley and Woodkirk. (e.)

His wife, Anne, survived him, and at the date of the Inquisition was living at Howley. She re-married with Thomas Clifford, Esq., and was living in 1521 (f.)



Arms on Howley.

It will be noticed that Howley is not mentioned in the list of places given above, although it is mentioned as being the residence of Anne the relict; this, I think, agrees with my suggestion that it was included in *Morley*.

William Mirfield, only son of Sir William, succeeded on the death of his father, at which time he was aged 22 (g). He married Katherine, who was, I believe, a daughter of Sir James

Harrington. (h.) He died without issue November 25th, 1520. His will is dated October 25th, in the same year. He directs that he shall be buried in Batley Church, "or els where as shall pleas Almighty God I shall deperte fro this wretched world." The greater part of his property he bequeathed in

(d.) Feet of Fines, Mich. 20 Hen. VII.; Yorks. Arch. Record Ser., Vol. II., pa. 19.

(e.) Inq. p. m., Chan., 24 Hen. VII., No. 53.

(f.) Inq. p. m. on her son, Vide post.

(g.) Inq. p. m. on Sir William, supra.

(h.) Flower's Visit, Harl. Soc., pa. 360.

trust for his wife Katherine for life, she paying all his debts. If his heirs attempt to disturb Katherine, then his feoffees (the trustees) are to alien the manors of Hooley (Howley) and Dighton to the King, at ten years' purchase. If the King will not buy them, they are to be offered to the Archbishop of York or to the Chancellor of England for the same price. If neither of these two will buy, the Lord Darcy is to have the offer. If he also refuses, the feoffees are to sell at the best price they can get, and Katherine is to have the money. All his goods and chattels go to Katherine, and she is appointed sole executrix.

The will is set out in his Inquisition post mortem, which was held at Wetherby, June 18th, 1521. (j.)

But although William intended to make a feoffment to the uses of his wife, it was never completed by livery of seisin, which omission rendered it void. Accordingly Elizabeth, the sister of William, brought an action against his widow, which was tried at York, and resulted in Elizabeth's favour. She thus became possessed of Howley, and the other property as heir-at-law to her brother, subject to Katherine's dower. (k.)

Katherine, widow of William Mirfield, re-married with Sir Thomas Burgh (or Borough), knt.; she was again a widow in 1537, when Sir John Wentworth, knt., and Joan his wife settled on her for life the Manor of Howley ("Holey") and three messuages with lands in Howley and Morley (l.) She is also mentioned in a Fine in 1542 as having a life interest in property in Howley and Scolcroft (m); and again in 1550 as having a life interest in property in Westerton, Earlsheaton, and Wakefield. (n.)

Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William Mirfield, and heir to her brother, was aged 40 at the time of the latter's death, 1520; and she was at that time the wife of Robert Elland (o), having been married to him prior to 1517 (p). Robert Elland was dead in 1522, (q), and in 1524, we find Elizabeth was the wife of Richard Jenkinson, of Wakefield (r). As already stated she brought an action against her brother's widow to establish her right as his heir-at-law. She seems to have been very friendly with her Savile relations. I find that she gave the manor of Dighton to trustees to the use of Robert Savile, bastard son of Sir Henry Savile, and his heirs; she also gave property in

(j.) Inq. p.m., chan., 13 Hen. VIII., No. 65.

(k.) Harl. MS., 4630, pa. 155.

(l.) Feet of Fines, Trin. 29 Hen. VIII.

(m.) Feet of Fines, East. 34 Hen. VIII.

(n.) Feet of Fines, Mich. 4 Edw. VI.

(o.) Inq. p. m. Supra.

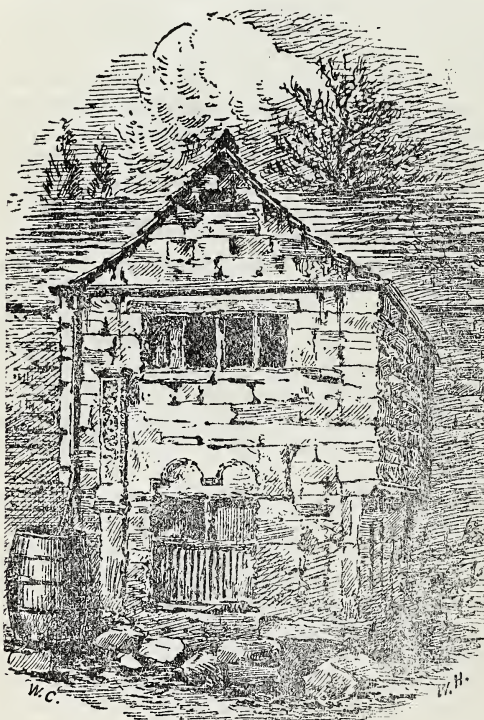
(p.) Feet of Fines, Trin. 9 Hen. VIII.

(q.) Feet of Fines, Mich. 14 Hen. VIII.

(r.) Feet of Fines, Trin. 16 Hen. VIII.

Wakefield to John Savile, of Lupset, who was son of Thomas, brother of Isabel, wife of Oliver Mirfield.

Elizabeth Jenkinson died March 15th, 1532: she had no issue by either husband (s). The Inquisition post mortem was held at "Wentbrig," May 30th, 1536. From it we learn that Henry Sotehill (t) was seized of the manor of Hopton and property in Hopton, Morley, Batley, Gildersome, Mirfield, Huddersfield and Kirkheaton, which he held by charter of Sir William Mirfield (father of Elizabeth) son and heir of Oliver, being all the inheritance of the said Sir William except one



Howley—Gateway.

third held by Isabel his mother in dower, in trust for the said Sir William and the heirs of his body; in default to go to the heirs of the body of Oliver, in default to the heirs general of the last named William. John Wentworth, of Elmsall, was found to be her next heir, viz:—son of Jane Wentworth, sister of William Mirfield, knt., father of Elizabeth, which John was then aged 40.

Richard Jenkinson survived his wife, and was living in 1542, when he had a life interest in part of his late wife's property in Kirkheaton (u.)

We must now go back to Jane, daughter of Oliver Mirfield. She married Thomas Wentworth, of Elmsall, by whom she had five sons, John, Roger, Thomas, Oliver, and William. Jane and her husband, it appears, were both dead in 1532.

Sir John Wentworth was aged 40 at the time of the death of Elizabeth Jenkinson in 1532 (v.) He was twice married. By

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- (s.) Inq. p.m., Exch., 23 & 24 Hen. VIII., William Mansell, Escaet., No.18.
 (t.) Oliver Mirfield called John Sothill his brother, supra.
 (u.) Feet of Fines, East. 34 Hen. VIII.
 (v.) Inq. p.m. on Elizabeth Jenkinson, supra.

his first wife, Anne, daughter of Thomas Creyke, of Beverley, he had issue, John, Philippa, Dorothy, and Joan. By his second wife, Joan (or Jane), daughter of Roger Appleton, of Dartford, county Kent, he had issue, Thomas, Christopher, Hector, Elizabeth, Bridget, and Frances. (w.) On the death of his cousin, Elizabeth Jenkinson, he became entitled to the Mirfield estates as her heir-at-law, and amongst the rest Howley, but subject to the life estate of Katherine Brough. (x). In 1541 Sir John and his second wife joined with his eldest son John in settling part of the Mirfield estate on some of the daughters. The estate settled consisted of the manors of Morley, Howley, Batley, Mirfield, Hopton, Dighton, and Gildersome, besides other property, and the limitations were to Elizabeth and Bridgett Wentworth, and Joan, wife of Robert Triggott, of South Kirkby, and the heirs of their bodies, with remainder to Sir John in fee. (y.)

This settlement was revoked the following year, and fresh arrangements were made. A new settlement was made of the manor of Howley, and property in Howley and Scolcroft, to Sir John and Joan, his wife, for their joint lives and the life of the survivor; remainder to Thomas Wentworth (the second son) and the heirs of his body; remainder to Christopher, Hector, Bridget, Frances, and Philippa Wentworth, Joan Triggott, and Margaret Kyddall, the younger children, and the right heirs of Sir John (a.) This Margaret Kyddall is stated to be a daughter of Sir John's, but her name does not occur in the pedigrees, and I cannot say if she was a child of the first wife or the second.

Sir John Wentworth died in 1544 (a), and his second son Thomas became possessed of Howley, according to the last mentioned settlement.

Joan Wentworth survived her husband, Sir John, and re-married with Sir Thomas Gargrave, of Nostel, the father of Sir Cotton Gargrave. (b).

One of the first proceedings of Thomas Wentworth on coming into Howley and Morley (for he had Morley as well as Howley, although the former only was included in the settlement of 1542), was to improve his estate there, by the purchase from Ralph Beeston, of Beeston, clerk, and Ralph Beeston, Esq. (son and heir-apparent of the said Ralph Beeston), and Mary, his wife, of their interest in the two manors. (c.) What this interest was I do not know; but as the price paid for it was

(w.) Glover's Visitation, Foster, pa. 378.

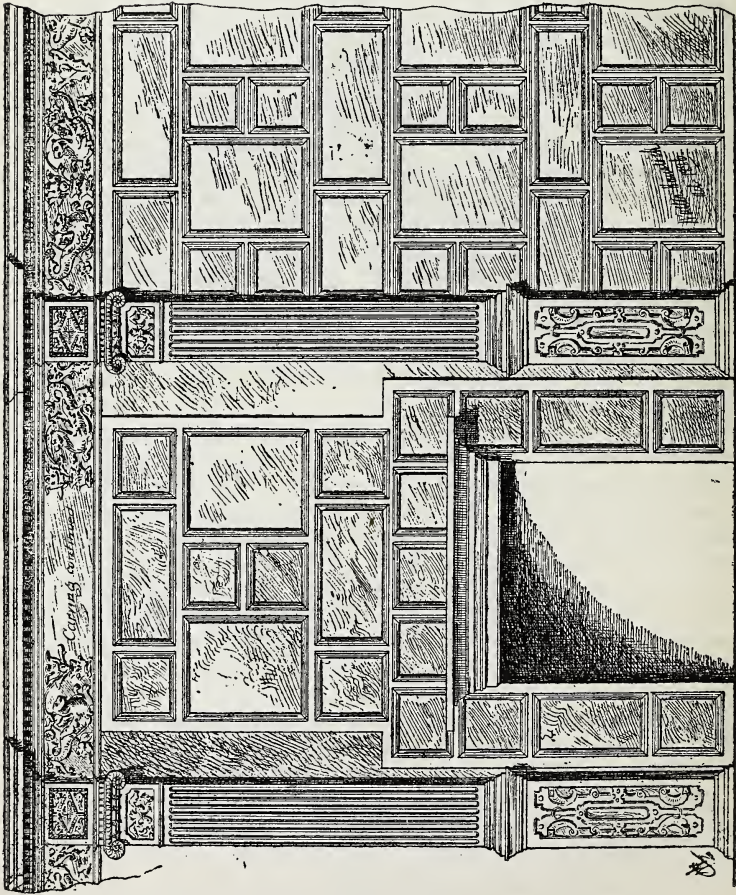
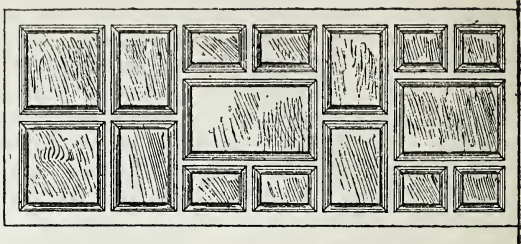
(x.) Feet of Fines, Trin. 29 Hen. VIII.; East. 34 Hen. VIII.; and Mich. 4 Edw. VI., supra.

(y.) Feet of Fines, East. 33 Hen. VIII.

(a.) Inq. p.m., Chancery, 36 Hen. VIII., No. 37.

(b.) Glover's Visitation; Foster, pa. 69.

(c.) Feet of Fines, Mich. 38 Hen. VIII.



Howley Oak Pannelling.

£800, it must have been considerable. It dated, at any rate, from early times, for we have already seen that Adam De Mirfield and Ralph De Beeston jointly held property in Morley, and the fact that the Beestons now sold an interest in Morley and Howley, I think, materially strengthens my suggestion that Howley was formerly included in Morley, and that the early descent of Howley must be taken from that of Morley. In 1565, Thomas Wentworth sold the Manors of Morley and Howley to Sir Francis Leek. The conveyance is dated the 4th of March, and is expressed to be made "Between Thomas Wentworth of Assheby, in the Countye of Lincolne, Esquier, of th' one partye and Sir Frauncys Leek, of Sutton-in-le-Dale in the Countye of Derby Knyghte of th' other partye." Wentworth, in consideration of £2,000, conveys "all those his manors of Morley and Howley wyth th' apprttenances in the Countye of Yorke," "and all and singular other his landes tenementes and hereditamentes rentes proffytts and comodytyes in Morley, Howley, Soddhouses, Fynchden, Woodkyrk and Battley or ells where in the said Countye of Yorke." The vendor's covenants are very curious and interesting, which is my excuse for giving them at some length:—A covenant that the manor of Morley and the other property in Morley, Woodkirk, Sodhouses, and Batley are now and henceforth shall continue of the yearly value of £55 10s. over and above all outgoinges and deductions. That all the said manors and premises are now, and after the death of Dame Jane Gargrave, mother of the said Thomas, of the yearly value of £115 11s. 4d. over and above all outgoinges and deductions. That the property is free from all encumbrances, except leases not exceeding eighteen years in length, or for life or lives, whereupon the accustomed rents are reserved; and except also "th' estate for terme of lyfe of the said Dame Jane Gargrave, mother of the said Thomas, of and in the landes, tenementes and hereditamentes in Howley, and th' estate and interest of Hector Wentworth, brother unto the said Thomas for terme of his lyfe, of two parcellis of grounde beinge parte of the said premisses, th' one called the Tynge Lawe* of the yerelye rente of eyghte poundes eyghte shillings, and th' other called the Parrocks of the yerelye value of foure pounds foure shillings." That Wentworth will pay or cause to be paid to Leek, during the life of the said Dame Jane Gargrave, the sum of £26 13s. 4d. yearly, and during the life of Hector Wentworth £12 12s. yearly, these sums to be paid by two equal portions at the feasts of Pentecost and St. Martin the Bishop. (d.)

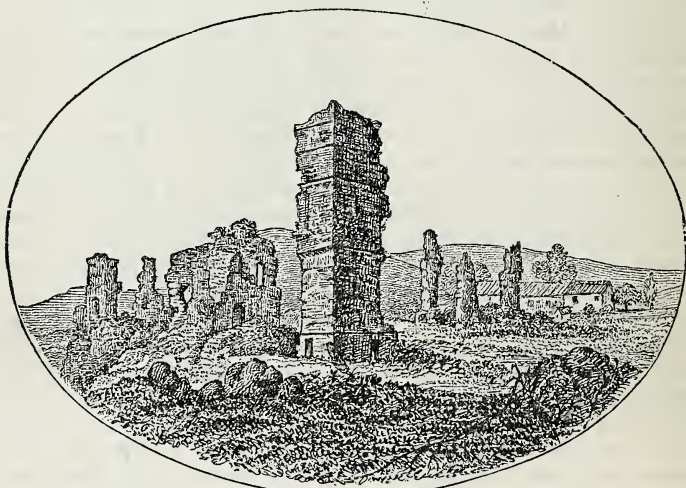
* [Hence Tingley, formerly as here and in the Wakefield Manor Rolls—Thinglawe, or hill where the Wapentake Court was held.—*Ed.*]

(d.) Close Roll, 7 Eliz., pt. 7.; Feet of Fines, East. 7 Eliz.

In 1579 Sir Francis Leek sold Howley and other property to Robert Savile, bastard son of Sir Henry Savile, of Thornhill. The property sold comprised the manors of Morley, Gildersome and Howley, and houses and land in those places, and in Sodhouses, Finchden, Woodkirk and Batley. (e.)

Robert Savile himself lived in Lincolnshire, and I am not aware that he ever resided at Howley. He may have commenced to build the hall, but he is always described as of the county Lincoln. He was knighted in 1583, as "Sr Robert Savell de com. Lincoln., nothus Henrici Savell equitis."

In 1566 he is described as of Pullam, (f.) co. Lincoln, Esq.; and the same description is continued up to 1583.



Howley Ruins.*

He died in 1586. He was succeeded by his son, Sir John, who seems, like his father, to have lived in Lincolnshire. In 1585 he was living at Doddington, in that county; and after his father's death, when living at Pullam, he purchased the Manor of Doddington for £5,000, from Thomas, Lord Burg, of Gainsborough. In 1588 he is described, for the first time, as of Howley, from which we may conclude that the Hall was then finished and he was residing there.

(e.) Feet of Fines, Hil. 21 Eliz., pt. 2.

(f.) I cannot find any place in Lincolnshire called Pullam, Poollam, Pulham, Pollom, &c., (all these spellings occur). There is a place called Pilham, near Gainsborough.

*We are indebted to Mr. Smith, Morley, for the use of the illustrations that accompany this article.—Ed.

Appendix.

I.—Knights' Fees in Yorkshire, 19 Eliz.

MORLEY, BEESTON, DRIGLINGTON.

Albreda de Rotherfeld formerly held one Knight's Fee in these viles; afterwards Thomas Gray, Adam de Mirfeld and Ralph de Beston, held that Fee; lately the wife of William Mirfeld and Ralph Beston; now Ralph Beston, Francis Leke, knight, William Broke and John Broke hold the said Fee.

[Duchy of Lanc., Class 26, Bund. 42, No. 8.]

II.—Knights' Fees in the Honor of Pontefract, 19 James I.

MORLEY.

John Savile, knight, for his lands and tenements there, formerly belonging to Thomas Gray, afterwards to Adam de Mirfeld, lately to Francis Leake, knight, and Ralph Beeston, and afterwards to Robert Savile, knight, held by the service of one tenth part of a Knight's Fee, and a rent of 7d. per annum.

[Duchy of Lanc., Class 26, Bund. 31, No. 4.]

Feet of Fines, Yorkshire, II Hen. III., No. 58.

Between Nicholas de Rithereffeld and Eufemia his wife, plaintiffs, and Marmaduke Darel and Helewisa his wife, tenants, of half all the lands which belonged to William de Insula, father of Eufemia and Helewisa, in Broddeswrth, Quendal, Sutton, Morle, Neweton, Beston, Cottingle, Cherlewell, Hansee, Puntfreit, Eusthorp, Dritlington, Gildhus, Poles, Pikeburn, Bukethorp, Squalecroft, and Finchden. Nicholas and Eufemia to have all the lands in Quendal, Sutton, Morle, Neweton, Puntfreit, Eusthorp, Beston, Cottingle, Cherlewell, Dritlington, Gildhus, Fincheden, Squalecroft, Poles, and Hansee, except the homage and service of Hugo de Langetweit of the land of Diglandes.

Marmaduke and Helewisa to have all the rest, i.e., Broddeswrth with the advowson, Pikeburn, Buggethorp, and the aforesaid service of Hugo de Langetweit.

N	}	3, m. 60., 7 Edw. I.
4		

Assize Roll, Yorkshire, 1

Nicholas de Langton of York complains against Peter de Rotherfeud, executor of the will of William de Rotherfeud, that whereas he (Nicholas) in 1219 sold to the said William de Rotherfeud 16 ells of blue cloth for 46s., and whereas the said William de Rotherfeud had appointed the said Peter his executor, and William's goods and chattels had come to Peter's hands, the said Peter refuses to pay for the cloth. Peter denies that he is William's executor or has his goods. The Jury find a verdict for the defendant.

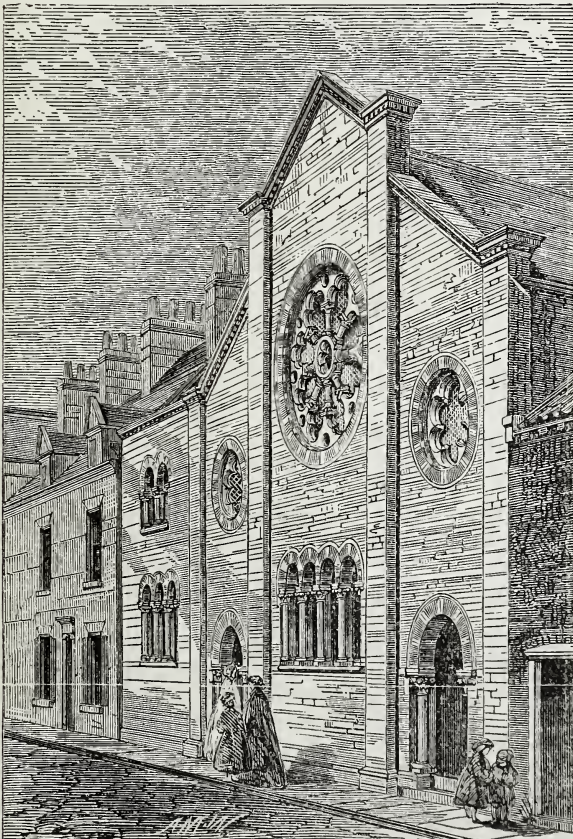
Congregational Churches.

I well remember the scorn with which an aged lady treated the words "Lightcliffe Church," as applied to what she had always known as "Leetcliff Chapel." She had attended it for seventy years and it was never aught else than "Leetcliffe Chapel" till the new vicar came, (now forty years ago.) With similar doggedness, the old race of nonconformists insisted on retaining "Independent Chapel," instead of (to their idea) the new-fangled "Congregational Church." A "church" is not a material building, they argued; but what a "chapel" was they never stopped (*stooped*, I might have written,) to consider. Meeting-house began to be too quakerish to adopt, and of the Roman Catholic origin of Chapels they had never heard, or they would have spurned it even more than the word "Church," which was universally synonymous with a "National Establishment." As for the architecture, the nearer they got to the barn-like structures of their forefathers, and the further from the church spire and gothic style of the Establishment, the more they were gratified. Forgetting that their illustrious founders had no objections to the venerable buildings from which they were ejected, nor serious difficulties with the main portions of the liturgy and music, they denounced such Church tendencies as anti-scriptural. But during the present reign, and especially since 1850, a new order of things has obtained, which is well worthy of passing attention in these transitional days. It is proposed to give a couple of articles which will speak more appealingly by picture than by pen, and the first of these papers must be devoted to the designs of Mr. J. P. Pritchett, of Darlington, who has led the van in Yorkshire and other counties. There is little need to give details of architectural descriptions, and I shall content myself with the barest recitals, as the "Congregational Year Books" may be consulted by those who have need of further information. [We are indebted to Mr. Pritchett for most of the views, but acknowledge our obligations to Mr. Stancliff, Memorial Hall, London, for six blocks; and to Mr. Clapham, for Ilkley.—Ed.]

Mr. Pritchett's Yorkshire work began about 1861-2, with two Wesleyan Chapels at Leeds—Sheepscar, costing £3,987,* and Headingley remodelled for £1197. Hillhouse Congregational Church, Huddersfield, seats 950, cost £3,118; opened February 15th, 1865. In 1865, Knaresborough Congregational Church, seating 600, was erected for £2,030, and Pudsey, seating 700 adults, for £2,566; and Selby for £1,010. Next year, besides remodelling Benton Park (Rawdon,) for £1,211, he erected the Established Church at Fulford for £3,926, and Rhodes Street, (Halifax,) Wesleyan Chapel and School for £5,378. Saltburn

* These figures do not include the cost of the sites.

Established Church followed about 1868, at a cost of £3,776; and, about the same time, Reeth Congregational Church (costing £831), Drighlington Congregational Church (£1,171), and Whitby Congregational Church (£3,590), were reared. Ilkley Congregational Church, with School, cost £4,550; Ravensthorpe, with School, £4,060; Shelf (or Buttershaw) £1,900; Ripon, £3,640; Holywell Green, near Stainland, erected by Messrs. Shaw, £7,400; Ossett, £6,200. To these he has added Established Churches at Spofforth (£1,250), Snape, Sandhutton, Ainderby (£2,000); a Wesleyan Chapel at Bingley (£11,400), and several cemetery chapels and schools. Of mansions and public buildings this article does not treat.



NEW CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL, SELBY.

J. P. PRITCHETT, ARCHT., DARLINGTON.

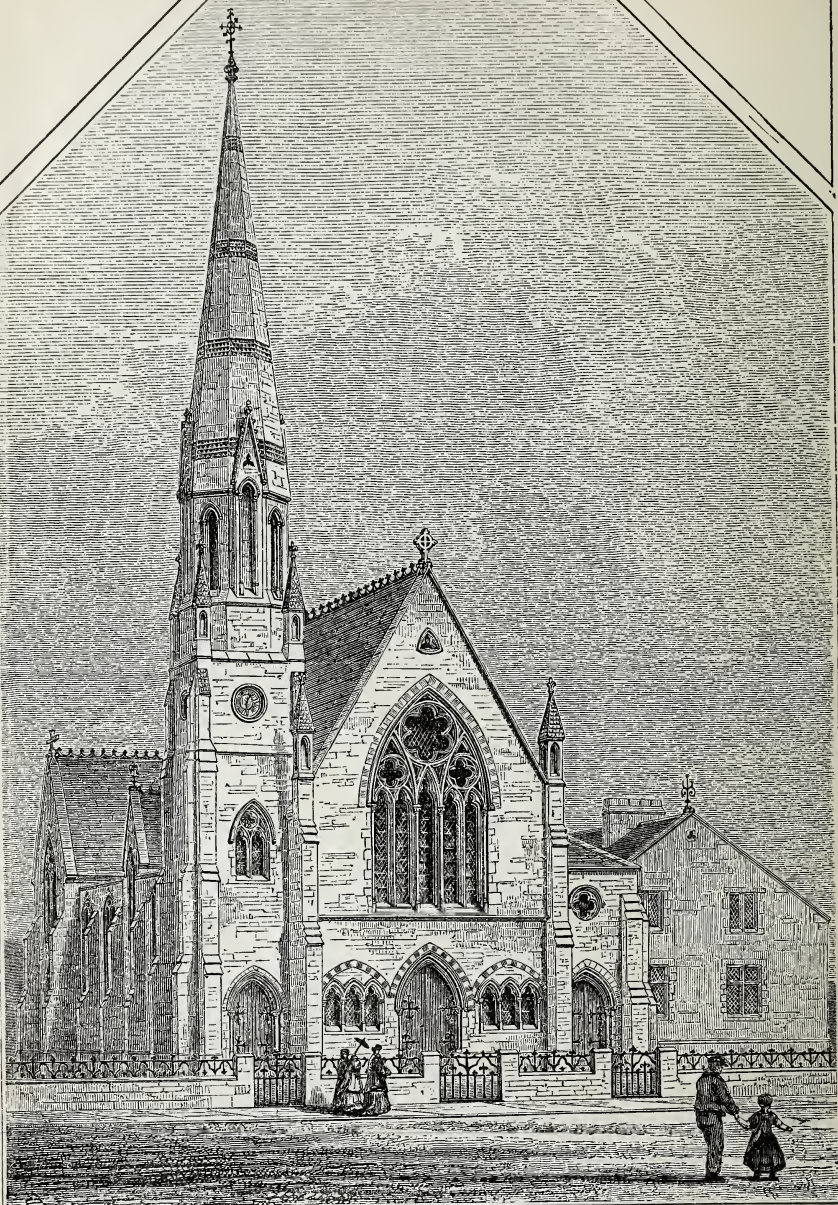


Rhodes Street Wesleyan Chapel, Halifax.
J. P. PRITCHETT, ARCHT., DARLINGTON.



J. P. PRITCHETT ARCHT. DARLINGTON.

New Church, Saltburn-by-the-Sea.



O. JEWITT. Sc.

Rabensthorpe Congregational Church.

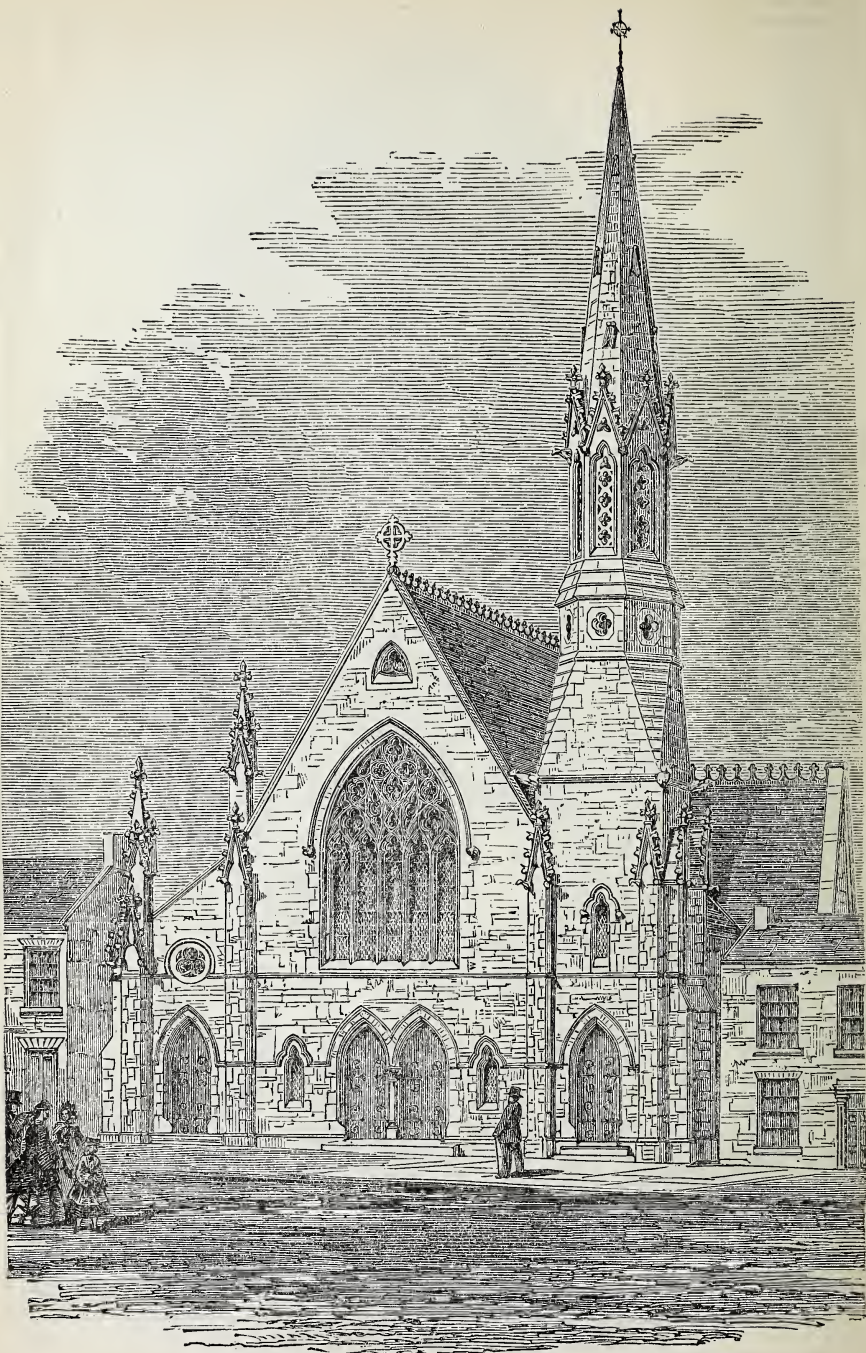
J. P. PRITCHETT. F. R. I. B. A. ARCHT. DARLINGTON



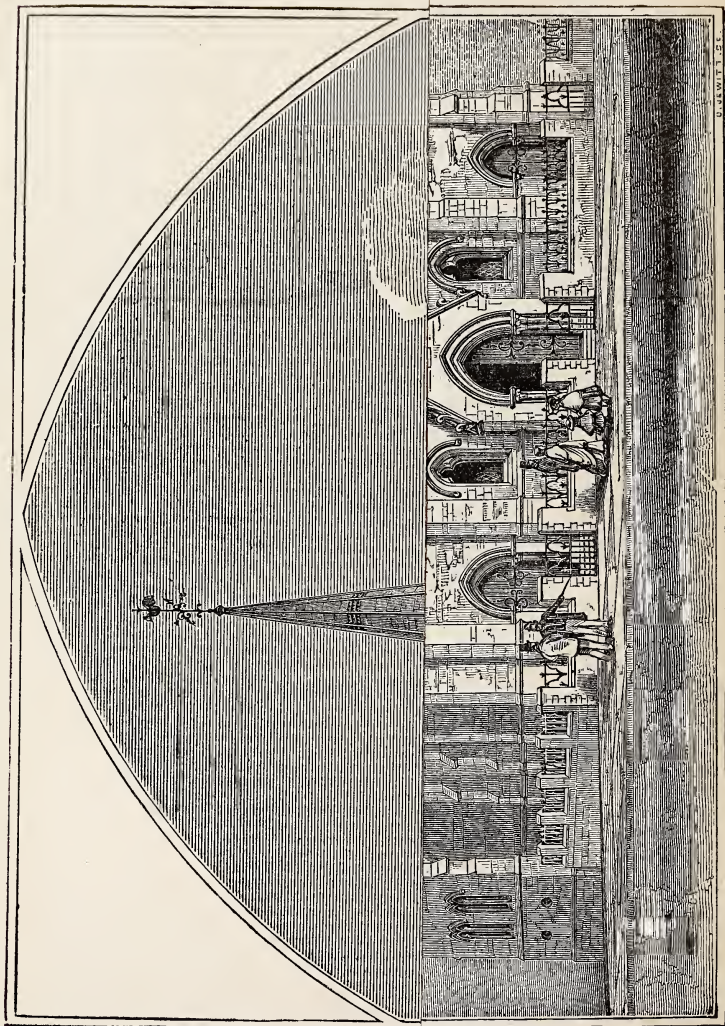
PRITCHETT & SON, ARCHITECTS.

O. JEWITT, SC^{PT}

Hudsey Congregational Church.



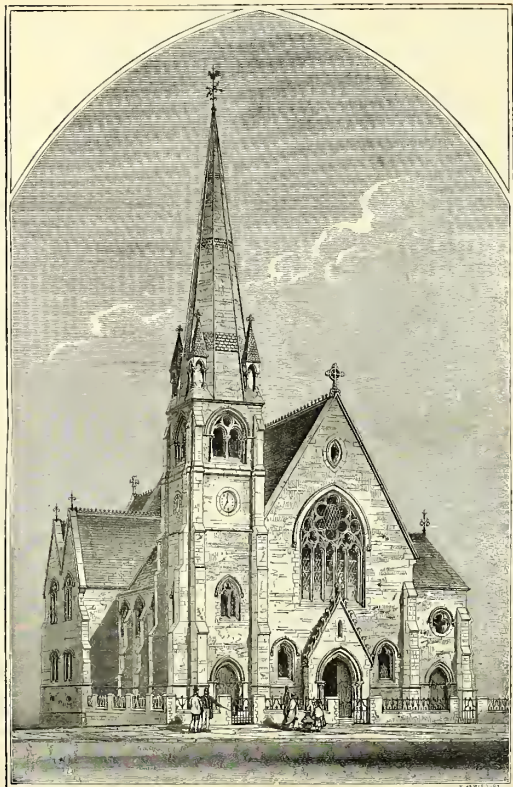
DARLINGTON CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.
J. P. PRITCHETT, ARCHT.



J. P. PRITCHETT, ARCHT.

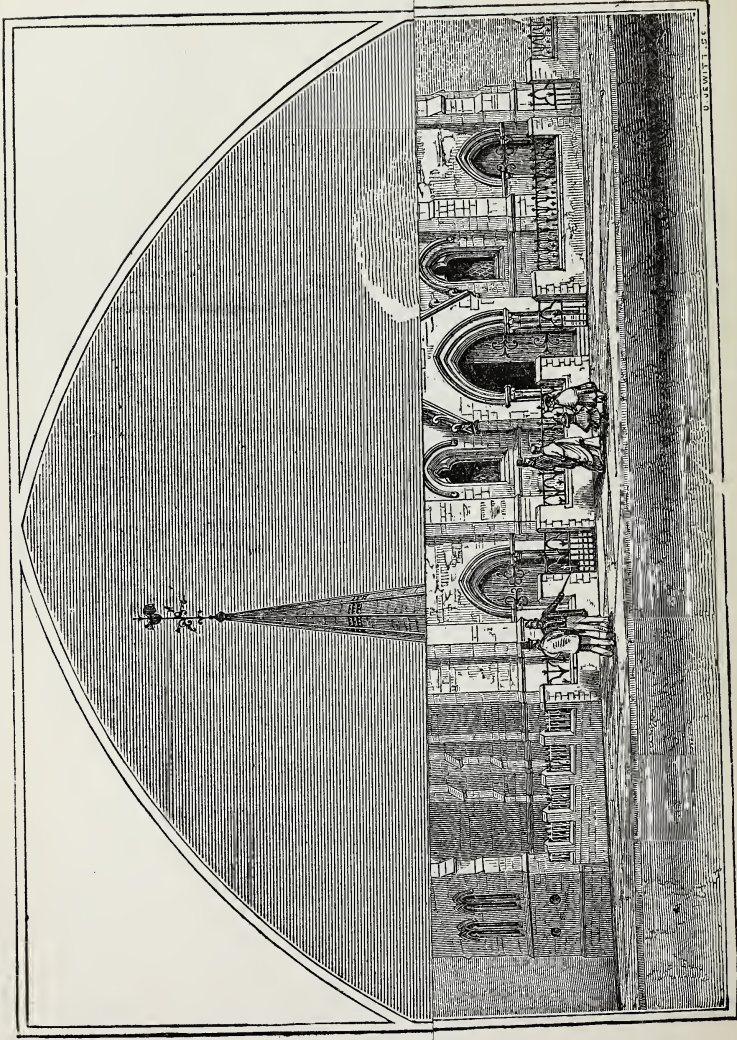
Whitby Congregational Church.

G. & W. L. G. & C.



J. P. PRITCHETT, ARCHT.

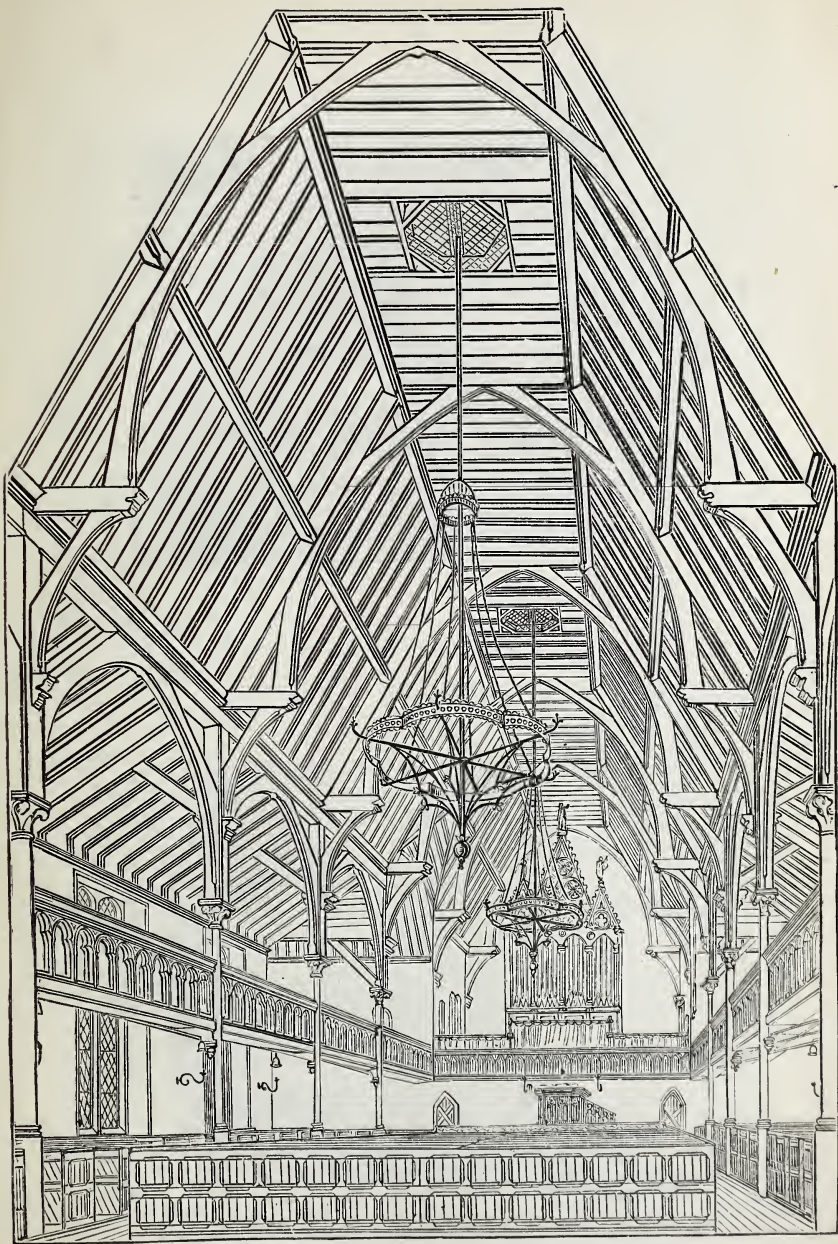
Whitby Congregational Church.



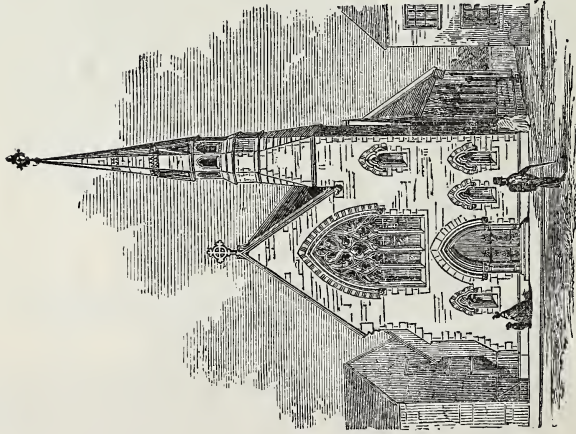
Whitby Congregational Church.

J. P. PRITCHETT, ARCHT.

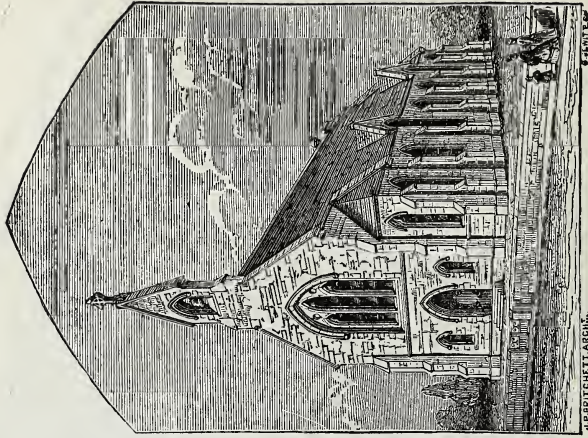
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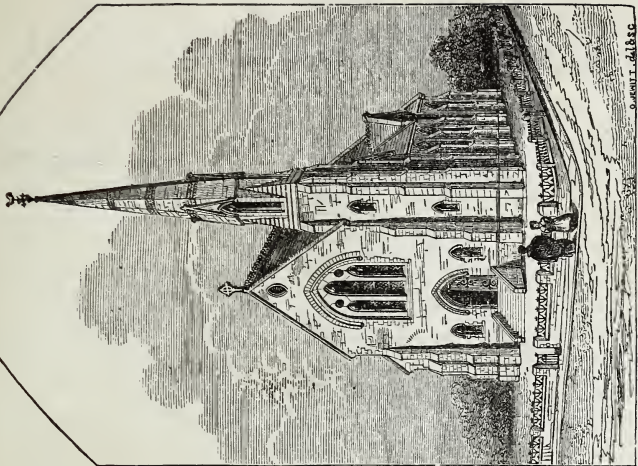
DARLINGTON CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.
J. P. PRITCHETT, ARCHT.



KIRKBY-STEPHEN'S CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH,
WESTMORLAND.
J. P. PRITCHETT, ARCHT.



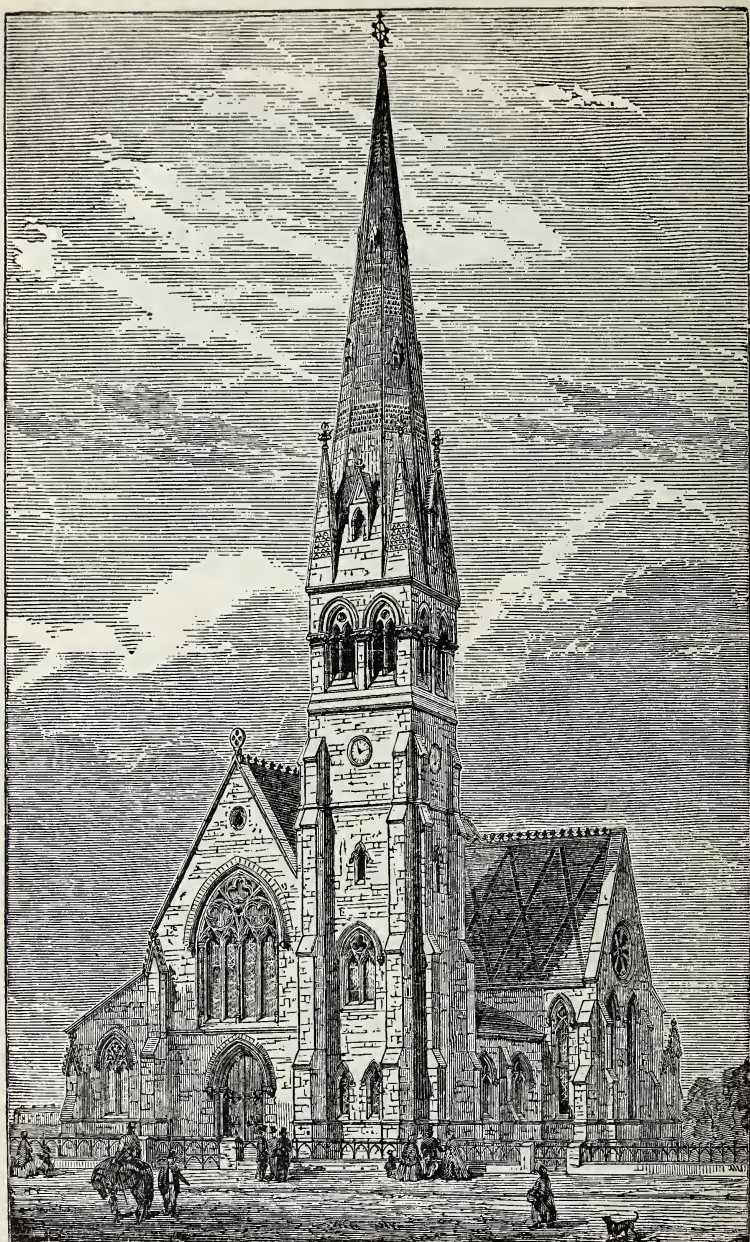
DRIGHLINGTON CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.
J. P. PRITCHETT, ARCHT.



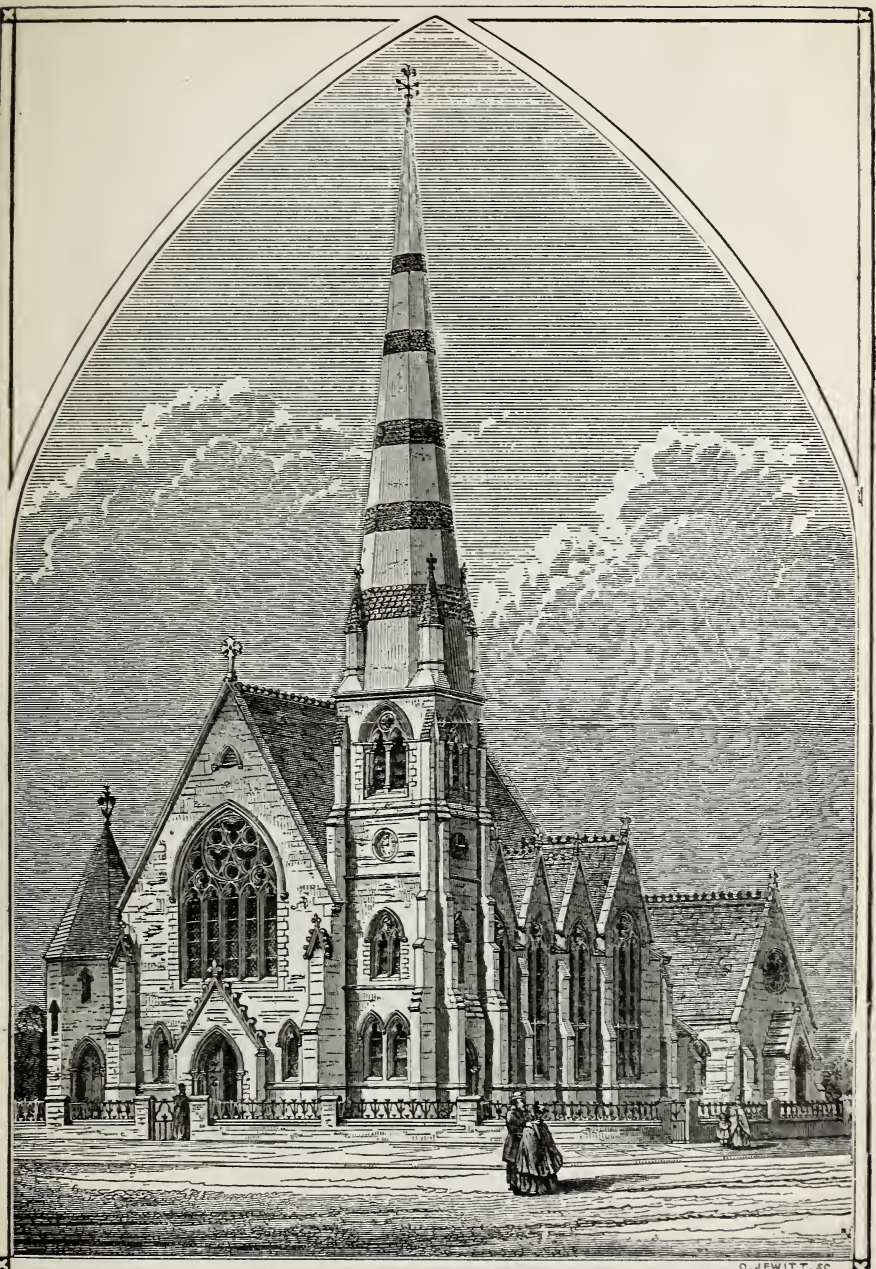
SHELF CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, NR. HALIFAX.
J. P. PRITCHETT, ARCHT.



REETH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.
J. P. PRITCHETT, ARCHT.



ST. OSWALDS CHURCH, FULFORD, Nr. YORK.
J. P. PRITCHETT, ARCHT., DARLINGTON.



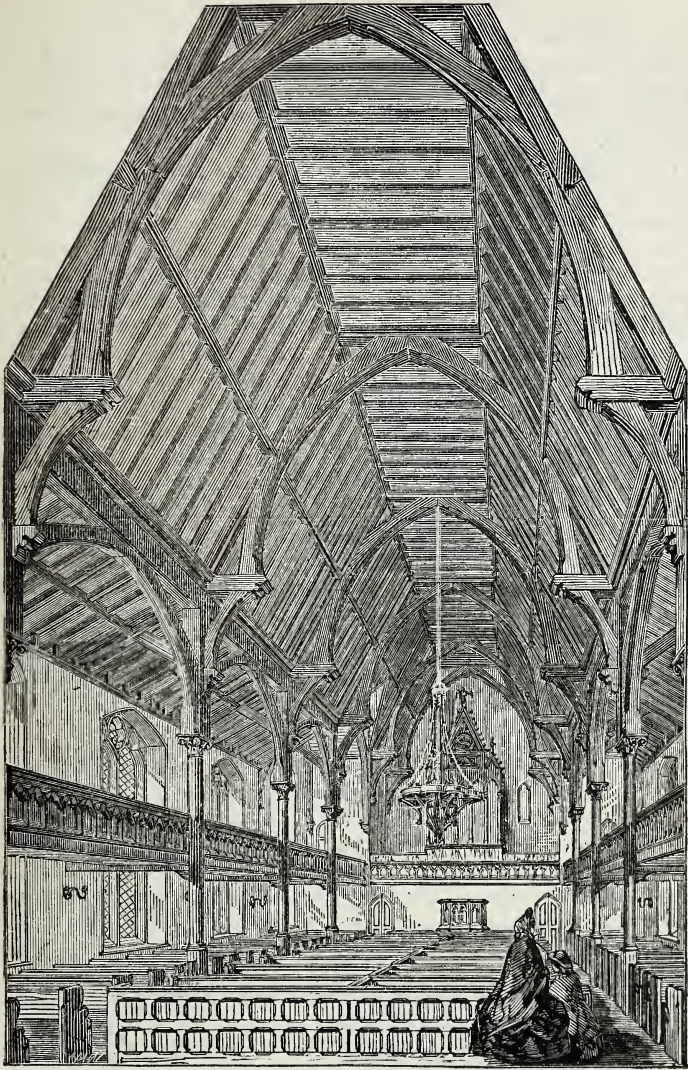
O. JEWITT. SC.

Ikley Congregational Church.

J.P. PRITCHETT. ARCHT. DARLINGTON



KNARESBRO' CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.
J. P. PRITCHETT, ARCHT.



KNARESBRO' CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.
J. P. PRITCHETT, ARCHT.

Notices of New Books.

THE HISTORY OF THE OLD PARISH CHURCH OF ALL SAINTS, WAKEFIELD, NOW THE CATHEDRAL CHURCH OF THE DIOCESE OF WAKEFIELD. By John W. Walker, F.S.A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. Wakefield, W. H. Milnes, 1888. pp. xv., 356. Demy 8vo., price 21s.

Dr. Walker's volume is a complete success. Few books have given us so much satisfaction, in subject matter, illustrations, printing, paper, binding, and index; all are excellent. The minuteness of the description of the fabric and its furniture; the exactitude in tracing the history of the Church from Saxon times, and the social reminiscences clustering around it; the wealth of genealogical and biographical notes; the promptitude in setting off the new Cathedral, with time-hallowed associations, on a long journey of futurity; the excellence of the numerous woodcuts and folding plates that illustrate the work, and also the typographical excellence; these qualities call forth from us, as they will from all the happy possessors, the highest encomiums. In justice to many Yorkshire bibliophiles and antiquaries, we must say that the book was not well advertised or their names would have appeared in the subscription list, which numbers only a hundred. By the authors leave, we add specimens of the many arms that are given of the historic families of "Merrie Wakefield."

1. Argent, a chevron, between three crosses formée fitchée gules, (Woodrove); impaling, Argent, a saltier gules, (Neville).

2. Argent, a cross patonce voided gules, (Pilkington).

3. Arms of the See of Wakefield.

4. Three crowns, or. Assigned to Edmund the Martyr, King of East Anglia; but see *Hull Arms* in *Yorkshire Notes and Queries*, Folk-lore section; with coronets varied.

5. Azure, three mascles or, a chief indented gules, (Challoner); impaling Ermine, a saltire engrailed gules, (Scargill).

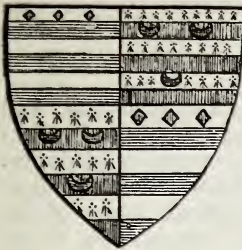
6. Quarterly, 1 and 4, Barry of six, argent and azure in chief three lozenges gules, (Fleming); 2 and 3, Barry of six, ermine and gules, three crescents sable, (Waterton).

7. Quarterly, 1 and 4, Argent, fretty sable, over all a label of three points gules, (Middelton, of Ilkley); 2 and 3, Argent a cross patonceé sable, (Copley); impaling, Argent, on a bend sable, three spout pots of the field, (Sewer.)

8. The Percy Badge (as given also in "Ilkley, Ancient and Modern,") is carved on a seat or misericord.

9. Argent, on a bend sable, three owls of the first, (Savile); impaling, Argent, on a pale sable, a conger's head, erect and coupé or. (Gascoigne, of Gawthorp.)

10. Gules, on a fess, or, between three crosses pateé argent, a lion passant guardant of the field, (Staynton.)



6



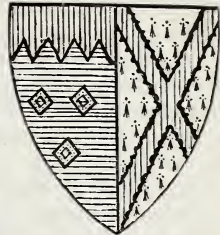
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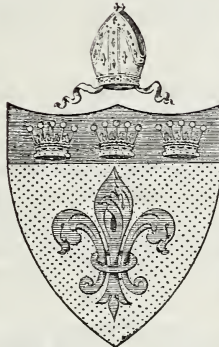
1



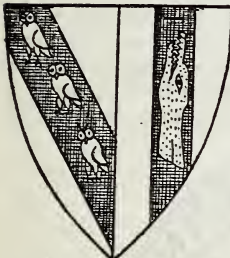
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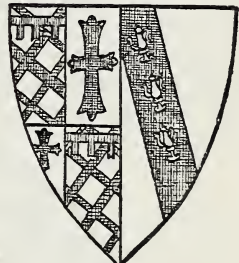
5



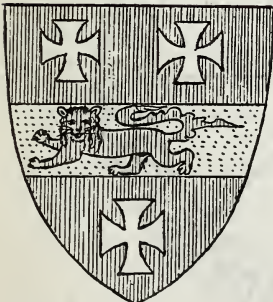
3



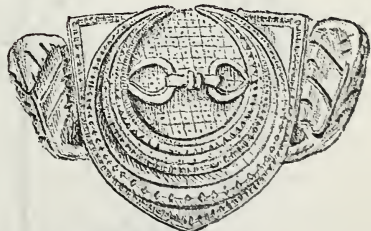
9



7



10



8

RYEDALE AND NORTH YORKSHIRE ANTIQUITIES. By George Frank, author of "A Guide to Ryedale," (3rd ed., 8th thousand,) with fourteen wood engravings. York, Sampson Brothers, 1888. Demy 8vo., pp. xxi., 236.

Mr. Frank treads historic ground with due reverence, and the historical student, and the tourist, who traverses the forks that feed the Derwent, will feel safe in so careful a guidance. The first few chapters comprise a brief, general description of Yorkshire remains, particularly runic inscribed stones of the West Riding. These notes we appreciate, but the rest of the volume we heartily welcome as a standard work of Yorkshire topography. The book is very well printed, and the illustrations though small are neat. The price to subscribers was 7s. 6d.

THE BOOK OF SUN-DIALS. Collected by Mrs. Alfred Gatty. New edition, enlarged by H. K. F. Gatty and Eleanor Lloyd; with appendix on the construction of Dials by W. Richardson. London: Geo. Bell & Sons, 1889, sm. 4to., pp. viii., 519, with illustrations.

We rejoice in the possession of this valuable, beautiful, instructive volume, which we may fully claim as a Yorkshire production, and which teems with Yorkshire antiquarian learning. Price to subscribers, 10s. 6d., and we vouch for a capital investment. We hope to give the long list of Yorkshire dials, that our readers may furnish any case of omission. Engravings of two Anglo Saxon dials in Yorkshire, Weavertorpe and Kirkdale, are given, but as that at Aldbrough, East-Riding, is not illustrated, we add a block of our own, with description



from Mrs. Gatty's *Book*. "The dial in the south wall of the nave of Aldbrough Church, in Holderness, is circular, and divided into eight equal parts, with a hole in the centre for the style. In one of these divisions is a fylfot, but here marking the beginning of the first tide, 7-30 a.m. The inscription is on the outer circle, and runs as follows: + VLF HET ÆRIERAN CYRICE FOR HANVM AND FOR GVNWARA SAVLA.

It is not unlikely that this was Ulf Thoraldsen, who gave his lands to the Minster at York, and whose horn is still preserved there amongst the treasures of the Church. (See *Y. N. Q.* Vol. I., 231, for engraving.) The inscription is a curious instance of a mixed dialect, Old English and Scandinavian. The dial is $15\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter."

IN PRAISE OF ALE, or Songs, Ballads, Epigrams, and Anecdotes relating to Beer, Malt and Hops, with some curious particulars concerning Ale-wives and Brewers, Drinking Clubs and Customs. Collected and arranged by W. T. Marchant. London: G. Redway, Covent Garden, 1888. pp. viii., 632.

Nearly twenty years ago we contributed a series of articles on "Ancient Drinking Customs," to a couple of temperance newspapers, and the subject has not lost one whit of its interest to abstainers or non-abstainers. The material brought together and so well-arranged by Mr. Marchant, and published by Mr. Redway in beautiful style at a very reasonable price, is exactly the work we were anxious to see accomplished. Although we advocate Temperance principles more strictly than Mr. Marchant, we fail to find a dull page in this portly volume; nay, we even welcome the side he has taken as affording materials for a *full* history of the long-vexed question. We do not know any class of readers who may not consult this book with profit and glee.

YORKSHIRE: ITS SCENES, LORE AND LEGENDS. Elaborated from a Prize Essay written for the Bradford Geographical Exhibition, 1887. By M. Tait, with maps by F. D. King. Leeds, E. J. Arnold, 1888. pp. v., 100; ten maps, ten engravings.

Of the ten illustrations, only two—Jennet's Force and North Yorks. Coast Scenery (?Runswick), are at all passable. The maps are good, though small copies of well-known large ones by Newton and Davis. The book is seven inches square, with small type, and is neatly bound; and the price is half-a-crown. The letterpress is crowded with gazetteer matter, but lacks originality. We fail to see any purpose in the book as a handbook for elementary teachers; less still for scholars. It is a book of cram, utterly devoid of scientific treatment. The child should be led from the known to the unknown; and the home and school should be the central starting point of observation. To pester either teacher or scholar with a hundred pages of mere cram is criminal. On the other hand, as a book

of reference we find little fault with it, except that most of the matter is more readily come-at-able in Murray's *Yorkshire*. The purpose of the Geographical Conference and Exhibition is still to be accomplished so far as this essay, to which was accorded the second prize, is concerned. "Yorkshire" is a confused, feltered, unravelled skein, and what teachers most require is a tangible or digested series of lessons suitable for 2nd and 3rd Standard children. Twelve such Notes of Lessons would be a boon to all young teachers.

From this standpoint alone, and not as a Yorkshire book, we judge the work.

WESTMORLAND CHURCH NOTES: being the Heraldry, Epitaphs, and other Inscriptions in the Thirty-two Ancient Parish Churches and Church-yards of that County. Collected and arranged by Edward Bellasis, *Lancaster Herald*, Barrister-at-Law. Vol. I. Kendal: Wilson, 1888. pp. xii., 281.

We commend this volume, not only to those interested in Westmorland families, but to our Yorkshire readers, who may easily spare a few hours in warm weather in copying the monuments and gravestones of our own ancient churches. Many would do this if assured that their labours would not be lost, and therefore we promise space in our pages for such contributions. We notice Yorkshire people mentioned on some of the Westmorland stones. In printing the memorials there is no space lost in mere verbiage. Our early correspondent, the late Mr. Hamerton Crump, receives constant acknowledgments.

OLD BIBLES: An Account of the Early Versions of the English Bible, by J. R. Dore. 2nd edition, with preface to 1611 version added. London: Eyre and Spottiswoode, 1888. pp. xvi., 395, with 17 pages of facsimiles added.

Mr. Dore, of Huddersfield, has honoured the town in which he resides by his marvellous collection of Old Bibles, and the exhaustive treatise, most worthily printed and bound at the small sum of five shillings! will make the bibliophile's eye glisten with delight. It is a book that will be treasured by all classes of readers as long as books endure.

OLD WILD'S. The original, complete, and only authentic story of "Old Wild's," a Nursery of Strolling Players, and the celebrities who appeared there, being the reminiscences of its chief and last proprietor, Sam Wild. Edited by "Trim." Reprinted from the "*Halifax Courier*." London, G. Vickers; [printed by W. Byles and Sons, Bradford.] 244 pages, paper covers, 1s.

Old James Wild, the pioneer of provincial, travelling theatrical managers, was laid in the graveyard at Trinity Church, Huddersfield, as the year 1838 went out. He had reached the age of 67. His sons, Tom and Sam, especially the latter

carried on the concern until near their death, which happened on the 19th and 17th of May respectively, 1883; Tom aged 70, and Sam aged 67. What shouting and joy there was, when the lumbering caravans and waggons entered the West Riding Villages at the annual feasts, few will need be reminded. Though we never entered their theatre, unfortunately probably, we have read these reminiscences with avidity. Besides furnishing materials for a history of village-feasts and old-time customs, either the editor (whom we recognise as a Bradfordian, W.B.M.) or old Sam, or both, have supplied us with a most amusing and racy memoir. The reading has been delightful; we wish the end of the struggling strollers had been more prosperous.

SMITHSON'S NORTHALLERTON ALMANACK for 1889. 26th year of publication. Northallerton, W. R. Smithson.

The local matter contains a list of the public officers and institutions, an instructive article on "Northallerton fifty years ago," and two local poems.

COCKBURN'S OSSETT ALMANACK AND YEAR BOOK, 1889. 25th year of publication, 20 local views and portraits, 1d.; or in scarlet cloth boards, 1s. Ossett, S. Cockburn and Son.

Nothing passes in Ossett, Horbury, Dewsbury and neighbourhood but is faithfully chronicled in these pages year by year. It is wholly printed *at home*, and the local information alone fills a hundred pages. The editor works *con amore*. Baring-Gould's David Turton appears among the illustrations.

WILSDEN ALMANACK, 1889. 1d. Second year of publication. R. Binns & Son.

There are only seven leaves of local matter, a third of which are in rhyme.

THE YORKSHIRE REGISTRIES ACTS, 1884 and 1885, with Rules, Forms, Introductions, Notes, and Index by Reginald J. Smith, LL.M., Barrister-at-Law. Revised edition. London, W. Clowes and Sons, Limited, 1885. pp. xx. 88. [Printed by Leader, Sheffield.]

Of legal value, and not without Antiquarian interest.

HAND-BOOK TO THE BOROUGH OF LEEDS, 1889. First year of publication, price 3d., or in cloth, 6d. Leeds, J. Robinson, Bond place. 82 pages.

THE LIBRARY, a Magazine of Bibliography and Literature. Organ of the Library Association. No. 1, Jan. 1889. London, E. Stock, for the proprietors. 8d. monthly.

Amongst the several valuable articles of this first issue, is one on the Appledore Private Press, U.S.A., the property of Mr. W. J. Linton, Hamden, New Haven, Conn. who started in 1851 the *English Republican*, a monthly magazine, first printed at Leeds. After a while he set up his press at Brantwood, now Mr. Ruskin's residence, but in 1867 removed to America.

The patronage, the standing of its contributors, and the style of its production ensure success to "The Library."

FULNECK SCHOOL MAGAZINE, No. 1, Oct. 1888. No. 2, Feb. 1889. 16 pages each, price 4d.

The seal bears the words—"Vicit Agnus Noster Eum Sequamur. Founded A.D. 1753," and in this religious and antiquarian spirit we welcome all productions of the Moravian press. Bishop Taylor gives a simple, entertaining story of his boyhood's travel from the West Indies to Fulneck fifty years ago, and Mr. F. Ellis describes a similar journey forty-five years ago. The rest of the sheet is filled with school news, missionary report, and the story of the great balloon of 186—.

OUTLINES OF THE HISTORY OF SADDLEWORTH. By Morgan Brierley. Reprinted from the *Manchester City Press*. Price 1s. small 4to., 20 pages, double columns.

We called attention to this essay as a supplement to the "*City Press*" *Notes and Queries*, and we have pleasure in doing so again as a separate reprint, hoping that it will be speedily followed by Mr. Morgan Brierley's *History of Saddleworth*.

YORKSHIRE PAMPHLETS. Since last issue we have received—

1. Forty-five Predictions of the Old, with the Fulfilment of them in the New Testament. By the late Rear Admiral Henry Gage Morris. London, Groombridge, 1855. 34 pages, unnumbered.

2. Questions on the Pentateuch, with lessons from Matthew Henry's Commentary . . . No. 1. Genesis. By an Officer of the Royal Navy [Rear Admiral H. G. Morris.] London, Painter, [1839] 152 pp.

3. The Yorkshire Hymn Book. By Rev. F. O. Morris, B.A., Rector of Nunburnholme. York, Sampson, 1860. [Coultas, printer.] 122 pages.

4. Comfort for the Contrite. By Rev. F. O. Morris. London, Groombridge. 1854. pp. 26.

5. The Precepts of the Bible. By Rev. F. O. Morris. 1855. pp. 71.

6. The Maxims of the Bible. By Rev. F. O. Morris. 1855. pp. 119.

7. A Plan for the Detection of Thefts by Letter Carriers, read before the British Association at York in 1844, by Rev. F. O. Morris, B.A. London, Groombridge, 1850. [Bellerby, printer, *Gazette Office*, York.] pp. 8.

8. The "Bitter Cry" of Children Harrowed to Death under Code upon Code. By a County Magistrate, Manager of his Parish School. [Rev. F. O. Morris.] London, Poole. [York, printed by Ben Johnson.] 2d. 13 pages; also 10 pages of advertisements of Mr. Morris' books.

9. Account of the Siege of Killowen, now first published (as printed in "Blakestone's Monthly Magazine") by the Rev. F.

Orpen Morris, from the original MS. in the Library at the King's Inn, Dublin. London, Groombridge, 1854. 8 pages, double columns.

10. Account of the Battle of the Monongohela River, [America, 1755,] now first published from an original document. By Rev. F. O. Morris, B.A., Rector of Nunburnholme. London, Groombridge, 1854, 3d. 10 pages.

11. Experiments on Living Animals. 4 pages. F. O. M.

12. A HUNDRED REASONS AGAINST THE LAND CRAZE. By the Rev. F. O. Morris, B.A. London, E. Stock. 1d. 10 pages, with 6 pages more giving a list of Mr. Morris' works.

13. THE GHOST OF WESLEY. By the Rev. F. O. Morris, B.A. London, W. Poole, 1d. 16 pages, with 8 pages more of advertisements. Our worthy Yorkshire Rector is not only a voluminous and learned author, but a trenchant satirist.

14. IS SMOKING TOBACCO INJURIOUS? No. A Short History of Tobacco, with its effect upon the general health and its influence on the teeth. By Chas. F. Forshaw, Doctor of Dentistry, Bradford. Clegg and Tetley, 1887. 24 pages.

15. Ditto., 5th edition, with reply to "Is Smoking Tobacco Injurious? Yes." Stanningley, Birdsall. 1887. 1d. 16 pp.

16. An Account of Miss Hannah Dale, the Staffordshire Giantess, [born 1881], by Dr. C. F. Forshaw, Dental Surgeon. 8 pages, no place or date.

17. Alcohol, its influence on the body and mind, its uses, &c., shewing its poisonous effects when used as a beverage. A Lecture by Dr. Forshaw, Dental Surgeon, 1d. Stanningley, Birdsall, 1887. 16 pages.

18. A few Remarks on Stammering by Dr. Forshaw, Dental Surgeon. Stanningley, Birdsall, 1887. 1d. 8 pages.

19. The Teeth, by Dr. Forshaw, Dental Surgeon, Bradford, Woodhead, [1885.] 37pp.

20. Eventide, a collection of Original Poems by J. Gaunt. Bradford, T. Brown, 52 pp.

21. The 66th Report of the Whitby Lit. and Phil. Society, 1888. Whitby, Newton, 16 pages.

"Inactivity," with abundance of money, and a first-rate museum, grates on our ears. Arise!

YORKSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL & TOPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL. Issued to Members only. Part XL. completes the 10th Volume of this invaluable series. The volume contains pp. ix, 592; a reasonable quantity for the two years' subscription (one guinea), but the quality raises the pecuniary worth at least double. The Index to Paver's Marriage Licenses appears under Paver, but an intimation of this arrangement should appear at the head of the Index. These Licenses with Mr. Norcliffe's Notes afford a rich genealogical hunting ground. Mr. Brayshaw completes his Yorkshire extracts from Leland's "Itinerary;" and Mr.

Eskelby his Notes on the Eskelby family, of Exelby and Dishforth. Both papers are exceedingly valuable and suggestive. Mr. Fowler next treats us to twenty pages of rich Latin, with English Notes on "Cistercian Statutes." Mr. Richard Holmes follows with Dodsworth's Osgoldcross Notes, and a history of Foulsnape Hospital. More valuable contributions could not be printed.

MORAVIAN CHAPELS AND PREACHING HOUSES IN LONDON AND DISTRICT. 23 pen and ink sketches in 12 plates by an Amateur, March, 1889, 2s. 6d. With a short sketch of the work of the Ancient Episcopal Moravian Church, or United Brethren, in London and District, from 1728. 12 pages. Leeds, Goodall and Suddick, for the Author.

This portfolio forms No. 18 of the series, and completes the sketches of Moravian Chapels, Residences, &c. in England and Scotland. We congratulate E. M. C. of Upper Wortley, Leeds, on the splendid work he has accomplished. For twenty years we have expressed a desire to see the materials for a history of the Brethren gathered, and now to our gratification find it fairly accomplished by one anonymous writer, who has added, what we never expected to see, the whole of the historic views. The thanks of the Synod, full as they must be, can scarcely exceed those of the local historian and topographer. Our next desire is to see the early Diaries of the Brethren as preserved at Herrnhut, &c., made public, and also to possess the Register of Yorkshire Burials, &c. to 1800.

Mr. John Nicholson, Hull, Author of "Beacons of East Yorkshire," has in the press a work on the "Folk Speech of East Yorkshire." A work of this kind was needed, for the East Riding dialect is slowly but surely disappearing, and it has had a very scanty literature to perpetuate it. Mr. Nicholson has not compiled a Glossary only, such as are published by the Dialect Society, but deals largely with the every-day expressions of the people. Words relating to fighting and quarrelling, such as—bray, bunch, skelp, &c. are dealt with, and the rather lengthy Glossary that is given is illustrated by quotations from old writers, to show that dialect words are not necessarily wrong, but only old. There are several original dialect stories, and a Bibliography of dialect pieces and publications.

CHURCH PLATE. Several Members of the Yorkshire Archæological Society are engaged on a description of the Church Plate of Yorkshire. If any reader knows of vessels that have been sold, or strayed away, descriptions would be acceptable. We notice also that the Rev. Andrew Trollope, B.A., Edith Weston Rectory, Stamford, has a 4to. volume of 500 pages in the press on the Leicestershire Church Plate, with account of the Donors, and profusely illustrated in the best styles, with coats of arms, &c. To subscribers the price is 30s.

Keighley Quaker Register.

Continued from page 96.

[Note: On p. 89 read "Rogger Shackleton, son of *Richard S.*"]

MARRIAGES.

[NOTE: Many of these are recorded at full length, being in fact copies of the Marriage Certificate usually drawn up among Quakers. The majority have also the names of the witnesses attached, but for brevity's sake they are omitted.]

YEAR. DAY. MONTH.

1661	21	2	Dyonis Cockshutt & Ann Smith dau. of Robert Smith
1666	24	12	William Clayton of Stanbury & Sarah Smith dau. of Christopher Smith of Stanbury in Haworth parish at the house of Joseph Smith of the same
1670 (according to the English account)	23	2	Thomas Brigg of Coversett hill in Keighley p'ish the younger & Isabell Bothamley of Wilsden at the house of Joshua Dawson at Jackfield (Intention to marry published on the 2nd day of the month at the house of John Brooksbank of Lacocke)
1671	27	6	William Jowett & Jane Shawe at Stubbin house
1677 (or 1679).	2	7	Robert Hudson and Mary Homblor (or Ambler) of Steeton dau. of Henry Ambler at the house of Will. Clayton near Stanbury
1679	11	11	Thomas Eastburne (or Eastber) of Swathes in Kighley p'ish, clothier, and Sarah Sugden of Heaton-roads in p'ish of Bradford, spinster, at the house of Tho: Taylor of Laicoek
„	24	2	Thomas Pearson of Keigley & Grace Vipond the dau. of John Vipond of Britcliffe in Burnley p'ish in Lankshire at the house of John Vipond
„	9	8	William Smith of Clow-banke and Susana Smith dau. of Jonas Smith of Stanbery at the house of Jonas Smith of the same place
1680	9	11	John Wade of Steeton in p'ish of Kildwick clothier, and Margrett Brigg the dau. of Thomas Brigg of Calversike-hill at the house of Thomas Brigg, yonger

YEAR. DAY. MONTH.

- 1682 last 9 Richard Shackleton of Harding in the p'ish of Bingley, Bachlor, and Sarah Brigg dau. of Thomas Brigg of Calversike-hill, spinster, at the house of the said Thomas Brigg
- 1685 13 10 John Hird of Braithwaite in the p'ish of (called December) Kighley, Batchlour, and Ann Briggs of the p'ish of Kighley, dau. of Henry Briggs of the p'ish of Sladebern co. York spinster, at the house of Will: Claiton of Standberry in the p'ish of Haworth
- 1687 15 11 John Smith of Clough-bank, Batchlour, and Mary Taylor dau. of Thomas Taylor of Lacock at the house of Thomas Brigg of Calversike-hill near Kighley
- 1688 2 6 Thomas Musgrave of Brathwate in the (called August.) p'ish of Kighley, Batchlour, & Hannah Cockshaw of Clough-bank in the same p'ish at the house of Robert Hudson of Steeton
- 1690 28 10 Jerimie Brigg of Calversick hill in the p'ish of Kighley, Bachlour, & Elizabeth Davy the dau. of Will: Davei (or Davy) of Whitley-head in p'ish of Kildwick, spinster, at the house of Richd. Shackleton in Harden *
- „ 5 12 William Davie of Wittley-head in the p'ish of Kildwick, & Hannah Roberts dau. of Lawrence Roberts of Cunendley in the p'ish of Kildwick, spinster, at the house of Henry Wood at Grange Wood-side in the p'ish of Kildwick
- 1694 24 4 Zachariah Yewdall of Idle, son of Zacriah Yewdall of the same, (within Yewdall *sic* Rawdon, meeting), & Martha Pearson, (within Kighley meeting,) of Close head near Thornton in Bradford p'ish, at the house of Timothy Maud at Castle field near Bingley, within Kighley meeting
- 1695 23 4 William Wade of Steeton or Steven in the (called June) p'ish of Kildwick, Batchlour, son of Dennis Wade deceased & Agnes his wife, & Elizabeth Atkinson of the p'ish of Kildwick & dau. of Robert & Agnes Atkinson of Ringston hill in the p'ish

* [Marriage Certificate in my possession.]

YEAR. DAY. MONTH.

			of Couln & county of Lancaster, a young woman at the house of Richd. Shackleton in Harden
1696	2	5	Richard Thompson of Emsey near Skipton in the county of York, widdow, & Mary Hudson of Brathwait in the p'ish of Kighley, widdow of Robt. Hudson of Steeton at the house of Henry Wood near Kildwick
„	9	12	John Wildman son of John Wildman of Mewith in the p'ish of Bentham & co. of York, & Mercie Mann of Greenhouse in the p'ish of Kighley, young woman, at the house of Henry Wood, near Kildwick
1698	13 (called July).	5	James Hustler of Bingley, yeoman, & Elizabeth Rawson of Stubbin-house near Bingley, widdow, at the Public Meeting-house at Rawden. (Intention published at Brathwaite)
1701	5	1	Dennis Davie of Reedcarr in the p'ish of Kildwick, & Martha Bell dau. of Adam & Mary Bell of Wiersden near Thornton in the p'ish of Bradford at the house of Henry Wood near Kildwick
1702	28	8	Thomas Brigg Junr. of Calversike-hill & Ruth Hopwood (agreed to)
„	17	10	David Davie a member of this meeting & Mary Sutcliffe a member of Trawden meeting & Marston monthly meeting in Lancashire (Intention to marry published)
1703	20	4	Robert Smith & Anna Taylor (agreed to).
1704	24	8	Jonathan Tayler a member of this meeting & Lidia Tennand a member of Farrfield meeting (Intention to marry published)
1706	2	3	Thomas Blakey a friend of Farrfield meeting living in the town of Silsden & p'ish of Kildwick & Ann Hird a friend of Kighley meeting, living at Uttley, in the p'ish of Kighley, at a meeting at Steeton (Intention to marry published at the last monthly meeting at Askwith the 28th of the 1st month, commonly called March)

YEAR.	DAY.	MONTH.	
1706	9	4	James Ramsden son of James Ramsden of Braithwaite in the p'ish of Kighley, yeoman, & Agnes Hird, dau. of John Hird of Braithwaite afsd. yeoman at the house of John Hird at Braithwaite (Marriage certificate in my possession)
1707	30	2	Henry King son of Henry King of Oakcliff in the p'ish of Carlton belonging to Thornton within Settle monthly meeting, & Luce Smith dau. of John & Mary Smith of Lacock in the p'ish of Kighley at the house of John Binns at Farnhill Cragg-top in the p'ish of Kildwick
1710	13	7	Joshua Walker son of John Walker of Bowling in the p'ish of Bradford, clothier, a member of Bradford meeting & Isabell Bothomley one of the daus. of Jonathan Bothomley of Wilsden in the p'ish of Bradford at the public meeting-place in Kighley
1712	4	4	James Wilcock of the parish of Calverley & county of York, Broad clothier, son of John Wilcock of Maningham in the p'ish of Bradford, Broad Clothier, and Phebe Heaton dau. of Jeremiah Heaton of Ravenroid in the p'ish of Bingley, Kersey-maker, at the public meeting-place at Kighley
„	10	6	Joseph Leach of Lacock in the p'ish of Kighley and Sarah Hustler dau. of Jeremiah Hustler of Steeton, at meeting house, Kighley
1713	29	3	Wm. Hustler a member of this meeting & Jane Jowett a member of Bradford meeting (agreed to)
1714	2	12	Robert Walker of Healey in the p'ish of Batley & county of York, a member of Bridge-house meeting, and Ruth Maud, dau. of Timothy Maud of Crossflatts in the p'ish of Bingley at the house of the sd. Timothy Maud
1715	23	1	Thomas Waddington, mason, son of Richard Waddington of Calversyke hill in the township of Kighley, & Hannah Blakey dau. of Thomas Blakey of Silsden in the p'ish of Kildwick, yeoman at the Meeting-house in Kighley

YEAR.	DAY.	MONTH.	
„	9	9	James Asholl son of John Asholl within the township of Kighley & Martha Craven dau. of Joseph Craven of Keighley at the meeting-house in Kighley
„	9	9	Wm. Lister of this meeting & Ellinore Dickinson a member of Leeds meeting (agreed to)
1717	17	1	William Waddington of this meeting & Beatrice Overend a member of Bradford meeting (agreed to)
„	20	12	Richard Waddington & Mary Prockter (agreed to)
1718	9	8	John Wade of Steeton in the p'ish of Kildwick, widdower, & Mary Holms of the same, young woman, at the meeting house in Kighley
1721	26	5	Joseph Blakey a member of this meeting & Mary Elam a member of Hallifax meeting & Brigg-house monthly meeting (Intention to marry published)
1723	4	12	Thomas Procter of Sherburn, son of Stephen & Sarah Procter of Tadcaster in the county of York, members of Weatherby meeting & York monthly meeting, & Margaret Waddington, younger dau. of Richard & Margaret Waddington of Kighley meeting and Knaresborough monthly meeting at the meeting-house in Kighley
			Henry King & Timothy Maud, 4 or 5 mo : 1725, wanting (on a slip of paper)
1725	26	3	Timothy Maud Junr. & Ann Walker (Intention to marry published)
1726	9	4	William Smith son of Robert & Hannah Smith of Clough-bank in the p'ish of Kighley & Martha Riley dau. of Benjamin Ryley of Lower Holm-house in the p'ish of Kighley afsd. at the meeting-house in Kighley
1727			Samuel Grimsha, son of Edwd. Grimsha of Rawdon & Mary Wade dau. of Wm. & Eliz. Wade of Steeton in the p'ish of Kighley at meeting-house in Kighley (on a loose slip of paper)
1729			Thomas Foster son of Christopher Foster of Rilstone, & Mary Lister dau. of Wm. Lister of Bingley (on a loose slip of paper)

YEAR.	DAY.	MONTH.	
1732	4	4	Thomas Brigg son of Jeremiah Brigg of Laycock, yeoman, & Judith Hardcastle, dau. of Thomas Hardcastle of Hardcastle-garth in Hartwith, p'ish of Kirby-Malzeard, county of York, at the public meeting-place at Daker pasture in the township of Daker-cum-Burely, p'ish of Rippon, (from marriage certificate in my possession)
„	26	5	William Lister Junr. & Elizabeth Jackson dau. of Henry Jackson and a member of Woodall meeting and Pontefract mo: meeting (agreed to)
„	29	1	Dennis Ambler, son of Dennis & Dorothy Ambler of Silsden in the p'ish of Kildwick & Susannah Wardale of the same, dau. of James Wardale of Sorby-bridge in the p'ish of Halifax at the meeting-house in Kighley
„	7	10	Jonas Adcock son of John & Mary Adcock of Wroase in the p'ish of Calverley & Ann Denbigh late of Kighley, dau. of William Denbigh of Windale in the p'ish of Calverley at the meeting-house in Kighley
1733	3	5	Jonathan Hardcastle son of Thomas & Lidia Hardcastle of Hardcastle-garth in the township of Buerley & p'ish of Rippon, & Elizabeth Davie, dau. of William & Hannah Davie of Whitley head in the p'ish of Kildwick at the meeting-house in Kighley
„	28	8	John Stansfeild son of Joshua Stansfeild of Sandbeds in the p'ish of Bingley & Deborah Maud dau. of Timothy & Esther Maud of Gauthorp-hall near Bingley at the public meeting-place at Spring-head near Bingley
„	7	12	John Boulton of Elslack in the p'ish of Broughton & co. of York, & Mary Leach dau. of Joseph & Sarah Leach of Steeton in the p'ish of Kildwick at the meeting-house in Kighley
„	24	July	Joshua Brigg son of Thomas Brigg of Calversike-hill parish of Kighley, yeoman, & Isabel Dryver dau. of John Dryver of Weatley, within the monastery

YEAR.	DAY.	MONTH.	
			of Sawley, county of York, yeoman, at the public meeting-place at Newby, parish of Gisburn. (From marriage certificate in my possession)
1736	27	8	Abraham Millner a member of Rawdon meeting & Isabell Lister a member of this meeting (agreed to)
1738	22	8	Richard Hoyle of Leeds meeting & Mary Hobkins of this meeting (agreed to)
1742	20	12	David Davie & Mary Wadkinson of Wentworth Woodhouse a member of Baulby mo : meeting (agreed to)
1748	24	5	George Adkinson of Hull & Sarah Blakey a member of this meeting (agreed to)
1749	22	8	George Aspdin & Sarah Blakey (agreed to)
1751	21	2	David Davie & Frances Atkinson of Sauley Grange (agreed to)
1758	17	12	Thomas Webster a member of Brighthouse mo : meeting & Sarah Slater a member of this meeting (agreed to)
,,	22	10	Caleb Stansfield & Ann Riley (agreed to)
1761	22	11	Joseph Jowet & Bethiah Brigg (agreed to)
1763			Richard Jowet of Brighthouse monthly meeting & Paulina Brigg (agreed to)
1766	26	8	William Aldam a member of Balby meeting & Mary Davie (agreed to)
1772	15	3	Abraham Stansfield and Sarah Wilson (agreed to)

—o—

The following, taken from the Minute Book of the Keighley meeting, are those who were testified against and expelled from the Society for marrying against rule, *i.e.* with a priest or with one outside the Society :—

YEAR.	DAY.	MONTH.	
1724	3	10	Mary Ambler & Elizabeth Wilson
1735	26	9	Thomas Masker
1736	28	5	William King
,,	29	11	Ruth Whitley, formerly Ruth Walker
1737	23	8	Luce Smith
1738	23	5	Ann Lister
1743			Henry & Joseph King sons of Henry King
1748	18	7	Hannah Garnit late Lister
1752	21	1	Hird Ramsden
1759	19	8	Thomas Brigg son of Thomas & Judith Brigg

YEAR.	DAY.	MONTH.	
"	"	"	Ruth late Cooper
1792	6	5	Grace Davy dau. of Joseph Davy
"	"	"	Ann Davy dau. of William Davy
1793	10	3	William Davy of Whitley head (2nd marriage)
"	1	12	Abraham Davy

—o—

DEATHS.

[NOTE: The most part of the burials took place at Calversike hill in Kighley, being the burial ground already referred to: but a few occurred at the meeting-house yard; & some at friends' burial grounds at Crossflatts near Bingley; & at Stanbury. The items marked Q.R.Y. are obtained from an extract furnished by the Officials at York of the Interments at Calversike hill.]

YEAR.	DAY.	MONTH.	
1658	25	7	William Brigg
1660	22	11	Anthony Moore (of Oakworth, p'ish of Kighley, Q.R.Y.)
"	25	10	Ellen Smith
1661	8	5	Suzanna Staveley dau. of James Staveley
"	3	6	Robert Taylor, son of Thomas Taylor
"	31	5	Alice Walker, dau. of John Walker of Steeton
"	6	6	Agnes Tayleor dau. of Thomas Tayleor
"	13	11	William Taylor son of Thomas Tayleor
1662	9	1	Elizabeth Byns, dau. of Abraham Byns of Oakworth in the p'ish of Kighley
1665	14	10	Isabell Taylor dau. of Thomas Taylor
1667	29	9	Isabell Bothomley the wiffe of Jonas Bothomley of Wilsten (Wilsden)
"	18	1	Dynis Cockshott the faither late of Laicoock
166 ^a ₇₀	19	1	Dynis Cockshott son of the said Dynis Cockshott (of Kighley, Q.R.Y.)
1670	25	3	Isabell Moore late of Oakworth
"	3	6	Robert Smith of Cleugh bank
"	20	2	Ann Waide dau. of Dyonis Waide
"	25	3	Jennet Moore late of Oakworth in Keighley p'ish
"	18	5	Agnes Clough, widow, late of Keighley
1671	22	5	Michael Ramsden (of Calversike hill, Q.R.Y.)
"	14	1	Elizabeth Smith, dau. of Robt. Smith of Cleugh bank
1673	19	10	Luce Smith, do. do.

YEAR.	DAY.	MONTH.	
1675	5	6	John Dawson son of Joshua Dawson of Jackfeild in Bingley p'ish, b ^d . at Coversett hill on the 7th
"	9	11	Joseph Smith of Stanberry, b ^d . in the burying place at Stanberry on the 21st
"		9	Ann Ramsden (of Calversike hill, Q.R.Y.)
1677	12	2	Jonas Bothamley son of Jonas Bothamley of Willston, b ^d . at Caullversik-hill on the 14th
"	25	1	Grace Wade of Steeton
"	13	3	Mawde Barraclough wife of A'verrey Barraclough (of Harrogate Q.R.Y.)
1680	5	7	John Brookbank of Laicocke, b ^d . at Cauversike hill on the 7th
"	20	11	Henry Ambler of Steeton b ^d . at Cauversike hill on the 22nd
"	12	1	John Brigg son of Thomas Brig seiner, of Calversick-hill, b ^d . at Calversick-hill on the 14th
	(called July)		
1681	(the month called April)		Agnes Hird of Braithatt
1682	21	(Nov.)	George Millner, son of John Millner of Harding, b ^d . at Calversick-hill on the 23rd
1684	17	11	John Widdopp, son of John Widdopp in Felloone, b ^d . on the 18th
"	13	1	Susanna Smyth, the wife of Willyam Smyth, b ^d . on the 15th
1685	15	12	Ann Eastbouren, the wife of John Eastbouren, b ^d . on the 17th (of Swaths near Kighley, Q.R.Y.)
(or 3)			
1686		6	Jennet Laicocke, wife of John Laicocke of Kighley
1687		6	Martha Judson dau. of James & Agnes Judson of Kighley
1688	19	2	Sarah Eastburn the wife of Thomas Eastburn, b ^d . on the 21st (of Kighley Q.R.Y.)
1689	2	9	Anthony Browen of Harding in the p'ish of Bingley b ^d . at Calversik-hill on the 5th
1690	4	2	Thomas Brigge 'the anchant' (of Calversike hill Q.R.Y.) b ^d . on the 6th
"	16	6	Mary Talyer the wife of Thomas Talyer of Lackock b ^d . on the 18th
"	27	5	Mary Smith, dau. of Robert Smith of Cleugh bank (who died 1670)

YEAR.	DAY.	MONTH.	
1690	17	2	John Brigg, son of Jeremiah, of Laycock (Q.R.Y.)
,,	15	4	Jo: Walker of Steeton
,,	16	4	Jo: Eastburne of Kighley (of Swaiths nr. Kighley Q.R.Y.)
,,	17	10	Robt. Hudson of Steeton in the p'ish of Kildwick
,,	29	10	Joshua Dawson (late of Addingham, Q.R.Y.)
1691	17 or 24	1	James Judson of Kighley, b ^d . on the 24th
,,		5	Dennis Wade of Steeton
1692	9	2	Mary Dawson wife of the said Joshua Dawson (late of Addingham, Q.R.Y.)
,,	2 or 12	1	William Davie son of William & Hannah Davie of Whitley-head in Kildwick p'ish
,,	3	2	Thomas Wade of Steeton in Kildwick p'ish, b ^d . on the 6th
1693	6	6	Thomas Talyer of Lacock, b ^d . on the 10th
1694	28	3	Mary Clough of Brathwait in the p'ish of Kighley, b ^d . on the 31st
,,	9	8	William Roulson of Kighley, b ^d . on the 11th
,,	3 or 2	11	John Laicoek of Kighley
1695	6	3	Moses Mawd, son of Timothy & Esther Mawd of Castlefield near Bingley
1696	30	5	Luce Smith of Clough-bank, widdow of Robert Smith, supposed to be near one Hundred years of age, for she lived to the fourth generation
,,	22	7	Agnes Wood, wife of Henry Wood of Cragg-top near Kildwick
,,	25	10	Rose Walker of Steeton, widdow of John Walker
1696 ^o	2	11	Joshua Brigg, son of Thomas & Isabell Brigg of Calversik-hill, b ^d . on the 5th, aged 18 years, 1 month, 4 days
1697	30	1	Isabell Brigg wife of Thomas Brigg of Calversike-hill, b ^d . on the 2nd of the 2nd month
1699	16	1	Jonathan Mann (of Greenhouse, p'ish of Kighley, Q.R.Y.)
,,	30	1	Elizabeth Brigg, wife of Jeremy Brigg of Steeton, b ^d . on the 1st of the 2nd month
,,	25	6	Hannah Mawd, dau. of Timothy & Esther Mawd of Castlefield, near Bingley, b ^d . on the 27th

YEAR.	DAY.	MONTH.	
1699	26	6	Agnes Waddington, d. of Richard & Margaret Waddington of Calversikehill, b ^d . on the 28th, aged about 1 year & 3 months
„	20	12	John Bothomley son of Johnathan Bothomley of Wilston in the p'ish of Bradford, b ^d . on the 24th
1700	8	2	Elizabeth Shackleton of Harden, widdow, b ^d . on the 12th, an aged woman
„	27	2	Agnes Judson, widdow of James Judson of Kighley, b ^d . on the 29th Aged
„	19	4	Ann Wade, widdow of Dennis Wade of Steeton, b ^d . on the 23rd Aged
„	4	6	Margrett Judson, dau. of James & Agnes Judson of Kighley, a young woman
„	12	7	Elizabeth Widdoop, wife of John Widdoop of Felloan (Fell lane, Q.R.Y.) in the p'ish of Kighley, b ^d . on the 15th In years
„	14 or 2	8	Susanna Brooksbank, widdow, of Swaith, b ^d . on the 16th Aged
„	23	10	Timothy Mawd, son of Timothy & Esther Mawd, of Castlefield near Bingley, b ^d . on the 27th at Calversike hill (aged 2 months Q.R.Y.)
1701	last	2	Sara Davie dau. of William & Hannah Davie of Whittley-head, in the p'ish of Kildwick, b ^d . on the 2nd of 3rd month, (aged 6, Q.R.Y.)
„	18	5	Robert Wright of Lacock in the p'ish of Kighley, b ^d . on the 21st A young man
„	29	9	Mary Mawd, child of Timothy & Esther Mawd, aged 11 days. First that was buried at Crossflatts
1703	11	12	* Grace Estbern, dau. of Thomas Estbern of Kighley, b ^d . on the 13th in friends' burying place at the desire of her father
„	15	12	* Thomas Estbern aforesaid, b ^d . in friends' burying place on the 19th at the desire of his son
„	26	1	* Christopher Wilsha "who had formerly gone among friends, but going out to the priest for a wife & having been severall years maintained by the parish box, he dye the 26 of the first month. His son-in-law desired to bury him in friends' burying ground, and said it was his mind to be buried there "

* "These buried at the request of relation, so not recorded in ye monthly meeting book."

YEAR.	DAY.	MONTH.	
1703	3	2	Mary Brigg, widdow of Thomas Brigg, the antientest of Calversike-hill, b ^d . on the 7th Aged
,,	28	2	Sarah Shackleton, wife of Richard Shackleton of Harden, in the p'ish of Bingley b ^d . on the 2nd of the 3rd month, aged 45 years, 5 months
,,	2	4	John Taylor son of John Taylor of Hill-end in Harden, in the p'ish of Bingley: was buried on the 6th in a p'cell of ground belonging to Timothy Mawd at Cross-flatt, near Bingley, about 23 years of age
1704	24	10	Richard Shackleton son of Richard & Sarah Shackleton of Harden, in the p'ish of Bingley, b ^d . the 28th at Cross-flatt near Bingley 16 years of age
1705	15	4	Sarah Davy dau. of William & Hannah Davy of Whitley-head, b ^d . on the 17th (Aged 2 years, 4 months: Q.R.Y.)
,,	29	1	Richard Shackleton of Harden in the p'ish of Bingley, b ^d . on the 1st of the 2nd at Cross-flatt, near Bingley, above middle age
,,	18	9	Agnes Atkinson, widdow, of Calversike-hill, in the township of Kighley, b ^d . on the 20th, in friends' burying place at Calversike-hill About the 71st year of her age
,,	19	11	Isabell Wright of Hollins in the p'ish of Kildwick, b ^d . on the 22nd, a young woman
,,	9	12	Stephen Wade of Steeton in the p'ish of Kildwick, b ^d . on the 12th
1706	29	2	Jonathan Taylor son of Jonathan & Lidya Tayor of Ravenroid near Bingley, b ^d . on the 2nd of the 3rd month at Crossflatt near Bingley, about 32 years of age
,,	9	4	Elizabeth Bothomley, dau. of Jonathan & Mary Bothomley of Wilsden, in the p'ish of Bradford & coy. of York, b ^d . on the 12th at Calversike-hill, a young woman
,,	11	11	Jonas Bothomley of Wilsden in the p'ish of Bradford b ^d . on the 16th at Calversike hill, about 97 years of age
1707	30	1	Thomas Brigg of Calversikehill, in the township of Kighley, b ^d . on the 3rd of

YEAR.	DAY.	MONTH.	
			the 2nd month at Calversikehill, 74 years of age
1707	24	3	Jonathan Taylor of Ravenroid near Bingley, b ^d . on the 28th at Crossflats, about 32 years of age
„	3	5	William Leach of Lacock, within the p'ish of Kighley, b ^d . on the 6th at Calversikehill, being aged
„			Michael Pighels, child, of Haworth, was b ^d . on the 16th day of the 8th month at Calversike-hill
„	22	6	Mary Brooksbank of Calversik-hill, near Kighley, b ^d . on the 25th at Calversike-hill
„	12	7	John Smith of Lacock, within the p'ish of Kighley, b ^d . on the 16th Aged
„	6	12	Mary Coats, widow, of Croos-moor in the p'ish of Kildwick, b ^d . on the 9th Aged
1707 ¹	9	1	Hannah Town, dau. of Henry & Grace Town of Silsden, b ^d . on the 11th, about 8 years of age
1708	5	4	Mary Wilman, widow, of Kighley, b ^d . on the 9th, about 72 years of age
„	5	5	Dennis Ambler of Silsden, within the p'ish of Kildwick, b ^d . on the 8th
„	24	10	Mary Thompson, widow, late of Kighley, b ^d . on the 27th Aged
1709	22	1	Joseph Blaikey son of Thomas & Ann Blaikey of Utley, in the township of Kighley, b ^d . on the 24th (aged 4 months Q.R.Y.)
„			A child of Robert & Hannah Smith of Clough bank, within the p'ish of Kighley, was born the 27th of the 3rd month & dyed the 30th. Buried the 2nd day of the 4th month
„	25	7	James Hustler of Bingley, b ^d . on the 28th Aged
„	7	8	Hannah Smith of Clough bank, in the p'ish of Kighley, b ^d . on the 11th A young woman
1711	6	2	Elizabeth Green, wife of John Green, of London, departed this life with her daughter at Car-head in the p'ish of Kildwick, b ^d . in the meeting-house yard at Kighley on the 9th, about 54 years of age

YEAR.	DAY.	MONTH.	
„	16	2	Thomas England of Lees in the p'ish of Bingley, b ^d . in the meeting-house yard at Kighley on the 19th Aged
„	19	5	Martha Davy, wife of Dennis Davy of Clayton heights, in the p'ish of Bradford b ^d . at Calversike hill
„	30	5	Henry Wood of Sutton in the p'ish of Kildwick, b ^d . on the 2nd of the 6th month at Calversike hill Aged
„	7	11	William Smith Dr. of Clough bank, in the p'ish of Kighley, b ^d . on the 10th at Calversike hill, 80 years of age or upwards
1712	5	1	Mary Asholl wife of John Asholl of Highfield near Kighley, b ^d . on the 9th in friends' burying-place in Kighley
„		1	Adam Bell of West Scoles in the p'ish of Bradford, b ^d . on the 21st at Calversike hill, aged, (of Thornton Q.R.Y.)
„	19	2	Frances Myers, widow, of Crossflatts near Bingley, b ^d . on the 23rd at Crossflatts Aged
„	24	2	Mary Millner, wife of John Milner of Harden, in the p'ish of Bingley, b ^d . on the 27th at Calversike hill Aged
„	6	4	Rachell Brigg, dau. of Thomas & Ruth Brigg of Calversike hill in the township of Kighley, b ^d . on the 7th at Calversike hill, seven days old
„			A child of John & Sarah Lee of Braithwat in the p'ish of Kighley was buried on the 22nd of the 4th month at Calversike hill, being still-born
„	21	4	Mary Anderson of Hollins in the p'ish of Kildwick, b ^d . on the 24th at Calversike hill
1713	17	2	John Brigg son of Jeremiah Brigg of Lacock in the p'ish of Kighley, b ^d . on the 21st at Calversike hill, aged 21 years, 1 month
„	14	4	Thomas Blaikey son of Thomas & Ann Blakey, within the township of Kighley b ^d . on the 17th in friends' burying-ground at Kighley
„	24	7	Samuell Lister son of William Lister of Bingley, b ^d . on the 27th in friends' burial-ground at Kighley, 9 months old

YEAR.	DAY.	MONTH.	
„	9	12	Jeremiah Brigg, son of Jeremiah Brigg, of Lacock in the p'ish of Kighley, b ^d on the 13th in friends' burying ground at Calversike hill In the 18th year of his age
1714	2	3	Susanna Ambler, dau. of Dennis & Dorothy Ambler of Silsden in the p'ish of Kildwick, b ^d on the 5th in friends' burying-place at Calversike hill
„	3	2	Hannah Davy, dau. of William & Hannah Davy of Whitley-head in the p'ish of Kildwick, b ^d on the 6th at Calversike hill
„	2	3	Samuel Ambler of Silsden (Q.R.Y.)
„	5	4	Sarah Crossley of Steeton in the p'ish of Kildwick, b ^d on the 8th at Calversike hill, a young woman
„	10	11	Elizabeth Ramsden of Braithwait in the p'ish of Kighley, widdow, b ^d on the 14 at Calversike hill Aged
„	1	7	Dennis Davy of Law-close in the p'ish of Kildwick, b ^d on the 4th at Calversike hill, about 46 years of age
„	16	7	Mercy Sharp of Kighley, b ^d on the 17th in friends' burying-place in Kighley, a young woman
1715	20	3	Susanna Smith, dau. of Robert & Hanna Smith of Clough bank, in the p'ish of Kighley, b ^d on the 24th in friends' burying-place in Kighley
1716	20	4	Sarah Bothomley dau. of Jonathan Bothomley late of Hainworth in the p'ish of Bingley, b ^d on the 24th at Calversike hill
„	27	9	Margrett Wade wife of John Wade of Steeton in the p'ish of Kildwick, b ^d on the 30th at Calversik-hill, aged 62 years
1717	6	6	Hannah Town dau. of Henry & Grace Town, of Silsden in the p'ish of Kildwick, b ^d on the 8th in friends' burying-place in Kighley
„	30	8	John Wade, son of William & Elizabeth Wade, of Steeton in the p'ish of Kildwick, b ^d on the 3rd of the 9th in friends' burying-place in Kighley
1718	1	4	Benjamin Ambler son of Dennis & Dorothy Ambler of Silsden in the p'ish of Kildwick, b ^d on the 3rd at Calversike-hill, 15 years of age

YEAR.	DAY.	MONTH.	
„	12	8	Mary Smith, widdow, of Lacock in the p'ish of Kighley, b ^d . on the 16th at Calversike-hill Aged
1719	2	3	Ruth Brigg dau. of Thomas & Ruth Brigg of Calversike-hill in the township of Kighley, b ^d . on the 5th at Calversike-hill, aged 11 years, 2 months
„	29	1	Thomas Hopwood late of Calversike hill within the township of Kighley, b ^d . on the 1st of the 2nd month at Calversike hill, aged 82 years
„	8	7	Esther Bothomley, dau. of Jonathan & Mary Bothomley of Hainworth in the p'ish of Kighley, b ^d . on the 11th at Calversike hill, a young woman
„	10	8	Sarah Waddington, dau. of Mary & Richard Waddington of Kighley, b ^d . on the 12th at the meeting-house in Kighley, aged 4 months
„	30	8	Martha Blakey, dau. of Thomas & Anne Blakey of Kighley, b ^d . on the 1st of the 9th month in the burying place at Kighley, aged 10 months
1720	24	3	Thomas Leach son of Joseph & Sarah Leach of Steeton in the p'ish of Kildwick b ^d . on the 26th in the burying place in Kighley, 3 years of age
„	8	6	John Widdoop of Kighley, b ^d . on the 10th at Calversike hill Aged
1721	28	12	James Ramsden, child of James & Agnes Ramsden of Braithwaite in the p'ish of Kighley, b ^d . on the 2nd day of the 1st month at Calversike hill, aged 7 months
„	12	6	Ann Hird of Braithwait, widdow, in the p'ish of Kighley, b ^d . on the 16th at Calversike hill, aged 66 years
„	30	11	Thomas Couling of Broomthwaite in the p'ish of Kildwick, b ^d . on the 2nd of the 12th month; b ^d . at the meeting-house in Kighley, of middle age
1722	6	7	Sarah Waddington, dau. of John & Lidia Waddington, of Kighley, b ^d . on the 8th in friends' burying-place in Kighley, 3 years & 3 months of age

To be continued.



JENIT & CO. SC

Congregational Church, Ripon.

Y.N.Q.

L



Scarborough Congregational Church.
J. P. PRITCHETT, ARCHT.



Barnsley Congregational Church.
J. P. PRITCHETT, ARCHT.

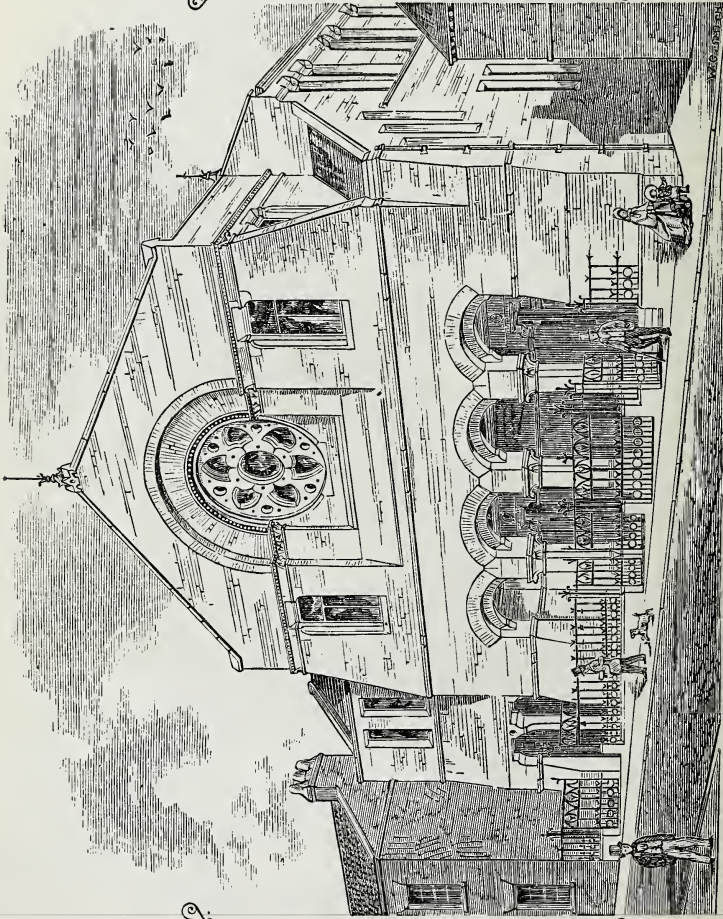


Hillhouse Congregational Church.
J. P. PRITCHETT, ARCHT.



Rotherham Congregational Church.

J. P. PRITCHETT, ARCHT.



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1020 PERSONS
CONTRACT £ 168 5

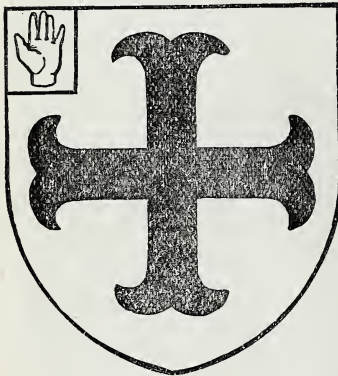
GARDEN ST.
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SHEFFIELD

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HOWLEY: *Errata.*

- P. 105, Note *, for *Edmund*, read *Edward*.
 ,, Note (e), add, *See App., No. III.*
 115, line 15, for *wife*, read *will*.
 121, line 18, add, *No. III.*
 ,, ,, ,, for *II Hen. III*, read *II Hen. III.*
 ,, ,, 34, add, *No. IV.*
 ,, ,, 37, for *1219*, read *1275.*



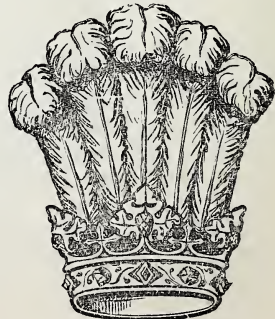
Copley.



Earl Mexborough.



Saville.



Copley of Batley.

FREE TRADE TRACT. An esteemed antiquary forwards this rare tract of four pages, small 4to., for publication. As it bears the signature K, it seems to have formed part of a volume of tracts. Mr. Sykes was a Leeds merchant, and ancestor of the Baronets of Sledmere. He died in 1652. Besides its local interest, the pamphlet is of value as the earliest advocacy we have seen of the principles of Free Trade.



To the Right Honorable the high Court
of Parliament.

The humble Remonstrance of WILLIAM SYKES
*Merchant, for free Trade in transporting & importing
of lawfull and needfull commodities.*

VVHereas of late the Remonstrant, and *Thomas Johnson* Merchant, for themselves, and on the behalfe of all the free-men of *England*, did petition both Houses of Parliament for *Free Trade*; which they are confident is the Common-wealths BIRTH-RIGHT, and reparations for wrongs done by those *Ingrossers and Monopolizers*, who by vertue of Patents, have been, and are sellers of that hereditible right, as the *Company of Merchant-Adventurers* have done to *Citizens* for 100. l. a man, and to Countrey people for 50. l. a man. The like may be said of the *Company of East-countrey Merchants, Muscovia Merchants, Turkie Merchants*, and other *Companies of Merchants*, who have for a long time practised this way of *trade-selling, and Monopolizing*, to the great grievance of the people, and detriment to FREE TRADE, both at home and abroad.

Which Petition was presented to most *Members of both Houses*. and dispersed into the several *Counties of England*, that this honorable *Court* may no longer delay the discharge of their trust, but speedily improve their power to rescue FREE TRADE from such *Liberty-destroyers and Trade-ingrossers*, and that the *people* may the better know for what *end and purpose* they have adventured their *lives and estates* in these present waives.

Yet the said Petition is not so much as publickly read in either House of Parliament, far lesse debated or answered, though the *Common-wealth* be so much concerned in it, as in nothing more, if the *people* knew their *right and freedome*, which this present Parliament hath confirmed, by the confirmation of

Magna Charta, and by the executing of justice on the Earle of *Strafford* for his exercising *arbitrary government against the freedome of England*; therefore the *Remonstrant* doth conceive, that hee is bound in duty to follow the said petition with this *Remonstrance*, which he was emboldned to present for these two ensuing reasons, and to answer some *objections*, referring the conclusion to a serious resolution.

Reas. 1. The first reason is drawn from the second Table of Gods law, which commands us to love our neighbour as our selves: This BIRTH-RIGHT OF FREE TRADE being as well our neighbours right as our own, therefore we petitioned as well for our neighbours, as for our selves.

Reas. 2. The second reason is drawn from the intent of the *Protestation*, which we solemnly took in the presence of Almighty God, To maintain the right and priviledge of the people with our lives and estates; this *Free trade* being all mens right and priviledge as well as our own, upon that ground we were moved to petition as well for their right of *Free Trade*, as for our own.

Obj. 1. But these Companies have been of long standing.

Ans. So have the Prelats, and so much the more wrong done to the Common-wealth, and therefore so much the greater need to be put down. For although robbing and taking of purses upon the high way, be of ancient standing, yet it doth not thereupon follow that such a practice is ever the lawfuller.

Ob. 2. But *Magna Charta* doth continue Bishops. (But I say, *Magna Charta* doth not establish Bishops, but onely the liberties and rights of the Church of *England*: and what those are, the Scripture doth best tell us. And although Bishops be taken away, yet the liberties of the Church established by *Magna Charta*, to this very day remain.) And admits transportation of wooll.

Ans. It is one thing to pull down Bishops, and make an Act against transporting of wool, being the desire and for the good of all; but it is another thing to take away the peoples Birth-right, FREE TRADE, without their consent, and to their prejudice, yea and against many petitions of many thousands in many Parliaments preferred for the rescuing of that right, and reparations for the countries wrongs.

Obj. 3. But *Free trade* will be destructive to the Common-wealth.

Ans. It will bee no more destructive to *Eastland*, *Muscovia*, *Turkie*, the *Low-Countries*, and other places, then it is for *France*, *Spain*, *Ireland*, *Portugul*, and *Scotland*, which is none at all.

Obj. 4. But *Cloath* is of another and better nature then Wine, &c. which are forraigne commodities.

Ans. The greater is the wrong, it being the grand in-land commodity, so that all other Patents and Monopolies may bee better renewed, then this continued.

Obj. 5. But *Clothiers*, and the like men, have not knowledge to manage this *Free Trade*.

Ans. If it were so (as it is not) yet the same is occasioned by these *theeves and robbers*, that cunningly and secretly by a faire but unjust and deceitfull pretence, *steale* the Common-wealths right, so as they are deprived of that opportunity to educate their children and servants, which may enable them to manage that priviledge of *Free Trade*.

Obj. 6. But they are against government, and would walk disorderly.

Ans. No, we would have both government and order in a solid and just way, but we are against hellish oaths, unlawful fines, sinfull orders, false imprisonment, law and right-sellers, all which are practised by these *Trade-ingrossers*, as will appeare by good testimony.

Obj. 7. But no man hath followed the petition.

Ans. Is it not the duty of every Trustee in the House of Commons to prosecute the *Common-wealths right*, and peoples priviledge? But if that be the hindrance, it is the humble desire of the *Remonstrant*, that Mr. *Rigby*, and Mr. *Martin* may be appointed to draw up a full *Ordinance* without delay, that hee or they, whosoever they be, under what pretence or fraud soever, may bee *accursed that removes his neighbours land-mark (his Birth-right, or Free trade)* and that the Commons house may approve themselves faithfull, and worthy the Common-wealths trust, and according to the solemne protestation, to bring to exemplary and condigne punishment, those who have been theeves and robbers in this kind; and according to an order made this present Parliament, it is earnestly desired, that the House may be purged of all such as are Patentees, Monopolizers, Trade-ingrossers, Sellers of peoples right, and destroyers of the *Free Trade*.

And also out of all other places of publick trust under the Parliament, whether in the *Custome-house, Commission of Excise, Committees in City or Countrey, Soldiery, or other government, as Sheriffs, Treasurers, Mayors, Aldermen*, and the like, who are not worthy to be continued in any *Common-wealths trust*; & so much the more, by how much the longer they have practised such deceitfull robbery, and to let all such as have been wronged by these kind of men, have freedom with respect and countenance, to prosecute against these Caterpillers, for due reparations, according to the wrongs done by them and their Predecessors.

And if the *Parliament* would have the free people to fight for them, as they have willingly done, by venturing their lives and estates freely, to maintain their power and priviledge *against the common enemy*; then let that power bee improved and laid out again *for the right and priviledge of the said people*, to rescue and recover their *Birth-right (Free Trade)* out of the hands of those *greedy and subtille spoylers, yea and grinders of the faces of the poore*.

If any further objection be made against *Free trade*; then it is earnestly desired that the *House of Commons* would answer it themselves, as parties in behalfe of the *free people*, who have called them to *that trust for that end*; or otherwise let the mind & sense of the *common people in every County and Corporation* (all *England* over) be produced, and let it go upon that, in which way the *Remonstrant* is perswaded, that a hundred to one will bee for *Free Trade*.

So hoping this high and *Honorable Court* will have due respect to the premises, in all *dutifull acknowledgement*; the *Remonstrant* shall desire to prove himselfe the *Common-wealths servant*,

March 20. 1645.

William Sykes.

FINIS;

—o—

OLD "STRIKES."—Hull.—

GUILD-HALL,

Kingston upon Hull,

1st of MARCH, 1798.

WHEREAS for some Days past, there has been tumultuous Assemblies of Seamen belonging to the different Ships fitting out for the *Greenland Seas* at this Port, and by their threats have deterred the well-disposed from doing their duty,

Notice is hereby given,

That if they do not instantly disperse, and repair to their respective Stations, proper steps will be taken to preserve the Peace, and punish the Offenders.

J. Sykes,

MAYOR.

Printed by W. Rawson, Printer of the *Hull Advertiser*.

—o—

HULL,

1st March, 1798.

AT a Meeting of the Owners of the
GREENLAND
SHIPS,

held THIS DAY, it was unanimously resolved, THAT if the *Boat-steerers* and *Line-Managers* do not immediately repair to their respective Ships, and fulfil their Engagements with Government and their Owners, their Bonds will be put in force, and their Protections will no longer secure them from the Impress.

Printed by W. Rawson, Printer of the *Hull Advertiser*.

—

C. DACK, Peterboro'.

Winestead Church.

WE reproduce, as a valuable contribution to local archaeology, the following speech of Sir Albert K. Rollit, LL.D., M.P., delivered at the opening of the Bazaar in aid of the Fund for the Restoration of Winestead Church.

In opening the proceedings

Mr. J. T. HILDYARD said that at the earnest request of very many friends, and of none more so than himself, his friend Sir Albert Rollit had very kindly consented to open that bazaar and to say a few words. He thought he might dare to predict



The Church of St. Germaine, Winestead. (Present condition, 1888.)

that not only would the eloquent words of their friend touch their hearts, but what was far more difficult, would loosen their purses, so that those who had laboured at that work, as they could see by looking around, so industriously and with all their hearts, would not only be rewarded for their labours, but that the restoration of the church of Winestead, of what he might call dear old Winestead, might be a success far beyond their most sanguine hopes. (Applause.) He then introduced Sir Albert Rollit.

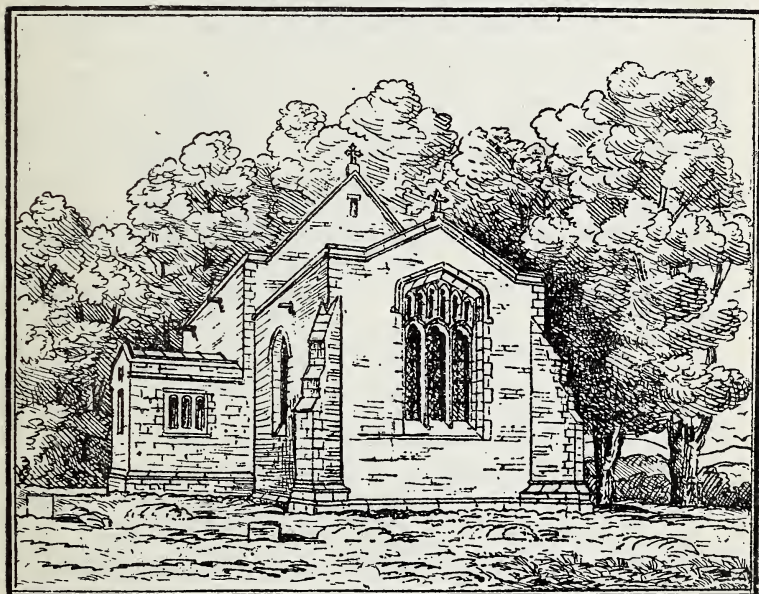
SIR ALBERT ROLLIT said that he appreciated very much having been asked, in so complimentary and kindly a manner,

by Mr. Hildyard to open the bazaar, and, having regard to his own family's association with Winestead, it was a great pleasure to him to undertake that duty. Naturally his first expression on such an occasion was one of regret that the rector, the Rev. Mr. Mellish, who had taken so devoted an interest in the object they had in view, was absent owing to indisposition; but he was glad to hear that his health was improving, and he hoped that improvement would be increased by the news which his family would be able to take him that the bazaar was a great success, and conducive to the object which he, and all of them, had in view. (Applause.) It was not necessary to endeavour to add to the enthusiasm and interest of those who were present; that interest was evidenced by the admirable collection of stalls and the articles upon them. It was, indeed, a beautiful and tasteful scene which surrounded them, but the drama would not be complete until the transformation scene, in which he hoped the goods now before them would be transformed into the precious metals. (Laughter.) The fair alchemists who presided at the stalls were quite capable of effecting this change without any help from him, but he would remind them of an incantation of the alchemists of old, who under similar circumstances, cried 'silvertudine-gold-if-you-can-di-bus'—a charm which he hoped might not be without effect on the present occasion. (Laughter.) But, great as was their enthusiasm, it was necessary to add to it on the part of others, and he should, he thought, best serve the interests of the bazaar by recounting some few reasons why they might fairly hope that the people of Hull would lend them their help to achieve the object they had in view. And the help they required was that of practical sympathy—not the help of such philanthropists as the one who boasted that what he gave to the poor was "nothing to nobody"—(laughter)—or such help as that of those who gave nothing to charity one year and doubled it the next—(laughter)—not such help as the letter-writer who expressed every sympathy with a benevolent cause, and then concluded the page with the words: "I beg to subscribe"—and on the next leaf: "myself your obedient servant." (Laughter.) What they needed was gold and silver; the "oil and twopence;" and, though they trusted in Providence, they did not trust so far as to think Providence would do the work for them. His first claim for help, then, was based upon the religious character of their object. He should of course say no single word politically, but they might depend upon it that, in perhaps even the near future, their Church would be judged by the work which it was doing and had done for God and for the people, and, without this, no antiquity, no authority, no prestige, and no Establishment would save it. For the object of a State Church—though not to make the Church political—was to make the State religious,

and unless it subserved this end it would be judged—and fall. And the moment was one in which he might warn them that they had to deal much with irreligion in various forms. In some irreligion was designed and thoughtful; in more it was the result of carelessness; and in many even of affectation. Although it might be true that, in one sense, there were as many religions as there were thoughtful minds, this was a broad way which often ended in irreligion—in irreligious nihilism. And, at the present moment, a more dangerous attack than most had, he thought, been made upon revealed religion. In “Robert Elsmere” there was a book marked by very great ability, by the charms of language and of literary style, and by great insight into human character; yet this book, from its very attractions, was, he thought, an insidious attack upon their faith, in that it sought to strengthen religion by the destruction of its chief evidences. He did not for a moment say that, for this reason, they were not to read it; for he had no sympathy with thoughtless faith; but it must be read carefully if at all, and it seemed to him to mark an epoch in the irreligious tendencies of modern life—to which one of the best answers and antidotes was the completion of such a work as that in which they were engaged. (Applause.) And, perhaps, the chief local ground upon which help might be claimed, was that Winestead Church was at once a religious and historical memorial. Her churches were the glory of Holderness. Patrington, that splendid specimen of the Decorated style, had, by the efforts of many of them, been restored to its former self, and its spire, which had been for ages one of the landmarks of mariners making for Hull—one of the signs of haven, and home, and rest—would endure again for centuries to come. (Applause.) Now came the turn of the more lowly Winestead. And here there was indeed need of new work. They could hardly fail at times to think with pride of the great architects and masons of the past, who had spread such splendid monuments of work and sacrifice throughout the land; yet, just as they saw the Monument in London—even the work of a Wren—gradually falling into pieces, so the more ancient edifices must even more require renovation. At Winestead the south aisle had wholly gone, and the arches were embedded in the present external wall. And everywhere decay was obtrusively evident. What they proposed was a really conservative restoration, the literal reproduction of all that was good in the ancient edifice, and the introduction of nothing which was not consistent with the former fabric—no “19th Century Gothic” which was not in accordance with the best architectural skill and taste. They had the guarantee of this in the architect, Mr. Temple Moore, and affairs were so hopeful that of the total cost of about £1,800 the committee had already secured more than £1,000. But there were other and

even stronger local claims. Winestead Church was the mother-church of the Marvels. The parish register recorded the induction of the father as rector, and the baptism of the son—Hull's greatest son—(applause)—and the font in which he was baptised, and which had served as a horse-trough, had been recovered and would be restored to its original position and purpose in the church. The church was thus the monument of Marvel, the poet; of Marvel, the political satirist who influenced the morals of an immoral age; and of Marvel, the statesman, who was incorruptible in corrupt and venal times. He remembered that, in preaching the Jubilee sermon before the House of Commons, the learned and eloquent Bishop of Ripon had illustrated English statesmanship by two Hull names—Marvel and Wilberforce—the names of men who were great in statesmanship because they placed before themselves the noble aim of the greatest good of their country, and the welfare of the poorest and humblest of their fellow-men. (Applause.) These were the remembrances of Marvel which they could not too often recall, but he was reminded, as a member of Parliament, that there were incidents in the times of Marvel which were unfortunately beyond recall—for instance the early hours' of which Marvel lamented that the sittings of the House of Commons were so protracted that they sometimes rose so late as six in the afternoon,—(laughter)—and some of them, Marvel among them, were paid for this—(laughter). Again, the history of church was the history of the Hildyards—a family who were helping them that day, and one which well illustrated the continuity of English history. For they had been associated with the church since at least the reign of Henry V.—for some four centuries and a-half, and even earlier, through the Hiltons, with whom they intermarried and who went back nearly to the Conquest. There was a brass effigy in the church of the hero of one of the most attractive stories of English history—of that Hildyard, who, as Robin of Riddlesdale, fought well in the Wars of the Roses, and even sheltered his sovereign, Queen Margaret; another recumbent statue, that of Christopher Hildyard, was one of the most perfect and beautiful examples of renaissance art; and there were also memorials of other members of a family, some of whom distinguished themselves in the Civil War fighting for their King; some of whom lived in Hull in the Lowgate Palace of the De la Poles; others of whom married daughters of the Mayors of Hull; and one of whom stepped forth from the English army at the challenge of a Scotch giant, and like one of the Horatii or Curiatii put the fortunes of two armies to the touch of single combat, and, like a David, slew his man and returned a victor and a knight banneret to the English ranks. (Applause.) Others of the same distinguished family had been antiquarians and authors,

and these things had been one of the inducements to himself and others to help to make their church a worthy memorial of such long, lusty, and learned lineage. (Applause.) Might he not add just one word to remind them that he and others had a similar claim upon them, and as great an inducement, in the fact that those whose memories were dear to them had also been associated with Winestead Church; that there were lying there some who represented the modern, as others the ancient, spirit of English progress, some in whom they took pride for their laborious ascent, as others were rightly proud of their long descent, of the ancestors who had gone before them? (Applause.) Lastly, there was a claim for help which was at



The Church of St. Germaine, Winestead. (Proposed Restoration.)

once local and general. There was no more remarkable scene in history than that one in the market place at Rome, when Pope Gregory asked who were those fair-haired captives that had been carried into slavery? To the reply, "They are English," he returned: "*Non Angeli, sed Angli*,"—"Not English, but Angels;") and when he was told they were from Deira—"Not," said he "from Deira, but *de ira*—saved from the wrath of God to the salvation that is to come." Hence sprang the mission of St. Augustine, and so the evangelisation of England, and through England of the world. And it was probably from our own Holderness that such captives had been

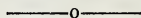
taken. Surely such a history merited some return; surely it called for some memorials in the very cradle of English Christianity! (Applause.) One such they now sought to restore in Winestead Church. And for this they asked their aid, they begged even the smallest aid, from all. The Christian Legend told of the reward of such humble help. An Emperor built his church—the great memorial of his life. The inscription of his name was to tell this to all time. But all in vain. Amid the blast of trumpets and the march of men, one name blazed forth in letters of golden light—Euphrasia. The whole city had to be searched to drag to light the poor widow whose name had thus supplanted that of Justinian, and her contribution to St. Sophia was found to be only this—that she had cast one straw before the oxen which had dragged the marble to the temple. So here, and in all such works, the humblest offering was acceptable to God, and, though many had done much, and while he himself had been asked to put the final and the smallest touch to others' labour, they begged the many to open their hearts, and to take their part with them in the great and good work of restoring a memorial and memorable church. (Loud Applause.)

The Bazaar realized its object, and secured the Restoration of the Church.

The Restoration Committee consists of the following gentlemen :

WALTER S. BAILEY, Esq., D.L. J.P.
 J. B. T. HILDYARD, Esq., J.P.
 REV. H. MAISTER, M.A.
 WALTER MARSHALL, Esq.,
 REV. W. J. MELLISH, M.A.
 SIR ALBERT K. ROLLIT, LL.D. M.P.
 REV. C. J. WALL, M.A.
 CAPTAIN T. C. DOUGLAS WHITMORE.

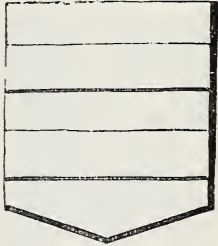
[Reprinted by permission from "*The Hull Christmas Annual*, 1888."]
 Hull, Tutin.



WINESTEAD, near Hull, was held ten generations by the Hiltons, until by failure in the male line it passed by a coheirress to the Hildyards, temp. Hy. V. The arms of the Hildyards are azure, three mullets, or. The crest was originally a reindeer proper on a wreath, but now it is, On a wreath, a cock, sable, beaked, legged and wattled, gu., which is said to have been granted for bravery at Cockbridge, or Towton. A long and interesting account of the family is given by Poulson, (*Holderness*, Vol. II.) The Hiltons bore two bars azure, Argent. These will be found on the magnificent monument and windows. Near Sir Christopher Hildyard's altar tomb is a mutilated stone effigy of an



Winestead Church, 1820.



Hilton.



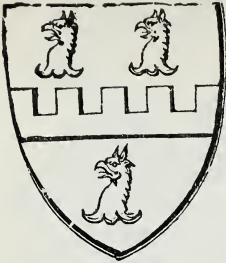
Sir John Hilton.



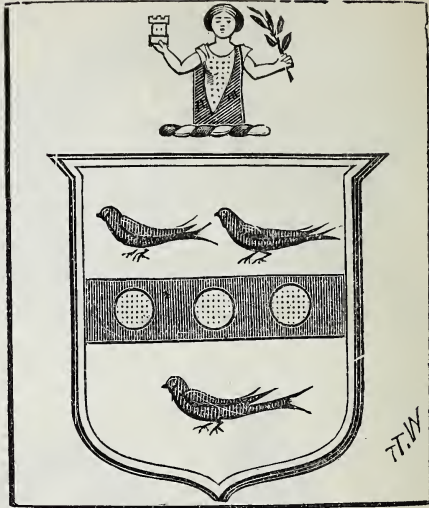
Hildyard.



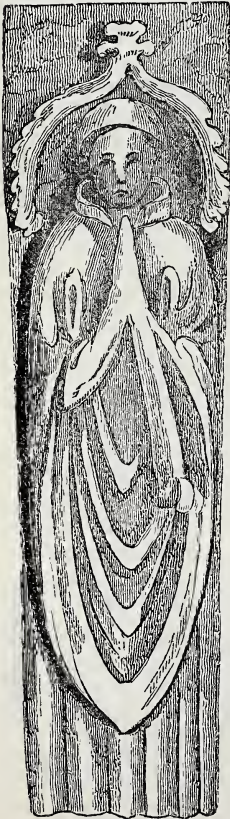
Hildyard.



Maister.



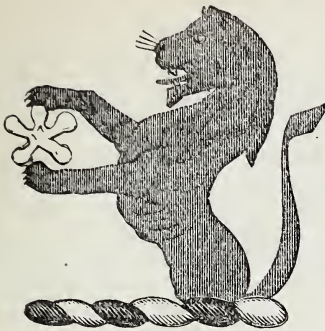
Bailey.



Effigy, at Winestead.



A. Marvel, M.P.



Rollit Crest.

ecclesiastic, both his hands clasped in prayer, and a crockelled canopy over his head.

The great Andrew Marvel was born here; his father being Rector, but removed in 1624 to become Reader at Trinity Church, Hull.

As will be seen by the names of the Committee, the old families are still to the fore.

Nunburnholme Cross.

I send you the following account of a very curious and most ancient cross, which I have had recently set up in the Church yard here.

The history of it, as far as I am concerned, is this—

It consists of two portions, and I think there may have been a third, now embedded somewhere in one of the walls of the Church.

I could not but be aware of its previous existence from the first day I came here, for one portion of it was built side-ways into the then antique-modern tumble-down Porch, and the second was found in restoring the walls of the Church when I had it restored by Mr. Gilbert Scott (his father's son,) and thoroughly well done, with new roof, solid oak pews to the nave, choir, stalls, pulpit, reading desk, communion table, etc.

Mr. Charles H. Wilson, of Warter Priory, kindly had it set up for me, on a good basement stone, by his masons, then working at the Priory, and the son of one of them being very clever at drawing made me the copies which I enclose herewith.

I send the letters of three clergymen, all of them being learned in such matters.

F. O. MORRIS.

CAMBRIDGE,

September 3rd, 1887.

Dear Sir,

I looked at the sketches before reading your attribution of the subjects. We agree as to Aaron and the Virgin Mary. It occurred to me that No. 2 with the fully developed pair of horns might mean Moses, but the Virgin's hair is almost as much like a pair of horns; and (remembering a remarkable font near Mr. Mant's) that the seated figure might mean Herod drawing his sword for the slaughter of the young child. If the

numbers 1, 2, 3, and 4, correspond to successive faces, you would then have the usual arrangement, Christian subjects on two opposite faces, and other subjects on the other pair of faces.

I do not know what the traditional belief of Coifi's appearance in sacerdotal vestments may have been in your neighbourhood; possibly No. 4, represents the pagan and priest, and No. 2, may have some characteristic feature which the draughtsman has missed, with a pagan reference: in that case 3 would be the Virgin and Christ, and one might be Edwin. One naturally looks for some local reference. I should suspect the thing in the arch above the head of the un-characteristic figure in No. 2, of being a dragon lying on its back; if that is so the pagan reference on No. 2 and 4, would be rather strong, perhaps not strong enough to upset Aaron.

If the scrolls and trumpets (?) in the spandrils are correctly shewn, the work looks late and the bosses on the pillars and arch and ties in No. 2 look like the period of Anselm's work at Canterbury: I have however found bosses in earlier work than that, and I think that Anglian sculptors used them sometimes.

The scrolls in the head of 3, with the birds, are probably not correct; they should be more continuous, wrapping round the wings and passing on unbroken. This particular piece of work would probably help to the date as well as any other part.

Mr. Collins referred some questions on his K. Burton cross to me some time ago. I have written a good many papers on the subject of these long stones, and I have no doubt that some at least were originally preaching crosses. But yours looks to me decidedly later than that.

Canon Raine has a good many fragments in the Hospitium.

It is very interesting to learn that there is such a stone on your side of York. When Goodmanham Church is restored, I quite expect they will find very interesting Anglian remains. When I drove a year or two ago to Goodmanham and on to Pocklington, we passed a church with its roof off, Skelton—I think, where they had found remarkably massive early corbels, built into the walls. But I know of no sculptured stones in your sector of the circle round York. The Wharfe abounds in them.

I do not understand whether the drawings you sent are of one only of the pieces you have. Next time I come to York, I must try to get over. The upper parts of No. 1, 2, 4, are unlike all of the large number of stones I know.

Yours truly,
G. F. BROWNE.

The Rev. R. Collins, Kirkburton, concurs in Mr. Browne's statements.

WREAY VICARAGE, CARLISLE,
September 25th, 1888.

I send you my interpretation of the carvings as I gather their meaning from the drawings you have sent me. I take the subjects in the order you give.

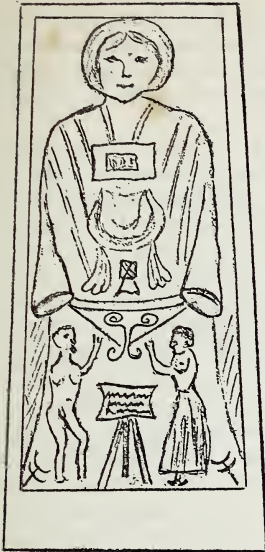
No. I.—The seated figure represents S. James the Great to whom the Church is dedicated. After his murder by King Herod Agrippa, his body was miraculously conveyed to Spain, and enshrined at Compostella, which from that circumstance became a great resort of pilgrims. He is generally depicted in pilgrim's weeds, flapped hat, wallet, bourdon or staff, and scallop shells, and as a young man, with thin beard and a family likeness to our Lord. Here we find him as a young man, with thin beard, large flapped hat, his short pilgrim staff between his legs, and the sword of his martyrdom in his left hand. The tight-fitting trousers, cocked hat, and sturdy stick remind one of a picture of a pilgrim in Erasmus's "*Moræ Encomium*."

The sides of the compartment are formed by pilgrims' staffs and shells, and at the top we have a combination of shells and staffs foreshortened so as to fit the space.

No. II.—In accordance with the subjects on Nos. VI. & VII., I take this to be a representation of S. Margaret of Antioch. Why she should be here, I know not, possibly because her festival (July 20th) fell within a week of S. James' Day. She was a very popular saint, and very many Churches are dedicated to her. Long Marten in Westmorland is to her and S. James' the Less; and both saints are indicated in the carvings on the Tympana of two Norman doors there. The interpretation of these stones I laid before the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian Society in January, 1881. A portion of the legend of S. Margaret will be found under VI. & VII. The horse-shoe nimbus is found on Scottish stones and has recently been discovered on a Hog-back stone in Lowther Church-yard, Westmorland. Over the arch which surmounts the figure, in a horse-shoe shaped compartment, we have, I think, a representation of the hydra or water snake emerging from the jaws of the crocodile. Ancient Bestiaries say that in the Nile there is deadly feud between these two. The hydra rolls itself in the mud, and enters the sleeping crocodile's jaws, who unconsciously swallows it. Then the hydra bursts the crocodile asunder and comes forth alive. This is a parallel story to S. Margaret's escape from the Dragon. Both may be regarded as parables of our Saviour's bursting the bonds of Hades at His resurrection.

No. III.—The Virgin and Child. The Virgin's Head is surmounted by a nimbus similar to that in No. II. Over the arch are two bird-like figures. These may represent the two turtle-doves offered at our Lord's presentation in the Temple. If the





figures are compound, birds' heads and serpentine bodies, they may signify the christian character combining the wisdom of the serpent with the harmlessness of the dove. Possibly photos, or better drawings might enable one to speak more certainly on this.

No. IV.—This may be intended for Aaron; but why he should be here I cannot tell, unless it be that he was the first High Priest of the Old Covenant, as S. James was the first of the Apostles to die. Shells and bourdons are in the spandrils.

No. V.—S. James in sacred robes, not pilgrim garb. From his neck is suspended a "Rationale" or "Pectoral"—a square plate of gold or silver, jewelled and enamelled, sometimes worn by Bishops on the breast over the chasuble at Mass, till the 14th century. It is found in Bishop Gyffard's effigy at Worcester, and in that of Laurence St. Martin, Bishop of Rochester, A.D. 1274. It took the place of the Jewish High Priest's breastplate. It is still used in the Holy Eastern Church. Eusebius tells us that S. John wore the plate of gold, and Epiphanius says the same of S. James. Below the Pectorale hangs the pilgrim's wallet with pendent scallop shells. Between these last appear a curious article which I am inclined to think is a "Monstrance." On an incised 12th century slab at Marrick in Yorkshire, we have a similar object combined with Chalice, Book, and Corporas Case or square Patten. It appears again between the feet of the cowled figures in No. VIII.

The lower half of this compartment represents a scene from the 2nd and 3rd Lections for S. James's Day in the York Breviary. There we are told that Hermogenes, a Magian, sent his disciple Philetus to dispute with S. James the truth of the true Sonship of our Lord. The apostle converted Philetus to the Faith; and Hermogenes in consequence bound him, and said to him "Let us see if thy James can loose thee from these bonds." News of this reaching S. James, he immediately sent his "sudarium" by means of which Philetus's bonds fell from him, and he was released. The dexter naked figure represents Philetus, the sinister clothed one, S. James, between them is a desk on which a copy of the gospels is displayed, and over the figures appear the bonds of Philetus curling away in the air. The two insect looking figures in the lower corners may be intended for the demons whom Hermogenes afterwards sent against James and Philetus; and who were bound by an angel and tortured.

No. VI.—Here again we have S. James, as a pilgrim, sitting in a chair, holding the book of the gospels in his hand. In front appears his staff, longer than in the other instances, and his wallet partially appears on the margin of the compartment.

The figure below is intended to represent S. Margaret of Antioch bursting out from the Demon who had devoured her. See No. II. The story is continued in the next panel.

No. VII.—The lower portion gives us another phase of the Margaret legend. We see her sitting in prison (whither she had been committed by the tyrant Olybrius); and the devil is appearing to her as a dragon, but cannot frighten her. She overcame him by the power of the cross. One version of the story makes him swallow her, and she bursts forth from his body, as pictured on No. VI. After sundry tortures S. Margaret was decapitated and her soul escaped from her body in the form of a dove. This accounts for the bird in the upper portion of this panel.

No. VIII.—Two cowled naked figures sitting opposite each other on stools, and each holding an inverted pastoral staff in his hand. Above are three short staffs. Between the feet of the figures stands, what I have supposed in No. V., to be a "Monstrance."

Here we have, I think, an allusion to local history. I take the figures to be intended for S. Chad and S. Bosa, both natives of the district, who held in turns the see of York in the absence of the turbulent Wilfrid. Each in turn on Wilfrid's return from exile, was stripped of the Bishopric, and this is indicated by their being represented naked with reversed staffs. Chad became ultimately Bishop of Lichfield, and Bosa resumed York. These changes may be indicated by the Crosiers which seem to be floating in the air.

I trust, my dear sir, you may find this or some portion of it a satisfactory explanation of the venerable relic.

THOMAS LEES.

November 29th, 1888.

The last of the series which the mason represents as two naked cowled Monks, Mr. Hall renders in such a way as to make it look like the temptation of Adam. This is a common subject on such crosses. I take the work to be 12th century, and of the time when the Church was appropriated to Wartre. Possibly the original Church was dedicated to St. Margaret; and St. James was added as being the Patron of the Monastery.

THOMAS LEES.

Canute's York Coins.

A Catalogue by Richard Gough, Esq., (4to., 23 pages, London, 1777, with folding plate,) gives the following Yorkshire particulars. He says, "Mr. White has six or seven coins of Canute; of which five varieties on both sides are ranged at the bottom of the annexed plate. He has communicated to me the mint-masters and places on others which have passed through his hands. Mr. Bartlett* has two. The Duke of Devonshire,

*A celebrated numismatist of Bradford, Yorks.—J.H.T.

thirty-eight. Dr. Hunter, twenty-eight. The British Museum has fifteen." "A Danish medallist has observed that no coins of Canute are to be met with of any other than English mints, notwithstanding he reigned two years longer in his own country than over England, which he governed nineteen years. He sometimes used Rex Anglorum, to court the good-will of his new subjects, and he also engaged more mint-masters and places than any other King, probably with the same object."

Mr. Gough gives engravings of about fifty coins, which include the following York specimens.

- | | | | |
|-----|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| 9. | 10. | ✠ CRINVLƿ ON E·OF | [The letters in It- |
| 11. | ✠ WVL·NOTH ON EOFE | alics we have sub- | |
| 12. | ✠ OTHIN ON EOFERWI | stituted for Saxon | |
| 13. | ✠ GODMAN ON EORC | characters.] | |

On the title page is the engraving of a coin bearing Canute's head and sceptre: ✠ CNVT R EOFE; and at page 10 is another engraving: ✠ CETELM·OEFRWIC; annulets in centre, to form the usual cross.

In 1774 a large number of Canute's coins were discovered near Kirkwall in Orkney, amongst which were found 87 York examples: EOF. (24). *RECX

- | | | |
|-------|--|--------------|
| | (1) COLGRIM | } Dr. Hunter |
| | (2) CRVCAN | |
| | (3) CRINVLƿ | |
| | (1) EELWINE | |
| | (5) EGELWINE | |
| | (2) ELFWINE q. Elnan mo Eofr., Drake 33. | |
| REECX | (1) FERTHEIN Farthem mo Eofr., Drake 32. | |
| RECX | (1) GODMAN | |
| REX | (7) NILDVLƿ | |
| | (1) THEORSIGE | |
| | Earngrim on Eo } also given by Keder, | |
| | Outhgrim mo Eof } Drake, Spelman. | |
| | EOFE. (29). CNVT R [EOFE] † | |
| | (2) COLGRIM | |
| | (1) GODMAN | |
| RECX | (1) EGELWINE | |
| | (1) FRITHCOL | |
| REX | (8) GRVCAN Recx A | |
| | CRVCA mon Eofe., weight 16 gr. | |
| | in the possession of Francis Smith, | |
| | Esq., York, (a numismatist of re- | |
| | pute,) and of Duke of Devonshire. | |
| | (2) NILDVLƿ | |

*CNVT is given each time before REX.

† King of York is too good; it is probably a mere repetition of the place of mintage, as in the following one EORC.—J.H.T.

- RECX (7) NLDVLF
 (1) REFEN
 (1) RINVLF Dr. Hunter gives CINVLF ON
 (1) THVRIN [EOFE].
- RECX ✠ (3) THVRGRIM
 REECX ✠ (1) WVΛ·NOTH
- EOFER (25) RECX (4) BEORN Sunolf mo Eofr., Drake 31.
 (2) GODMAN (one has RECX A)
 Keder, 149.
 RECX (5) CRVCAN ,, 186.
 (2) OTHAN
 REX (2) OTHIN
 (4) OTHTHIN
 RECX (1) REFEN Roefen, Drake 34.
 (3) VCEDE
 REX AN (2) WVΛNOTH Wulfnoth, Drake, &c.
 Bedrn on Eofr. Edinburgh.
 Cetel o Eoferw. Ketel.
 Cetel mo Eofrwie, wt. 16½ gr.
 Mr. Smith of York; Cross of
 Annulets.
 Crinan mo Eofr. Devonshire,
 Drake.
 Grimolf mo Eofr. Ketel.
 Hildulf on Eofer. Bodleian
 Hildulf mo Eofer. Wormii
 Wulstan mo Eofr. Late Mr.
 Fleming of Wakefield.

EOFERWI (8) RECX (1) OTHIN
 (7) REFEN

EORC (1) CNVT R[EOFE] GODMAN

Leodmer on Rüc, noted by Spelman, may be Linc, Winc, or Richmond. Mr. Thoresby had the coin, *Duc Leod*, p. 347. It is now in Mr. White's collection.

The Duke of Devonshire has one of Canute's coins, . . . Ripo.

Withrin mo Eofrw. Cnut Rex Angl.

Yulemer on Eofr. Cnut Rex Anglor.

Arncetel o Eo.

Wulnoth mo Eoferw. Cnut in field of Corn

} Reported in Lae-
 rentzen's Jacob.
 Mus. Regium.

Dobe Cote Gill, or Dowker Gill Cabern.

Thinking my description of this cave which appeared in the "*Kendal Mercury and Times*," of the 27th of April, 1888, might interest your readers and be an addition to the former notices of the kind, I take the liberty of forwarding it with slight alterations. Not being aware of any prior publication noticing it, I should be pleased by information on this point.

Though not possessing the greater sublimity of its larger brethren, Dove Cote Gill affords the most imposing specimen of its kind in the district.—Two or three smaller ones are within a mile of it, but of much inferior dimensions; one or two may be found in Dent.* I do not remember any within the strict boundary enclosing the Lake District. That these remarks may lead to approximate correctness of idea I give my measurements, which if taken by another would vary very little. This cavern of carboniferous limestone formation is about three miles distant, in an easterly direction, from Sedbergh Station, on the London and North Western Railway, and two miles beyond the ancient market-town of Sedbergh. Dove Cote Gill Farm is in the Sedbergh hamlet of Dowbiggin, a mile up the left hand lane which joins the Sedbergh and Kirkby Stephen highway at the bridge (Straight Bridge) over the River Rawthey, a tributary of the Lune. “Leaving the hard beaten track the traveller is amply repaid for his labours, &c.,” is the registered phraseology used in sketches of this kind. I do not apply it to the present case, yet my imperfect account must nevertheless suffice to form a judgment from. A small stream finds its way through this underground curiosity, and for a quarter of a mile below its exit, traverses most interesting scenery of well wooded gill, rocky waterfall, and dell, before amalgamating its waters with the Clough, otherwise the Garsdale stream which joins the Rawthey a little below Straight Bridge. The course of water before entering the cave for a much shorter distance, commencing at Baugh Fell Common, is an irregular rocky gully. This end of the cavern whether viewed from its interior, or from edge of precipice far exceeds in picturesqueness the lower extremity. Before entering, notice the tower-like portions of this rocky cavity, one covered with fern, moss and ivy, on the left; the foliage of overhanging trees above gully and well of entrance; and the almost perpendicular sides of cave, coated with moss and lichen, beautify the Dantesque grandeur of the massive entrance. This opening is some 32 feet in height and 12 to 15 feet in width. For 130 feet these dimensions lessen almost imperceptibly, and the floor of cavern gradually slopes. The two passages in this length will be noticed later on. Declivity of outlet is not so sudden, and two or three times longer; the bed of stream, less confined, here and there is a large detached piece of rock which have apparently fallen from the rock face round entrance, into the stream or on its banks. The usual hazel bushes, &c., are not wanting for completing this choice picture. At the foot of

*Of these one is at Hebblethwaite Hall, some (scarcely deserving the name) are on the banks of the Clough where it joins the Frostbrow Common. Beyond the mile radius of Dove Cote Gill is one of little moment at Gibbs Hall, in Dent, I believe.

an almost vertical narrow face, composed of rock, shale and earth, this outlet appears. From here for the sake of ease, and other end exhibiting the more pleasing exit, will determine the order of particularizing its internal arrangement, also for convenience my description will be in three sections. The total length of this limestone cavern is (roughly) 320 feet, and those willing to submit to the uncomfortable position it occasionally affords, will, I imagine, be gratified by its picturesqueness. What extra difficulty is caused in traversing the confined central chamber will give a relish to the superb effect of the ending.

FIRST SECTION,

Of 145 feet in length, has a gravelly base, its rocky bottom shewing to a trifling extent; now and then the rounded corners of sides abruptly protrude, their surfaces occasionally covered with incrustation, though the stalactitic pendants and pillars are wanting. Rather nearer outlet than halfway is a skylight (or series of lights when a cavity at the ground above is clear of debris) on left hand side, 15 feet to outside. The sloping bottom of this opening permits creeping to the open air (being oblique, the distance is 35 feet). (When facing the two apertures, above cavity is the left-hand one as viewed from the outside. In clearing this cavity, which goes about a dozen feet into the rock, a quantity of bones were found deposited in the damp soil of its floor, and intermixed with loose fragments of rock. Chiefly being those of domestic animals and game, it pointed to the surmise that at some period it had been the habitat of one of the smaller carnivora.) About 112 feet from entrance is a gently slanting rock on left hand side. From this point of vantage, rays of light can be seen coming into the cave, through opening of roof on each side of this position, and also from entrance. The direction of this, 145 feet is almost straight, making allowance for a little meandering, and only occasionally the slightest stooping is necessary.

SECOND SECTION,

This is the least tempting portion to venture through, and from its confined nature, and difficulties to be surmounted, most people decline continuing their explorations and return the same way as they came. From right hand light which terminates last section, the present one takes a direct line to to the left, at a little less than a right angle to first section. The commencing 27 feet is an extremely limited rocky gallery, with smooth sides, &c., not sufficiently high to stand upright in, its slanting sides make the water-way narrow, and oblige the use of shoulders and arms to prevent getting the feet wet, as well as aiding in locomotion. Towards its termination, or rather at ending of the 27 feet, is a large piece of rock across lower part of cavity, the water at its foot is slightly wider and

of increased depth. It varies from a foot to 4 feet 6 inches or so. After not a little stretching to get over the rock, you enter a 12 feet gravelly passage, in which things do not much improve, the feet being released is compensated by less room for body. This passage terminates in a sanded up crevice, similar to others in cave. On right hand side a yard or two from the end the last section begins.

THIRD SECTION,

After a search at a right angle to above, the unenticing escape from its enchantment presents itself. In availing of this escape the explorer finds it necessary to all but creep the first yard or two, as the roof is low and gravel accumulated. This section is about 130 feet long and 19 feet from creeping place, the cavern separates into two passages. The left hand and larger one at midway has a sudden step in its floor with pool at base, making it not so suitable for exit as the smaller passage, the end of which rises possibly as much as the step, but dispenses with pool and is more gradual in its ascent. At the conclusion of junction of these 30 feet long passages commences the admirable effect mentioned in the earlier portion of this article. Some 35 feet to 40 feet farther on the right hand is the outlet for finishing this journey. Its use was formerly very incommodious, as the greater portion of the opening in the 12 feet thickness of rock was barely sufficient to allow a person to squeeze through.

Permission to see the cave can be obtained from Mr. S. Udale at the farm-house. By his instructions the exit has been greatly facilitated, and to get outside a little stooping is all that is necessary. Mr. G. Nelson, stonemason, Sedbergh, took the contract for making this improvement. After working with his men for some time, blasting the rock proved rather tedious so he threw the job up, but his son James with the able aid of his uncle James exhibited the proverbial Yorkshire pluck and energy by carrying out Mr. Udale's instructions to a successful issue. The cavern makes a most peculiar turn in its last two sections as found by comparing inside by outside measurements. From skylight dividing first and second sections to renovated exit, the inside is some 140 feet long, while the outside is only 33 feet. The general contour is in a south-westerly direction. This interesting curiosity is in a district celebrated for the romantic beauty of its natural features. The present one would quite hold its own by the side of Stock Gyll Force or Dungeon Gill.

Another type of refreshing scenery in this locality is Cantley Scarr and Waterfall, which are within easy distance of Sedbergh.

T. HEWETSON, WEASDALE, RAVENSTONEDALE.

SOME ACCOUNT OF THE
PARISH CHURCH OF ST. MARY'S, HONLEY;

BY MRS. MARY A. JAGGER.

“The decent Church, that topt the neighbouring hill.”—*Goldsmith*.

Antiquarians have been accused of making something out of nothing, and sauce to it. Perhaps what often passes for truth may only be conjectures; but the suppositions of a thinking and penetrating mind may in time become undoubted truths. Even if wonderful traditions are now accepted with reserve, they are helpful in forming our opinions; and though we live not in the dark ages, when people “held each strange tale devoutly true,” yet traditions and superstitions are like the dragon—hard to kill, and when supposed to be killed still crawls on. As far as possible I shall endeavour not to stumble upon many errors; nor quote from mythical authorities. Even with these precautions, mistakes may occur; and acute people, who are now more rank than those whose ancient faith knew no guile, may pounce down upon me.

The Jews kept the registers of their genealogies,—the pedigree of the house of their fathers; and if every family had done the same, what a halo of romance would rest over those old chronicles! what a grand biography of the past and gone! Did not the Jews write down each detail relating to their temples, and forms of worship? Almost every girl and boy in my village could tell me something about the building of Solomon's Temple, with its vast army of labourers—hewers of stone and wood, skilful artificers in precious stones, gold and brass. Are not the cedar and fir trees of Lebanon used in its construction as familiar to them by description, as the trees of their own hill-sides? Have they not read of that great and solemn feast—the Dedication of the Temple to God's worship and glory? Could they give me an outline of the history of their own Temple,—the village Church—under whose shadow they first drew breath? I trow not, for we are apt to look upon things that daily life has made familiar to us with indifference. It is only when like the aged prophet we say—

“But as for me

I would that I were gathered to my rest,”

that we, too, think of the past, that now out of reach misty behind. How many a weary Pilgrim repeats the request of the aged Jacob—“Bury me with my fathers!”

The history of a Church is the history of a place; for the associations that cling around an ancient edifice, are closely interwoven with the lives of the people around it. Those who worship one Master, though they cannot consent to do so in company, must agree with me on this point.

We will take a retrospect of those old memories that entwine themselves around our own Church.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH has not that mellow tint upon its walls that old age alone can bestow. No hanging ivy, or many coloured lichens creep around the tower. No storied windows of dead and gone heroes cast their opal lights upon the aisles below; nor are banners and gauntlets, once trophies and challenges of chivalrous combat, suspended from its walls. A stranger, on entering the sacred edifice, would at once know that the present Church is a comparatively modern building, whose architecture is of a plain but pure style. What history then can this modern erection possess?

Is there not a "tale in everything?"

This is the third edifice built upon the old foundation, that has looked down upon the changes of the village.

In Domesday-book (Bawdwen's Translation) we read—"In Haneleia and Meltham (Honley and Meltham) Cola and Suuen held four Carucates of land to be taxed, where three ploughs might be employed. Ilbert now has it, but it is waste. T.R.E., value forty shillings. Wood-pastures two miles long, and a mile and a half broad."

Suuen was a Thane; a term signifying one of the Saxon nobility. He appears to have been deprived of his lands at Honley by the Norman invaders. The Ilbert named was the great and powerful Ilbert-de-Laci, unto whom Suuen's lands were given.

As the village had not a tribe like unto Zebulun who "handle the pen of the writer" my information of Honley about this time is very scanty. Unless I quote from self, the reader must take a leap to the time of Edward III. We then read of a Richard Waley, the Lord of Honley. He joined in the rebellion against Edward III, and followed the most powerful nobleman of that period,—The Earl of Lancaster. The latter was beheaded in his own Castle at Pontefract; but Richard Waley, Lord of Honley was pardoned. His life, however, was only spared on condition that he became a faithful and obedient subject. Richard Waley had all his lands confiscated, and was fined 2,000 marks.

If Honley came under the critical survey made by William the Conqueror, it must have been of some importance; and no doubt a religious edifice of some kind stood in the village. The highways leading into the place, still designated as "gates," all point to the Church as the common centre to which they led; also the field-paths leading from some isolated house, fold, or hamlet, now merged into public roads,—"rights of way" for ever to the inhabitants. Honley Feast whose origin was the festival of the dedication of the Church, is still faithfully

honoured by the inhabitants. During the time of the Commonwealth it was not discontinued; though so many wakes and feasts were then prohibited.

The origin of the earliest Chapel dedicated to St. Mary, is however lost in the mist of antiquity. It can be proved that it existed before the Reformation, and was then an Oratory, or a place for private devotion. The first document relating to this structure is a Latin Faculty, granted by Archbishop Savage, Primate of England. The following is a translation of this quaint faculty, originally written in Dog-Latin.

“FACULTY FOR THE CELEBRATION OF MASS IN THE CHAPEL OF HONLEY, 18TH YEAR OF HENRY VII, A.D. 1503.

“Thomas, by Divine permission Archbishop of York, Primate of England, Legate of the Apostolic See, to the beloved children in Christ the natives of the Villages or Hamlets of Houndsley, Meltham and Crossland, (Honley, Meltham and Crossland) in the parish of Almondbury, in the Diocese of York, to the inhabitants greeting, in our Saviour's embrace. Since we have had lately information from true source, that the real Parish Church of Almondbury aforesaid is far distant from the places or hamlets aforesaid, and that there are natives or inhabitants of the Villages and Hamlets, broken down with age and held with various diseases, moreover women labouring with child, and several others of them being far distant, are by no means able to be present to celebrate Mass on Holy and other festivals of the Saints, and at the Canonical hours in the said Church, in the Parish of Almondbury. We desiring to relieve such persons, and other inhabitants of the Villages and Hamlets aforesaid from a great and heavy labour of continually visiting the aforementioned Parish Church of Almondbury, hoping to maintain, that they may more frequently offer the accustomed offerings at the Divine Services, and for the rest may be free to attend the offices. In order that in the Chapel of the BLESSED VIRGIN MARY OF HOUNDSLEY aforesaid, founded and erected of old, the Mass, the Canonical hours, and other Divine offices, may be freely and lawfully celebrated in a low voice by some proper Chaplain or proper Chaplains, the various vestments and expenses being furnished and found, ye may have power, and such man may have power, while however from thence there shall be no injury to the Parish Church of Almondbury aforesaid. To you and your children and servants for the hearing, and to the Chaplain, or Chaplains aforesaid, that the Celebration of the Mass and other offices may be carried out, Licence by the tenour of these presents we grant. May it be confirmed by commendation to our Spiritual Benediction. Given under our Seal in our Castle of

Cawood on the last day but one of March in the year of our Lord One Thousand Five Hundred and Three, and the Third Year of our translation."

This building sufficed for the spiritual needs of three townships, viz:—Honley, (which then comprised Netherthong), Meltham and Crossland. It was known in the village as "the three-nooked Chapel," and was a plain flat building with three corners. One corner pointed towards Meltham, the other in the direction of Crossland, and the remaining corner signified the claim of Honley along with the other two townships, to its worship; at least these three angles suggested that idea to the villagers.

The late Canon Hulbert in his history of Almondbury, says, "that from a MS in the British Museum, these verses were formerly written in painted glass under the Kayes' arms in this Chapel:—"

"I John Kaye, Esquire, and Justice of the Peace
The ground of this Isle doth freely release,
To joyn to this Chapel for ever and aye
That the people may have the more room to praye,
Iff wicked laws come to pull the Chapel down
Then witness I give to the poor of the town.

THE FOLLOWING IS ANOTHER COPY FROM AN OLD PARISH ACCOUNT BOOK. THE BOOK BEARS DATE 1773.

"I John Kaye, Esquire, and Justice of Peace
The ground of this Chappell I do freely release,
This I do give for ever and aye
That people may have more room to pray.
Iff wicked laws do pull this Chappell down
Then witness I give to the poor of the town."

Even after the Reformation penance was performed in this Chapel. An old person still living in the village and now close upon ninety years of age, has heard her father-in-law give an account of his flight to London, rather than submit to the ordeal of penance in the old Oratory. Then the distance to London was considered of more importance than a journey to the Antipodes would be to day. Another account is also given of a young woman who had proved frail. To escape the indignity of public penance on the Sunday, she left the village on the previous Saturday evening, and walked to York Castle, (where her father was incarcerated) with her illegitimate child strapped upon her back.

It is interesting to know that after the Reformation, the Roman Catholics of Honley retained their Chaplain, and met together for worship in a building situated behind the present row of shops, erected on the left side in Church Street going

towards the Church. Images stood upon the mantle-shelf in the room where they assembled, as well as other tokens of Roman Catholic worship. There are many people yet living, who will remember the massive old buildings that were used for the business of tallow-chandling, before the present modern erections took their place. To many will also come a memory, that the overhanging gabled fronts of those old buildings, and their general architecture, gave unmistakable proofs of having once been a noble Hall. The buildings were formerly occupied by the Nettletons, one of the family of the Thornhill Nettletons; and great benefactors to Almondbury and Honley. There was a tradition handed down in the family of the late owner of the property, that a petty *King had once occupied the house. I should say that it might have been the residence of the once Lord of Honley—Richard Waley; or perhaps further back, the simple wooden dwelling of Suen the Saxon Thane stood upon this place. At one time the Hall must have held a commanding situation, and overlooked a valley of rare beauty and sylvan repose.

The old chapel also must have looked down outside upon scenes of violence and sometimes bloodshed. Imagination can picture those perilous times. Only a mile across the valley (as the crow flies) stands Castle Hill. Here are the remains of an ancient fortification. A grim Castle once frowned down upon the little hamlets lying at its feet; and tradition says that dark and cruel deeds were performed in its underground dungeons.

This Castle was burnt down in the wars between Ceadwall the Briton, and Penda the Mercian. Afterwards a castle was built by King Stephen who gave it to Henry Lacy.

Almost a stones-throw from the old chapel would be Crossland Hall, where the feud between Beaumont and Elland had such a tragic ending; (the present Hall stands not far from the original site).

In the still night when Elland of Elland had led his retainers to Crossland Hall, the cries of warfare would be wafted over the unenclosed wood that only intervened between the old Chapel and the Hall.

The wide open upland known as Honley Moor, was, until the year 1788 an unenclosed moor covered with mountain fir trees. Cultivation does not always mean improvement; and its original romantic beauty, was preferable to the present unpicturesque stone walls; set out with chess-board monotony. Formerly, Honley Moor was a thick forest, tenanted only by wild animals. In the time of Edward III, both red and fallow deer were hunted there. Wolves also inhabited the moorlands,

*Hugh de Quarmby, slain by Sir John de Eland, is now spoken of as the King of Quarmby.—J.H.T.

for their haunts are still pointed out like those of the stags; and kept in memory by their names.

The freeholders of Honley claimed the privilege, or right, of cutting timber for house-boot, hainboot, plough-boot, cart-boot, and fire-boot; and also the getting of stones and slate, from these moorlands until the year 1788. For this privilege, they were required to keep the mill-dam, and dam-stakes of Honley old water corn-mill in repair; (better known as Honley Mill). In 1788, the Freeholders were exonerated from making any repairs to the mill, on condition that they abolished their rights in respect to the cutting of timber in the lands of the Lord of the Manor. They were however allowed to get stone and slates in the Delf-spring, and the old Wood; better known to the present generation as Scot-gate-head quarries.

On the heights around lies many a brave warrior; and overtopping all, like grim sentinels, are the huge stones, supposed to be the remains of Druidical worship. I say supposed; for to me nature appears to have been the sculptor of those massive stones; and cycle after cycle of time, with fierce action of storms and winds, their labourers. Whatever conjectures have been formed about them, generation after generation have passed away, and on the conspicuous moorland known as West Nab, are still laid these huge stones.

Not far away from West Nab, overlooking the neighbouring valley, is the supposed ruined Temple of the Druids, with its wonderful rocking-stone.

Pestilence, famine, and war, have gathered about the walls of the old Chapel. We may be sure, that in the great strife between the Yorkists and Lancastrians, many of the staunch yeomen of Honley would not hold themselves aloof. White-gate, an ancient bridle and pack way, tradition says, was once held by the followers of the White Rose.

Again in the great civil warfare between Royalists and Roundheads, when kindred were slain by kindred; the village would send many a sturdy volunteer to take part in these bloody battles. As at present, the fringe of Whitley woods was in view of the old Chapel; and the brave Beaumont, who fought so gallantly for his King, must have had many a Honley youth in his train. Charles Nettleton of Honley, who was a companion of Captain Horsfall of Storthes Hall, was in Sir John Ramsden's regiment. He fought for the Royal cause at the battle of Marston Moor. Those who took the side of the Parliament, would fight as nobly in its cause. We could fancy how the village folks, all more or less akin, as they are to this day, would watch the departure of their warriors; wishing them God speed and victory. Then we can imagine the sorrow and silence of the welcome back to those defeated cavaliers,

perhaps many of them who had set out, left dead on the battle-field of Marston Moor. And many a good yeoman's family, would welcome back their Roundhead son who had been spared to them; or mourn over one also left dead on Marston Moor; the summer's moon shining down upon the white upturned faces of both Cavaliers and Roundheads. I cannot think that the sturdy yeomen of Honley, who took part in the great civil strife, either sung many battle-psalms, or sported any love-locks.

Again dismay and consternation would fill the minds of the village people, when it was known that the Scotch Pretender intended marching down upon them. The furthest point to which the Army advanced is still pointed out; and known as Scot-gate head; and the defile below is named the "sentry" because it was guarded by sentries during that unquiet period.

According to history, the followers of the Scotch Pretender did not advance so far. Probably some stray soldiers might have been seen in the neighbourhood, and thus give rise to this belief. As Honley is not rich in historical possessions; I have no wish if history has, to rob it of this little joy; but "facts are stubborn things."

It is said that in fear of the invasion, bags of wool barricaded this still precipitous road known as the "Sentry" that extends to the church-doors. On the heights above the defile, watchful sentries scanned the approaches to the village.

I feel great admiration for the practical characteristic nature of those old Honley clothiers; who brought their bags of wool for such a purpose. The writer, when a child, once saw some dilapidated military garments worn by one of those who answered to the call of the constable to help to defend his village. The coat was of red cloth of a now antiquated pattern; and trimmed with brass buttons. A band of yellow lace adorned the hat.

If the times were perilous the inhabitants had their pastimes and recreations. What crowds of people would press up the village street, on their way to the scene of bull-baiting and other sports! These sports took place every Honley Feast in Thirstin; until made illegal by law.

(In all old documents Thirstin is spelt Thurstan.)

The merry village maidens would dance around the May-pole, that stood on the Village-green. This open space in the centre of the village, has, I am sorry to say had its old name modernized to "Town-gate." Amongst the old inhabitants it still retains its original name of "May-pole-hill." I hope that its proper title may neither be forgot nor ignored by the present inhabitants.

During the disturbed period when King Charles was beheaded; it speaks well for the religious zeal of the neighbourhood that a Church was erected at Meltham. The erection of this

Church (or more properly speaking Chapel) in the year 1651, caused the withdrawal of its inhabitants from the worship at Honley Chapel. This structure at Meltham was built through the influence of the mother of William Woodhead. This old lady had a dread of Popery. Her great age prevented her from coming to Honley Chapel by a foot-road across Harden Clough, still called "Chapel-gate"! It is said that this old lady on her way to Honley was occasionally pelted with sods by the youths of Meltham.

Godfrey Beaumont of Crossland, gave to Honley and Meltham Chapels, certain lands by will dated 31st March, 1672. He was of that noble class of Yeomen now so fast dying out; a class that answered to the name of "free born Englishmen." Such as these, have handed down to us our hearths and homes, our faith and fatherland. But to return to Honley.

The old Oratory had no doubt been frequently altered to meet the needs of Divine worship. There are deeds to prove that both alterations and additions took place in 1507 and 1630. In the year 1760 the Chapel had been entirely rebuilt, but most of the old material had been used in its re-construction. Though dedicated like its predecessor to the Virgin Mary, it was known to the inhabitants as the "Old Peg."

I have never been able to gain any correct information why it should lay claim to this appellation. Some people say because of the cracked tone of the old bell that hung in the cupola.

This building was a plain structure without a tower. There was a small cupola at the West end, in which the bell was hung. In the interior was suspended a large brass chandelier. This was considered a magnificent piece of workmanship; and was only required when the short winter Sunday afternoons closed in early; and tallow dips were then inserted in its scones.

This chandelier has a little history of its own. It was formerly suspended in Huddersfield Parish Church. After some alterations there, it was purchased by the late Miss Armitage, and given to Honley Church. It was hung both in the old Chapel and the present edifice. When gas was introduced at Honley, the chandelier was sent to Brockholes Church. After gas was put into Brockholes Church the chandelier was sent back to Honley; and is now suspended after having been divided, in the central room at the National Schools.

On the North and West walls of the Chapel were two life-size oil paintings of Moses and Aaron. When the old building was pulled down, these pictures were removed to the National Schools; but at the last enlargement of the School, they were destroyed. This is to be regretted, as they were not only very ancient but of great merit. How many a grey-headed man and woman who have passed the time meted out to man, will

think with a sigh of regret about those two well known pictures! In their long past youth, have they not whiled away many a tedious sermon by holding imaginary conversations on the merits of the nose of Moses, and the beard of Aaron? The Royal Coat of Arms was in front of the East gallery. The pews were of black oak; of an antiquated pattern; and adorned with the signs of ownership. Many of them were in the "three-nooked Chapel," as it was named by the inhabitants; and on many were carved the initial letters of the names of the owners, with dates of an early period. At that time, the bindings of books were too precious to be handled; and the books laid in the corners of the old pews, protected with their various coloured coverings of Kersey cloth or other materials. These coverings were of home-manufacture, and made by the Honley clothiers with the intention of never wearing out. The old Bibles, Prayer-books, or Version of the Psalms, contained homely entries of births, marriages, and deaths,—date of purchase,—poetry as to the ownership of the books, generally of a threatening character. We then could boast of a local poet of no mean name,—William Crosley of Honley.

The pulpit was long and upright, commonly called a "three decker." It was covered by a huge carved oak canopy, or "sounding-board." At that time Honley must have been far in advance of the times, for an organ stood at the east end of the Chapel. The mother Church of Almondbury was behind her daughter, for she could only lay claim even until the year 1826 to a bass viol. We know that organs were both rare and expensive in earlier days. According to the entries in the old Parish book, this organ not only cost a large amount of money; but was always out of order; and required much attention. It was like an ailing patient, and different kinds of physic were in constant request.

The Chapel had three galleries, or lofts, as they were named by its worshippers. These were known as the red-loft, white-loft, and singing loft. The red-loft was situated over the East end, the white-loft over the North, and the singing loft over the Communion table. There was no gallery over the South side.

Still the old Chapel was in the midst of unrest. Napoleon threatened to invade England,—the great Napoleon,—the gloom of whose glory says Lord Byron—

"Arose, and o'ershadowed the earth with her name."

The writer has often heard old people tell, how on each evening, their parents were wont to go to the end of the village, and watch with trembling hearts for the lighting of the beacon-fire on Castle Hill. Its blaze was to be the signal, that Napoleon and his army had already landed on English soil. The flare of the late beacon-fire, lighted in honour of our Queen's jubilee, must have caused very different feelings from what existed then. *To be continued.*

BURNING WOMEN.—A Newspaper of the last century contains the following announcement of the burning of a woman at York:—

York, March 29, 1757. Yesterday, Mary Ellah, who was convicted of the murder of her husband, Thomas Ellah, was burnt, pursuant to her sentence. She confessed the crime for which she suffered, and died penitent.

The last woman burned alive was Catherine Hayes, for murdering her husband. The rope intended to strangle her was burnt, and she was actually burnt alive. Thackeray's "Catherine," was founded on this event.

C. W. S., Northallerton.

REGISTER WANTS: BAGE. I offer £10 for baptism certificate of Joseph Bage, born 1743-8, or marriages of George Bage, senior, 1720-45.

J. D. WHYTE, M.A.

BENSON. Robert Benson, bap. 1744-5, Wharfedale or Airedale.

HORSFALL. Abraham Horsfall, bap. 1675-83, Calder or Colne Valleys. * * *

HARGREAVES. Wanted the Certificate of Birth, of John Hargreaves, born at Bowdish, or Rawtenstall about 1793, fine Cotton Spinner by trade, married a Miss Barrett, of Yorkshire, both died at Manchester about 1843.

F. HILDITCH, 16, PARFITT ROAD, SOUTH BERMONDSEY.

YORKSHIRE CHAP-BOOKS. Mr. H. Speight has again forwarded a batch of Chap-books for which we are very grateful. The following is the list.

1. The Bloody Tragedy, or a dreadful warning to disobedient children . . . an account of John Gill, of Woborn, Bedfordshire. . . . [ending with 'dying speech at his execution']. J. Kendrew, Printer, Collier Gate, York. 8 pages on very coarse paper.

2. Moll Flanders, printed at Burslem. 3. Jack the Giant Killer, part I, 24 pages only, title lost, (see No. 6).

4. A Pious Exhortation delivered in a prison by an Innocent Sufferer. Huddersfield, J. Brook, (about 1800), 8 pages.

5. The Village Tragedy, or Murder upon Murder, written against Seduction which proved so fatal, a few weeks ago to a Young Woman near York, who murdered her new born child, and drowned herself in the Foss Navigation. York, J. Kendrew, Collier Gate, 1d., 8 pages of doggerel verse.

6. The History of the Marquis of Salus, or Patient Grissel, (Vignette, a nosegay.) Wakefield, Rowland Hurst, at the Star Office, 23 pages. On the 24th page we read "Shop-keepers and Hawkers supplied at the Star Printing Office, Wakefield, with all sorts of Testaments, Reading Easys, Spellings, Battledores; also Godly Books, Songs and Histories, viz: Fair

Rosamond, Sleeping Beauty, A Groats Worth of Wit for a Penny; the King and Cobbler, Parts I and II; Robin Hood; Robinson Crusoe; The Old Woman of Ratcliffe Highway; Jack the Giant Killer, Parts I and II; Mother Bunch, Parts I and II; The Gipsy's Fortune Teller; The Fortune Teller by Tea-Cups; Bateman's Tragedy, &c., &c."

7. Cobbler and Parson, printed by Appleton, Darlington.

8. Collin and Phœbe, Spiritualized. By a Blind Man. Foster, Kirkby Lonsdale.

9. A Groatsworth of Wit for a Penny, or the interpretation of Dreams.

Printed and sold in London, 24 pages. This seems older issue than Hurst's, see No. 6. It treats of signification of Moles. "A Mole on the neck, he shall become rich! but behind the neck it demonstrates that he shall be beheaded, except God, thro' earnest prayers prevent the same." Born under the 12 Signs. Drawing blood. Comets. Night Spells. Colour of Hair. Shape of the head, forehead, nose. Eyes.

10. A similar book, two leaves missing, matter differs considerably.

11. A Good Wife . . . and Persecuting Butcher. 8pp, London, Evans. 1d.

12. Three True Stories, Murderer, &c. 8pp. London, Evans, 1d.

13. Singular Sufferings of Two Friends who had lost themselves in an American Forest. 8pp. York, C. Croshaw, Coppergate. 1d.

14. Scientific Astrologer, or Universal Fortune Teller, Charms, Ceremonies, Cards. York, C. Croshaw. 1d. 8pp.

15. A Parallel between Alex. the Great and a Highwayman. York, Croshaw. 1d. 8pp. [Alex. is the greater rogue.]

16. A Visit to a Witch, (Moll White). York, Croshaw. 1d. 8pp.

17. Pathetic Sufferings of Louisa Harwood who was seduced by Lieut. Harris, &c. York, Croshaw. 1d. 8pp.

18. Holcome Monster, (an Otter.) Printed at Bury.

19. Ducks and Pease, or the Newcastle Rider. A Farce of One Act. Founded on Fact. Scene Harrogate. Stockton, J. Appleton. 16 pages.

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Notices of New Books.

A LIST OF PARISH CHURCHES retaining Special Mediæval Features, glass, vestments, plate, &c. Compiled by H. Littlehales. London, Rivingtons, 1889. 1s. 43 pages.

The Compiler asks for additional instances, so we print his short Yorkshire list that our readers may favour him and us with a more elaborate one. It is a neat brochure, and worthy

of an enlarged edition. Yorkshire plate is being attended to, but lists of piscinas, sedilias, curfew-bells, pancake-bells, and similar customs, garlands, hatchments, effigies, font-covers, sun-dials, church-yard crosses, Easter-sepulchres, &c., ad infin. may be well recorded.

Hazlewood. Ancient Roman Catholic Church.

Kildwick. Glass Shields from Fountains and Bolton.
"Lang Church of Craven."

Sprotborough. Ancient bier.

Bolton-by-Bolland. Font.

Aldfield cum Studley. The font is a copy of the Stoup at Fountains.

Fishlake. Alms-dish, fifteenth century. Fragment of a processional cross (?)

Harewood. Tombs; one of Judge Gascoigne.

Thornhill. Glass.

Beswick. Chalice, c. 1500.

Patrington. Ancient steps of altar. Easter-sepulchre resting place. Pendant for a light. Western aisles to transepts. Hood moulding to transept entrance.

Hedon. Sculpture.

Tanfield. Confessional (?). Herse.

Bedale. Herse. Altar.

Hinderwell, Chalice, c. 1490.

Aysgarth. Rood screen from Jervaulx Abbey.

Kirkdale. A Saxon sun-dial.*

Goathland. Chalice, early fifteenth Century.

Almondbury. On the walls of the Nave are some very beautiful verses of the sixteenth century.

Beverley (Minster). †Sanctuary seat. Stalls. Staircase. Tombs; one of a priest, with the amice drawn *over* the head. Parapets.

Beverley (St. Mary's). Minstrels' pillar.

York (St. Martin's). Glass.

Bridlington. Stone offertory box.

Campsall. Rood-loft, with inscription.

THE LOST TOWNS OF THE HUMBER; with introductory chapter on the Roman Geography of South East Yorkshire. By J. R. Boyle, F.S.A. Hull, A. Brown & Sons, 1889. Map and folding pedigree of the De la Mare, or Atte See family; pp. xii, 102. 400 copies, demy 8vo.; 100 copies, royal 4to.; 25 copies, royal 4to., hand-made paper.

It has been a blessing to Yorkshire topography that Mr. Boyle has had a residence (alas! too short, for he now resides at Gateshead,) in Hull. "The Lost Towns of the Humber" will be a work sought after for ages, as it is replete with information

culled from all available sources. The work fills a place hitherto vacant in Yorkshire topography and history, and we are delighted to see that a twin-volume is promised on the submerged villages of the Holderness Coast.

An elaborate index consummates our indebtedness to the author and publisher of this useful and beautiful volume.

BACON'S YORKSHIRE. Map on 4 sheets, each $1\frac{1}{2}$ X 1 ft., divided into five-mile squares, and coloured to shew the present Parliamentary Divisions. London, Bacon, Strand.

The map may also be had plain; or the four sheets may be mounted on canvas, with roller. The roads and names are well defined.

ROCHDALE PARISH REGISTERS. 1617-1641. Edited by Henry Fishwick, F.S.A. Rochdale, James Clegg, 1889. Privately printed for subscribers. (10s. 6d.). pp. iv., 364.

We gladly hail the second volume of Rochdale Registers, and have nothing but praise for the editorial and publishing labourers. Three or four pages from the earliest found Todmorden Chapel Registers are appended. The index covers fifty pages.

BIRTHDAY OF THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT. Celebration of the 250th Anniversary of the Adoption of the First Constitution of the State of Connecticut, by the Conn. Hist. Soc., &c., Jan. 24, 1819. Hartford, Conn., 1889.

This beautiful memorial volume, of 98 pages, stirs our Puritan proclivities, and gives us a longing to be American as well as English, as the story unites England and America. It augurs well for the States that the inhabitants are proud of the Fathers and Founders thereof: we are proud to own the kinship.

THE FOLK SPEECH OF EAST YORKSHIRE. By John Nicholson, Hull. Printed by Thomas Holderness, Driffield. Ded. to Wm. Andrews, Esq. 8vo., pp xii, 110. 3s. One hundred copies 4to. with rubricated title, have also been printed; 5s.

Paper, printing and binding are admirable; and Mr. Nicholson's original labours are conspicuous on every page. The work is not a mere glossary, for the author has coupled the modern dialect-word and phrase with the customs and literature of a by-gone age. Scarcely a word is given that is not accompanied by an early use, culled from such works as the "York Mystery Plays," "Havelok," "Hampole," &c. We congratulate the author on the production of one of the best Yorkshire dialect works, in beautiful garb, at the lowest possible price.

A SERIES OF PAPERS PREPARED FOR THE USE OF THE BRADFORD HISTORICAL AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY, on the occasion of their visit to Pontefract. July 13, 1889. By Thos. Wm. Tew, J.P. and Richard Holmes. Printed by R. Holmes, "Advertiser Office," Pontefract. 1889. 103 pages. Frontispiece, Bubwith House.

A more delightful half-day we have scarcely ever enjoyed, and it was marred only by the brevity of time. Mr. Tew's princely entertainment of about 150 persons, mostly strangers, will never be effaced from our memories. Kindness met the visitors at every turn.

INDEX TO THE FIRST VOLUME OF THE PARISH REGISTERS OF GAINFORD, IN THE COUNTY OF DURHAM. Part I. Baptisms, 1560-1784. London, Elliot Stock, 1889.

This title is misleading, for the volume consists of the Gainford baptisms for two centuries, *arranged in the form of an index*, and a very capital arrangement we regard it. The late Vicar of Otley compiled a similar transcript of his Parish Registers, which, at our suggestion, he offered to the Yorkshire Archæological Association for publication. The copy is now at the Parish Church, with the rest of the Registers. The Gainford volume bears no name of editor, but we are pleased to see in the preface that the Vicar offered to print the work at *his own expense*. Well done! we have met with vicars who would neither do this, nor allow anyone else to do it. Of the work under review we note with pleasure that it is carefully edited, clearly arranged, beautifully printed on hand-made paper, neatly bound, and is to be followed by "Marriages," now in the press, and "Burials," ready for the press. The price is not stated. Pp. iv. 184.

THE P. P. INDEX. A Monthly record of Leading Subjects in Periodical Literature. No. 2, June 15th, 1s. London, Trübner & Co. This is now to be issued as an annual.

A NEW RELIGION, CALLED "UNDENOMINATIONALISM." A Sermon preached at Mill Hill Chapel, Leeds, by Charles Hargrove, M.A., July 21, 1889; being a reply to certain remarks made by the Bishops of Chester and Wakefield, at York Convocation, July 17. Leeds, "Express Office," 1889. pp. 11.

The Bishops were wrongly informed, for it is not true that "the moral tone of Board School children was surely deteriorating." So much and no more, in the pages of our Quarterly.

THE EIFFEL TOWER, AND OTHER POEMS. By C. W. Craven. Keighley, E. Craven. 1889. 15 pages.

These are French reminiscences, a short poem being "On Querol's Bust of Mr. H. I. Butterfield, [of Keighley,] in the Paris Exhibition of 1889." We notice a slip in one line:

"'Tis but a poorish substitute of *he* who lives."

OLD BRADFORD. Mr. Scruton, West Bowling, has added to the numerous illustrations promised, a fine series of portraits, including Mr. Forster, Mr. Seebohm, Lord Cranbrook, and eight or nine others. The volume is nearly ready, and will be soon out of print.

VESTIGES OF OLD NEWCASTLE AND GATESHEAD. By W. H. Knowles, and J. R. Boyle. Newcastle, Andrew Reid. 4to. 18

of the 22 parts are now ready at 1s. 6d. each. Each part contains three artistic plates, with other illustrations, by Mr. Knowles, and twelve pages of history from the able pen of the Rev. J. R. Boyle, formerly of Hull. The whole will form a most delightful volume. Artist, author, and typographer alike deserve the highest praise.

BROWN'S ILLUSTRATED GUIDE TO HULL. By Edmund Wigglesworth. 1s. Hull, Brown & Sons. 224 pages of clearly, closely-printed matter, profusely illustrated. This wonderfully cheap book is a picture gallery, as well as concise guide and terse history; and therefore is a book that should be in the hands of every Hull visitor and inhabitant, and also in the library of all Yorkshire collectors. Mr. Wigglesworth knows his ground thoroughly, and possesses the enthusiasm and ability of a wise cicerone. Besides a plan and four inserted plates, there are views of all the public buildings, &c., of the town.

SALEM CHAPEL AND INDEPENDENCY IN YORK. A Retrospect, by J. Vickery. York, Ben Chapman, Blossom Street. Price 4d. 68 pages.

In choice and vigorous language, Mr. Vickery not only tells the story of York nonconformity since 1662, especially the life labours of James Parsons, but with a masterly hand delineates the inner religious experience of last century and the advancing theology of the present. The pamphlet is a history of religious thought, and therefore of wider interest than the title indicates.

LIST OF THE WRITINGS OF JOHN EGLINGTON BAILEY, F.S.A. By Ernest Axon. Reprinted from the *Transactions of the Lancashire and Cheshire Antiquarian Society*. Manchester, 1889. 22 pages.

We do not know which to admire most, Mr. Bailey's versatility or Mr. Axon's bibliographical omniscience. Amongst the 420 items are: John Dawson of Sedbergh; Andrew Marvell, a Botanist; Wakeman at Ripon; Harrogate Spa; Oliver Heywood's works; Visit to the Rev. John Watson, Stockport; Joseph Moxon, F.R.S.; Rev. Edmund Brooks; Jer. Horrox and Wm. Crabtree; Marvell and Greatraks; Wm. Meek's Diary, Skipsea; Archdeacon Goodman, Richmond.

MODEL RELIEF MAP OF YORKSHIRE. Mr. Reynolds, Thackley, Bradford, has issued an excellent Map, primarily intended for elementary Schools, but of great service to all teachers, and a useful ornament for public and private libraries. Every care has been taken to give true notions of the contour of the County, and we believe its accuracy is as near perfection as it is possible to attain. Having traversed the whole Yorkshire coast line and pedestrianized the West Riding dales particularly, we speak the more confidently, but any one who sees this

work of art will be struck with its merits, while the price (16/6) is very moderate indeed. The Map is composed of fibrous plaster, without brittleness, comparatively light and therefore portable, and neatly framed. Its dimensions are 2ft. 9in. by 2ft. 2in.

ANTIQUARIAN JOTTINGS relating to Bromley, Hayes, Keston, and West Wickham, in Kent. By George Clinch, of the Department of Printed Books, British Museum. Printed for the author, Addiscombe, Surrey, 1889. 5s. Illustrated; pp. 191, small 4to.

We have been delighted with this neat volume, for it is full of local antiquarian jottings that illustrate the general history of the country, and the style is finished yet not pedantic. There is not a dull page in it, and it is sequentially arranged without betraying formality. Amongst the uncommon items, we note a church-yard umbrella to shield the clergyman on wet days at funerals. The Rev. Francis Fawkes, M.A. was Rector of Hayes from April, 1774, to his death, August 26th, 1777. His works were, Translations of Anacreon, Sappho, Bion, Moschus, Musæus, Theocritus, and Apollonius Rhodius; The complete Family Bible, 1761; Original Poems and Translations, 1761; Partridge Shooting, an Eclogue, 1767; Poetical Calendar, 1768.

Another Yorkshire item is from a brass in West Wickham Chancel:

IOHN LANG BORNE AT RICHMOND IN YE COVNTY OF YORKE Was afterwarde one of the Fellowes of St. Iohn's Col: in Cambridge, by the space of IX yeares; from thence he was lawfvly & freely called to be Parson of this Parish of Westwickham, where he continved resident the whole time of xxxij yeares and more who lived heere with the good report & likinge of those Yt did feare God and in an assvred hope of a better life after this in Ye kingdome of Heaven; this memoriall of him was made in A° 1619 an in the 77th yeare of his age.

Mr. Clinch presumes the inscription was written in Parson Lang's lifetime.

HELMSLEY, OR REMINISCENCES OF 100 YEARS AGO, to which is added a GUIDE TO THE LOCALITY, with DESCRIPTIVE NOTES by ISAAC COOPER. Price 6d. York, *Gazette Office*. 55 pages.

We wish there was a Mr. Cooper in every village to link this century with the last. The great Ryedale flood of 1754 is Mr. Cooper's starting period, and the sad story is fully traced. Originality and accuracy mark the scores of incidents that are narrated, and the future local historian will gladly testify to Mr. Cooper's good services to topography and folk-lore. We urge our readers to gratify themselves, and gratify the aged, talented bookseller, by sending for a copy of "Helmsley."

Sherburn School Register.

COMMUNICATED BY G. W. MARSHALL, ESQ., LL.D., *Rouge Croix.*

Laurence Weatherhill, son of Laurence Weatherill, of Sherburn, was borne August 11th, 1662.

John Pattison, son of Roger Pattison, of Sandhutton, was borne September ye 2d, 1664.

Ralph, ye son of Thomas Holmes, of Yorke, was baptized ye 15th of January, 1664.

John, ye son of Henry Calvert, of Sherburne, was baptised 14th day of August, 1664.

• Richard, ye son of Anthony Letham, of Sherburne, was baptized the 24th of August, 1667.

John, ye son of Simon Barnby, of Sherburne, was baptized ye 10th day of May, 1666.

John, ye son of John Simpson, of Yorke, was born the 20th day of Feb., 1668.

John Partrage, son of John Partrage, of Yorke, was borne the 2d day of June, 1669.

John Topham, son of Josiah Topham, of Yorke, was borne the 7th day of September, 1666. He went to Cambridge.

Christopher Hopwood, son of Christopher Hopwood, of Yorke, was borne the 1st day of 1668.

John Mudde, son of Thomas Mudde, of Saxton, was borne ye 30th day of October, 1669.

John Lacock, son of Robert Lacock, of Saxton, was borne ye 18th day of June, 1665.

Henry Topham, son of Josiah Topham, of York, was borne ye 4th day of April, 1669.

John Dunconn, son of Nicholas Dunconn, of Yorke, was borne ye 28th day of January, 1667.

Nathaniel Ingram, son of Peter Ingram, of Yorke, was borne ye 24th day of March, 1669.

Benjamin Wilstrop, son of Bartholomew Wilstrop, of Yorke, was borne ye 8th day of December, 1667.

Wm., ye son of Sam^l Dobson, Bapt^d. March ye 29th, 1668.

Tho., ye son of Rich^d. Loft, of Saxton, Bapt^d. May ye 8th, 1673.

Andrew, ye son of Tho. Slayter, of Sherburne, Bapt^d. 9^{br}. ye 20th, 1673.

Mark, ye son of Henry Hurd, of York, Bapt^d. May ye 8th, 1673.

John, ye son of John Bernard, of Sherburne, Bapt^d. 9^{br}. ye 30th, 1672.

Matt., ye son of Henry Hobson, York, Bapt^d. May ye 8^t, 1663.

John, ye son of Wm. Hall, of Saxton, Bapt^d. April ye 9^t. 1675.

Nathan, ye son of Peter Ingram, of York, Bapt^d. March ye 24^t. 1668.

Tho., ye son of John Smith, of York, Bapt^d. June ye 24^t. 1673.

- Tho., ye son of W^m. Hague, of Sherburne, born Aprll ye 16^t.
1676.
- John, ye son of Peter Bewley, of York, Bapt^d. May ye 5^t. 1675.
- Tho., ye son of Andrew Squire, of Sandhutton, Aprll ye 21st.
1675.
- W^m. son of John Hodgson, of Sherburn, Bapt^d. Feby. 19th.
1677.
- John Hessle, of York, Bapt^d. Aprll ye 10th. 1677.
- Rich^d. ye son of John Pierson, of Yorke, Bapt^d. June ye 17th.
1682.
- George Wheatley, son of George Wheatley, of York, was Bapt^d.
Novembr. ye 14th. 1680. He went to Cambridge.
- Francis, ye son of W^m. Watson, of York, Bapt^d. 9^{br}. ye 22^d.
1680.
- Thomas, ye son of W^m. Bolton, of Sherburn, Bapt^d. October ye
30th. 1683. Admitted May ye 1st, '91.
- John, ye son of John Sadler, of Sherburn, was Bapt^d. June ye
25th. 1683. Admitted May, '91.
- Francis, ye son of William Park, of Sherburn, Bapt^d. May ye
15, 1684. Admitted November ye 22^d. '91.
- George, ye son of W^m. Heward, of York, Bapt^d. Ap'll ye 10th.
1681. Admitted Novembr. '91.
- John, ye son of Xtopher Brown, of Sherburn, Bapt^d. August
ye 10th. 1682. Admitted Feb. 9^½.
- Michael, ye son of Malacai Otley, of York, Bapt^d. Mrch ye 7th.
1681. Admitted Feb. 9^½.
- James, the son of John Hodgson, of Sherburn, Bapt^d. June ye
Twentyth, 1682. Admitted Feb. 9^½.
- Rob^t. ye son of John Walker, of York, Bapt^d. Feb. ye 19th.
1679. Admitted Mrch 9^½.
- John, the son of James Smith, of York, Bapt^d. ye 29th. of Jany.
1681. Admitted at Martinmas, '92.
- Rich^d. ye son of Rich^d. Jackson, of York, Bapt^d. ye 12th of 7^{br}.
1682. Admitted at Martinmas, 92.
- John, ye son of John Harrison, of Sandhutton, Bapt^d. Aprll ye
18th. 1684. Admitted in May, 92.
- Timothy, the son of Rich^d. Webster, of York, Bapt^d. 7^{ber} ye
fourteenth, 1682. Admitted at May-day, 1693.
- William, the son of Thomas Sykes, of York, Bapt^d. Apr^{ll} ye 4th.
1680. Admitted at May-day, 1693.
- Thomas, son of Thomas Gilliam, of Sherburn, Baptiz^d. Mrch ye
3^d. 1685. Admitted May, 1693.
- Joshua, ye son of James Dobson, of Sherburn, Bapt^d. Augst. ye
21st. 1684. Admitted at Candlemass, 169^¾, by ye order of
Dr. Tob. Wickham, Dean of York.
- Charles Sharples, of York, born ye 14th day of Feby, 1678.
- Henry ye son of Cressy Alderson, of York, Bapt^d 9^{br} ye 1st.
1685. Admitted at Lamas. 1694.

- Michael, y^e son of Tho. Dyke, of York, Bapt^d Augst y^e 13th, 1682.
- Alvary, y^e son of Richd. Webster, of York, Bapt^d Feb'ry ye 23d, 1684.
- John, y^e son of Matthew Stead, of Sherburn, Bapt^d Apr'll ye 15th, 1689. Admitted May y^e 1st, 1696.
- Henry, son of John Thirkell, of Sherburn, Bapt^d Feb. The 22d, 1683. Admitted in May, 1696.
- John, son of Wm. Bell, of Sherburn, Bapt^d y^e 6t day of September, 1688. Admitted in May, 1696.
- Joshua, son of Joseph Ratcliffe, of Sherburn, Bapt^d July the 13th, 1689. Admitted in May, 1697.
- Wm. Harrison, son of John Harrison, of Sandhutton, Bapt^d March y^e 25t, 1689. Admitted May y^e 3d, 1697.
- Richd, son of Wm. Brusby, of York, was Baptized January y^e 30th, 1685. Admitted May y^e 1st, 1697.
- Jon, y^e son of Obadiah Casson, of York, Bapt^d 168 . . Admitted at May day, 1697.
- Samll, son of Jon. Turpin, of Sherburn, Bapt^d April The 30th, 1690. Admitted at Martinmas, 1697.
- Tho., son of Jon Pullan, of Lewerton, Baptized Augst The 18th, 1689. Admitted Mrch y^e 29th, 1698.
- Jon, son of John Brown, of York, Bapt^d Septbr ye 18th, 1683. Admitted at May day, 1697.
- Peter, son of Henry Allen, of York, Bapt^d Decembr y 25t, 1687. Admitted May y^e 1st, '98.
- Jeremiah, y^e son of Wm. Wheatley, of York, Bapt^d Octobr y^e 16th, 1687. Admitted at Martinmass, 1698.
- Francis, son of Thomas Cary, of York, Bapt^d June y^e 7t, 1689. Admitted at Xmas, 98.
- Phillip, son Peter Pierson, of York, Bapt^d Feby y^e 11t, 1688. Admitted at Martinmas, 1699.
- Benjamin, son of Timothy Turner, of York, Bapt^d July y^e 6t, 1688. Admitted at Martinmas. 1699.
- John, son of John Turpin, of Sherburn, Bapt^d Decembr 22d, 1692. Admitted at May day, 1700.
- Hugh, son of William Jewitt, of Sherburn, Bapt^d Admitted at May day, 1700.
- John, son of Wm. Bell, of Sherburn, Bapt^d 7br y^e 6t, 1688. Admitted in May, 1699.
- Edward, son of Joshua Turner, of York, Bapt^d 8br y^e 29t, 1690. Admitted at Lamas, 1700.
- William, son of John Bawden, of York, Bapt^d Augst y^e 11t, 1692. Admitted at Candlemass, 1700.
- William, son of Richd. Carter, of York, was Bapt^d y^e 10th of April, 1691. Admitted 9br y^e 11t 1701.
- Cornelius, son of Edmund Benson, of Sandhutton, Bapt^d March y^e 12th, 1692. Admitted at May day 1702.

- Tho. son of Tho. Cruttenden, of York, Bapt^d 7br 9t, 1688.
- Tho. Adcock Hutchinson, of York, Bapt^d 10br y^e 6t, 1692. Admitted Jany y^e 14th, 1703.
- Thomas Jarviss, of York, Bapt^d July y^e 20th, 1693. Admitted at Michaelmass, 1704.
- Wm. Bentley, of York, Bapt^d Augst y^e 26t, 1691. Admitted at Michaelmas, 1704.
- Richard Smith, of York, Baptiz'd May y^e 12th, 1693. Admitted at Candlemas, 1704.
- William Clerk, of Sandhutton, Aged Twelve Years, Aprill y^e 14th, 1705. Admitted at May day, 1705.
- George Benson, of Sandhutton, Aged Nine Years, Aprill y^e 27t, 1705. Admitted at May day 1705.
- Joseph Stephenson, of Sandhutton, Aged Ten Years, Jany. y^e 18th, 1704. Admitted June y^e 18th, 1705.
- James Stephenson, of Sandhutton, Aged Twelve Years, Augst y^e 15t. Admitted Augst y^e 28th, 1705.
- Thomas Hick, of Lotherton, Bapt^d Feb. y^e 23rd, 1695, admitted Feb. y^e 12th, 1706.
- John, son of Bartholomew Hollinworth, of Sherburn, Bapt^d . . . Admitted Feb. y^e 12th, 1706.
- John Chapman, of York, Bapt^d December y^e 1st, 1696. Admitted Feb. y^e 28th, 1706.
- Christopher Akrid, of Stanford Brigs, Bapt^d May y^e 2d, 1698. Admitted at May day, 1707.
- Hugh Walker, of Sherburn, Bapt^d March y^e 14th, 1696. Admitted May, 1705.
- William Rooth, of York, Bapt^d Feby. y^e 18th, 1693.
- John Pollard, of York, was born 7br y^e 21st, 1693.
- John, son of Robt. Bond, Usher of Sherburn, Bapt^d March 7t, 1693.
- John, son of John Hamond, Baptized Novemb. 15, 1702, aged 7 years and $\frac{1}{2}$. Admitted at Lamas, 1709.
- Thomas Mason of York, aged 8 years. Admitted at Lamas, 1709.
- Cæsar Chamberlane, of Sherburn, aged 7yrs & $\frac{1}{2}$. Admitted 7br y^e 3d, 1709.
- Matt. Hutchinson, of Alhaford, aged 10 years. Admitted 10br 27th, 1709.
- William Chamberlane, aged 13 $\frac{1}{2}$. Admitted Aprill, 1711. He filled y^e vacant place of Tho. Boswell deceased.
- Jon. Wellburn, of Sandhutton, aged 8 & $\frac{1}{2}$. Admit. Mart. 1711.
- Christopher Cave, York, aged 10 & $\frac{1}{2}$. Admit. Mart. 1711.
- Wm. Fentiman, of Sherburn, aged 8 years. Admitted at Mart. 1712.
- Tho. Bolton, of Barstow, aged Eight years. Admit. at Mart.
- Edwd. Wood, of York, aged 8 years & $\frac{1}{2}$. Admitted at Candlemass.

1713.

Tho. Richardson, of Sherburn, aged $10\frac{1}{2}$, admitted at May day.
Jno. Stainmer, of Sherburn, aged $9\frac{1}{2}$, admitted at Mart.

1714.

George Fentiman, of Sherburn, aged $7\frac{1}{2}$, admitted at May day.
Tho. Butler, of Sherburn, aged 11, adm. at Martinmas.
William Brooke, of Sherburn, aged 13, admitted at Martinm.

1715.

William Higgins, of Saxton, aged $9\frac{1}{2}$, admitted at May day.
Tho. Brooke, of Sherburne, aged . . . admitted at May day.
Tho. Shepherd, of Sherburn, aged 11 years $\frac{3}{4}$ admitted at Martinmas.

Benj. Whiteoak of York, aged 10 years, admitted at Candlemas.

1716.

Arthur Cunningham, of York, Bapt^d the Fourth of Octob.,
1704. Admitted at Martinmas.

Thomas Chamberlain, of Sherburn, Baptized the 25th of Octob.,
1706. Admitted at Christmas in the room of Tho. Brooke,
deceased.

William Higgins, of Saxton, readmitted at Candlemas.

1717.

John Smelt, of York, Baptized the Sixth Day of August, 1707.
Admitted at May day.

William Shepherd, of Sandhutton, Bapt^d March 13, 1706. Admitted May the 16th.

John Terry, of York, in the Parish of St. Martins, in Micklegate, Baptized the 4th of March, 1706. Admitted y^e 17 of June.

John Mason, of ye Parish of All Sts, Northstreet, in York, Baptized Sept. 2, 1704. Admitted June 24.

John Hollingsby of All Sts. Pavement, in York, Bapt
Admitted the First of July.

John Holmes, of the Parish of St. Marys, Bishophil Seniors, in York, Bap. July, 1710. Admitted at Martinmass.

Elnathan Coulton, of St. Michael's Parish, York, Bapt. June 20, 1707. Admitted y^e 14th of January.

1718.

Tho. Cunningham, born y^e Tenth of June, 1708. Admitted the Tenth of June.

John, the son of John Whitehead, Bapt^d May the 21, 1710. Admitted Feb. 10th.

John Brook, of Sherburn, Bapt^d Feb. 18, 1711. Admitted at Martinmass, 1718.

1719.

Christopher, the son of Rowland Richardson, Bapt^d Mar. 16, 1703. Admitted at May day.

Tho. the son of John Bunnil, of Shereburn, Born the Twenty-Second of December, 1711. Admitted at May Day.

Will. y^e son of James Calverley. Admitted at May Day Last, 1719, born at Sherburn, bapt. March 23, 1711.

1720.

Richard, y^e son of Richard Harrison, baptised Sept. 21st, 1712.

Admitted May y^e 10th, 1720.

Michael, y^e son of Thomas Goswell, baptised May 22d, 1713.

Admitted June 15th, 1720.

Samuel, y^e son of Samuel Gosling, baptis'd Septber. 30th, 1711, Admitted at Martinmass.

Matthew, son of Robert Hall, of Saxton, Bapt. March 9th, 1709.

John, y^e son of Tho. Pundar, of Barkston, Bapt. March 26, 1709.

James, son of James Calverley, bapt. July 9, 1714.

John, son of James Scot, of Sherburn, bapt. Oct. 14, 1713.

John, son of Mephiboseth Bonnell, bapt. Jan. 1, 1713.

Thos., son of Wm. Walker, of Sherburn, bapt. July 1, 1711.

1721.

Thomas, y^e son of James Doyl, baptised November y^e 29th, 1713. Admitted June y^e 6th.

John, y^e son of Rowland Richardson, baptised Octber y^e 30th, 1713. Admitted at May day.

1722.

Willm. son of Tho. Stanidge, of Sherburn, deceased, bapt. June 6, 1708. Admitted November 21.

William, y^e son of John Brooks, of ye parish of St. John's, in York, deceased, bapt. February y^e 27, 1714. Admitted 9br, 26.

John, y^e son of Wm. Paver, of Lumley, deceased, Baptized June 19, 1715. Admitted December 4.

1723.

John, son of Francis Whitfield, late of Saxton, baptized October y^e 17th, 1714. Admitted 8br 13, 1723.

John, son of Andrew Slater, of Sherburn, bapt. June 20, 1714. Admitted at Candlemas instead of Sam. Gosling, who died in y^e Hospital.

1724.

James, son of George Dobson, of Sherburn, Baptized October 14, 1711. Admitted at Martinmass.

Hannover Hill, son of Thos. Hill, of ye parish of All Saints, in Pavement, York, Baptized 10br 20, 1715. Admitted Jan. 21, 1724.

1725.

Rowland, y^e son of Rowland Richardson, of York, Baptized March y^e 4th, 1715. Admitted at May day.

Mark, y^e son of George Conn, of y^e parish of St. Michael Le Belfreys, aged 10 years, Admitted at May day.

Wm., son of Francis Whitfield, of Saxton, Baptized March y^e 29th, 1716. Admitted at Martinmas.

John, son of George Dobson, of Sherburn, Baptized Jan. 9th, 1717. Admitted at Martinmas.

John, son of John Thorp, of Wilborth, aged 10 years. Admitted at Martinmas. John Thorp left y^e School immediately after admission and was succeeded by James y^e son of James Barnes, of Heck, who was baptized Feb. 8th, 1714.

[1726.]

John, son of Matthew Sampson, of Abberforth in ye par. of Sherburn, Baptized Nov. 10th, 1717, admitted at May day 1726.

John, son of John Barber, of York, Baptized January 10th, 1716, admitted November y^e 4th.

1727.

Wm. y^e son of Tho. Wright, of York, Baptized November ye 24th, 1716, admitted August 5th, 1727.

Charles, son of James Barnes, of Heck, Baptized y^e 3rd of 9br, 1719, admitted at Martinmass.

Tho. y^e son of John Barber, of York, Baptized September y^e 24, 1719, admitted at Martinmass.

Francis, y^e son of John Brooks, of York, Baptized July 29, 1720, admitted at Candlemas.

1728.

John, y^e son of Wm. Cooper, of Sandhutton, Baptized Nov. 4, 1716, admitted at May day.

———son of Wm. Chamberlayne, of Sherburn, Baptized November the 13teenth, 1720, admitted November y^e 22d, 1728.

———Daniel Walker, of Towton in y^e parish of Saxton, 9br 26, 1721, admitted 10br 2d.

1729.

John, y^e son of Tho. Herlegrove, of Saxton, baptised Feb. 23, 1717, admitted at Martinmass.

John, y^e son of John Bannister, of Sherburn, Baptized Feb. 8th, 1718, admitted at Martinmass.

Tho's. son of Tho. Wilkinson, of Barkston, aged 10 years, admitted at Martinmass.

1730.

John, son of John Mountain, of Saxton, Baptized July 25, 1723, admitted October 27, 1730.

Christopher, son of Christopher Fothergil, of Kippax, Baptized July 25th, 1721, admitted Jan. 22nd.

David, son of Christopher Fothergil, of Kippax, Baptized June y^e 11th, 1723, admitted at Candlemas.

1731.

Tho. Frier, son of Tho. Frier, of York, baptized Augt. 12, 1722, admitted April 27.

John Tenant, son of Charles Tenant, of York, Baptized July 16, 1721, admitted April 27.

Wm., son of Wm. Standen, of York, Baptized June 1723, admitted at May day.

Annaiias, son of Annaiias Bothomley, of York, Baptized November y^e 3d, 1720, admitted May y^e 8th.

Richard, son of Richard Harwood, Bapt. April y^e 18th, 1721, in St. Olave's parish, York, adm. att Whitsuntide.

Thos. son of John Houseman, of Sherburn, Baptized admitted Nov. 12th.

1732.

William, y^e son of William Foster, of Newthorp, Baptiz'd Ap. 1, 1724, admitted June 6, 1732.

Thomas Nickson, of St. Martin's cum Gregory, in York, Nine Years old in October, 1732, was admitted June 27, 1732.

John Hayes, the son of John Hayes, of St. Helens, in York, baptizd probably March 10, 1721, (his name is omitted in ye Register ye Clark, dying about y^t Time,) admitted Jan. 26, 1732.

Thomas, the Son of Thomas Elliot, of y^e Parish of St. John's in York, baptiz'd April 14, 1721, admitted Jany. 26, 1732.

Samuel, Son of Robert Hick, of Abbaford, in y^e Parish of Sherburn, bapt. 8ber 26th, 1723, admitted May 2d, 1733.

John Son of John Foster of Saxton, was baptized May 31st, in year of our Lord 1725, admitted at Martinmass, in y^e year 1733.

Mathew, son of Richard Lidgley, of Quarry Closes, near Whit-Church, aged Eleven years, admitted at Martinmass, 1733.

Lancelot, Son of Thomas Foster, of Sherburn, aged eight years, Jan. 1733, admitted at May Day, 1734.

John, son of Tho. Ellet, in the Parish of St. Martin's cum Gregory, in York was baptized on the second Day of June, 1724. Admitted October the Sixth, 1785.

William, the son of John Smith, in the Parish of St. Lawrence's of York, was baptized on the thirteenth Day of August, 1726. Admitted at Martinmass, 1735.

John, Son of Richd. Herwood, deceased, was baptized the eighteenth of June, 1728, in St. Olave's Parish, York. Admitted July y^e 24th, 1735.

George, the Son of John Sheppherd, late of Sherburn, (his Name being omitted in the Register,) was born probably the twenty-eighth day of September, 1728. Admitted Feby y^e 2d, 1735-6.

John Son of Jabez Manning, of York, was baptized y^e 12th of July, 1726. Admitted at Michaelmass, 1736.

William, Son of William Joy, Waterman, of York, baptized November the twenty-seven, 1726. Admitted Feby y^e 14 tenth, 1736-7.

Edwd. the Son of George Dolphin, of York, Weaver, baptized October y^e 10th, 1725. Admitted May the thirteenth, 1737.

William, son of Sylvan Austine, of York, Weaver, baptized Jarry y^e 4th, 1726. Admitted July the fourteenth, 1737.

- John Ealand, son of Elizabeth Ealand, of York, was baptized Feby 9th, 1726, Admitted Augt. the thirtieth, 1737.
- Robt. Eccles, y^e Son of Mary Eccles, of Towton, was baptized May y^e 14teenth, 1727. Admitted at Candlemas, 1737-8.
- Tho. the Son of Richd. Heaton, of York, was baptized y^e 23d, of October, 1728. Admitted September y^e 17th, 1737.
- William, the Son of Tho. Higgins, of Saxton was baptized May y^e 10th 1730. Admitted May y^e 2d, 1738.
- William, the son of Widow Stephenson, of Towton, was bap. Aug. 2, 1730, admitted May y^e 1, 1738.
- John, the son of John Winterburn, of Newthorpe, admitted October the 2d, 1738.
- William, Son of Richd. Thackra, was baptized November 19th, in Bp Hill the elder, 1729. Admitted on May day, 1739.
- John, Son of Wilfred Rothwell, of Batley, was Baptized February 2d, 1731. Admitted July the 20th 1739.
- John, son of Joseph Calvert of Saxton, was baptized March y^e 6th, 1729. Admitted at Michaelmas, 1739.
- William Bateman, son of William Bateman of York, was born in y^e year 1730. Admitted at Michaelmas, 1739.
- George, son of George Ledger of Ullerskelf, was baptized on the fourth day of September, in the year 1732. Admitted at Candlemas, in y^e year 1739-40.
- John, son of John Robinson, in Castle Gate, York, was baptized the 15th day of October, in the year 1731. Admitted at Lady Day in y^e year 1740.
- Charles Kipling of Parish of St. Michael's, York, was baptized 19th of December 1731. Admitted at Whitsuntide in y^e year 1740.
- Edward, son of Edward Taylor of Trinity Parish, York, baptized June y^e 4th, 1731. Admitted Candlemas, 1740-1.
- John, son of William Clough, was baptised y^e 18th day of February, 1732. Admitted Lammas, 1741.
- John, son of John Illingworth, of Whitley, in the Parish of Kellington, was baptized May 20th, 1734. Admitted Lammas 1741.
- Robert the son of Richard Smith, of Milford, in y^e Parish of Shereburn, was baptized October y^e 13th, 1731. Admitted Candlemas, 1741-2.
- Thomas, son of John Stephenson, of Towton, in y^e Parish of Saxton, was baptized Janry the 28th, 1732. Admitted Candlemas, 1741-2.
- Tho. Son of George Ledger, of Ullerskelf, was baptized September 15th, 1734. Admitted July 10th 1742.
- Francis, son of John Sharp, was baptized on June y^e 8th, 1734. Admitted Lammas, 1742.
- Joseph, Son of Joseph Calvert, of Saxton, was baptized on May y^e 4th, 1735. Admitted September y^e 6th, 1742.

- John, Son of John Silcock, in y^e Parish of St. Michaels, was
 bap. Feby y^e 21st, 1731. Admitted September y^e 8th, 1742.
- Richard & Robt., sons of William Simpson of Barkstone, were
 bap. Janry 1st, 1735. Admitted Feby 8th, 1742-3.
- Christopher Randerson, Son of John Randerson, of Towton,
 was baptized August the 29th, 1731. Admitted April 12th,
 1743.
- Richard, Son of Tho. Massey, of York was baptized the 26th of
 September, 1734. Admitted June 24th, 1743.
- John Chambers, Son of John Chambers, Mariner, in Spurrier-
 gate Parish, York, was baptized 18th of Janry, 1732,
 Admitted Augt. 16th, 1743.
- Anthony Dunwell, Son of Anthony Dunwell, of Kippax, was
 born 20th (?) of March, 1733. Admitted November 29th, 1742.
- Benjamin, Son of Edward Smith, baptized Augt. 21st, 1734.
 Admitted Octr. 24th, 1743.
- John, Son of John Field, of Newthorp, was baptized July 8th,
 1736. Admitted May 1st, 1744.
- William, Son of Robt. Fowler, of Lumby, was baptized June 4,
 1736. Admitted at Xtnas, 1744.
- James, Son of John Duffield, of York, was baptized January
 21, 1734. Admitted April 12, 1746.
- David, Son of William Tuke, of York, was baptized August 22,
 1736. Admitted December 13, 1746.
- Tho., Son of Tho. Hope of Shereburn, was baptized Feby 8,
 1736. Admitted Xtnas, 1746.
- John, Son of John Smith, of Saxton, was baptized Feby the
 17, 1736. Admitted July 6, 1747.
- William, Son of Samuel Clarke, was baptized November the 21,
 1736. Admitted Janry 18, 1747.
- Joseph, Son of Wm. Williamson, was baptized Octber the 15,
 1738. Admitted January 18, 1747.
- John, Son of William Biscomb, of Saxton, was baptized the 29
 of September, 1737. Admitted February 4 1747.
- Robert, Son of Robert Flowet, of Aberford, was baptized June
 the 15, 1740. Admitted Febuary, 1747.
- William, Son of Thomas Sharp, of Saxton, was baptized Sep-
 tember the 24, 1738. Admitted May 1, 1748.
- William, Son of Robt. Clayton, of Shereburn, was baptized
 January the 1, 1741. Admitted Oct. 24, 1748.
- Tho., Son of Francis Thirkel, of Shereburn, was baptized June
 the 24, 1739. Admitted Janry the first; 1741.
- John, Son of John Moor, of York, was baptized March 12,
 1739. Admitted March the first, 1749.
- William, Son of Edward Smith, of York, was baptized August
 eighth, 1742. Admitted April 23, 1750.
- John, Son of William Bewley, of York, was baptized Sept 12,
 1742. Admitted May 16, 1750.

- John, Son of Tho. Brown, of Milforth, was baptized February 28. . . . Admitted June 15, 1750.
- George, Son of Samuel Stephenson, of Milforth, born February 5, 1742. Admitted June 13, 1750.
- Stephen, Son of John Gill, of Shereburn, was baptized December, 20, 1742. Admitted June 12, 1750.
- John, Son of David Benson, of York, was baptized September 27, 1741. Admitted June 24, 1750.
- Tho., Son of Richard Thompson, of Shereburn, was baptized December 16, 1741. Admitted Augt. 20, 1750.
- John, Son of William Bolton, of York, was baptized Janry 2, 1742. Admitted Janry 15, 1750.
- William, Son of John Fleming, of York, was baptized December 22, 1740. Admitted Janry 16, 1750.
- Norfolk, Son of Francis Jackson, of York, was baptized Augt. 12, 1740. Admitted Janry 20, 1750.
- Abraham, Son of John Smales, of York, was baptized December 12, 1742. Admitted Janry 20, 1750.
- John, Son of John Roebuck, of York, was baptized July 3, 1743. Admitted February 3, 1750.
- John, Son of John Boulton of Shereburn, was baptized February 6, 1742. Admitted Janry 27, 1752.
- William, son of Tho. Hope, of Shereburn, was baptiz'd February 13th, 1743. Admitted Jany. 27th, 1752.
- Robert, son of Henry Ovington, of Bilton, was baptized July 23rd, 1738. Admitted Candlemas, 1752.
- George, son of William Biscomb, of Saxton, was Christened June 2d, 1745. Admitted July 13th, 1752.
- Henry, son of William Biscomb, of Saxton, was baptized November 28th, 1742. Admitted Augt. 25th, 1752.
- Tho., son of Paul Winterburn, of All Saints, York, was christened March 20th, 1743. Admitted Jany. 22d. 1752.
- Job, son of William Shields, of York, was baptized Feby. 28th, 1741. Admitted Jany. 24th, 1753.
- Tho. son of Tho. Oldred, of Shereburn, was baptized June 8, 1745. Admitted April 16, 1752.
- John, son of William Wieldhouse, of Bishop hill, York, was baptized Feb. 14, 1742. Admitted Jany. 21, 1754.
- John, son of Sam. Walker, of St. John's, in Micklegate, York, was baptized April 23, 1742. Admitted Jany. 21, 1754.
- John, son of William Ryther, of Milford, was born September 15, 1745. Admitted November 24, 1753.
- George, son of Samuel Hogg, of York, was christened May 28, 1744. Admitted Sept. 13, 1754.
- John, son of Tho. Wood, of Shereburn, was baptized October 12, 1742. Admitted Jany. 20, 1755.
- John, son of John Short, of Micklesfield, Baptiz'd May 30 1746. Admitted October 18, 1755.

- Robert, son of William Biscoomb, of Saxton, baptiz'd June 28.
Admitted October 18, 1755.
- Robt., son of Robt, Clayton, of Sherburn, Baptiz'd Jany. 29,
1747. Admitted Jany. 26, 1756.
- David, son of Andrew Joy, of Sherburn, Baptiz'd May 14, 1746.
Admitted Jany. 26, 1756.
- Thos., son of Thos. Summers, of Sherburn, Baptiz'd June 20,
1746 or thereabouts. Admitted August the 18, 1756.
- Thos., son Robert Clayton, of Sherburn, Baptiz'd November
the 21, 1748. Admitted Sepbr. the 9, 1756.
- Thos., son of John Bolton, of Sherburn, Baptiz'd Sepbr. 29,
1745 or thereabouts. Admitted March the 23, 1757.
- Thos., son of Thomas Smith, of the Parish of All Saints, in the
City of York, Baptiz'd Feby. 17, 1747. Admitted Novbr. the
4, 1757.
- Thos., son of Thos., Hanson, in the Parish of Saxton, Baptiz'd
March the 18, 1749. Admitted Novbr. the 4, 1757.
- Thos., son of Thos. Brown, in the Parish of Sherburn, Baptiz'd
April the 15, 1750. Admitted November the 4, 1757.
- Joshua, son of Thos. Hope, of Sherburn, Baptiz'd May the 7,
1749. Admitted Jany. 13, 1758.
- Thomas, son of Robt. Lee, of Sherburn, Baptiz'd Feby. 14,
1747. Admitted February the 6, 1758.
- George, Son of William Bates, of Sherburn, Baptiz'd Sepbr.
16, 1750. Admitted April 24, 1758.
- Annanias, Son of Annanias Bothomly, of St. Mary's, Bishop
Hill Junior, in the City of York, was baptiz'd July 18, 1748.
Admitted April 24, 1758.
- Edmund, Son of Robert Leach, of Aberford, in the Parish of
Sherburn, Baptiz'd March 13, 1747. Admitted April 24,
1758.
- Thos., Son of William Jackson, of the Parish of St. John's,
York, Baptized January the 26, 1750. Admitted August the
12, 1758. By reason of Holidays in Harvest.
- Wm., son of Richard Hild, of the Parish of St. Sampson, in
the City of York, was Baptized Novbr. 7, 1748. Admitted
Janry 31, 1759.
- Wm. Son of Jno. Simpson, of Sherburn, was baptiz'd March
the 19, 1750. Admitted Janry 31, 1759.
- Jas., Son of Wm. Pate, of Sherburn, was baptiz'd July 25,
1750. Admitted January 31, 1759.
- Thos., Son of Francis Hudson, of St. Michael le Belfry, in the
City of York, was baptized Janry 15, 1750. Admitted June
13, 1759.
- Jas., Son of Michl. Stoner, of Sherburn, was baptiz'd May 20,
1750. Admitted September 14, 1759.
- Wm., Son of Wm. Settle, of Bridlington, Baptiz'd April 30,
1749. Admitted Janry 1, 1760.

- Ingram, Son of Samuel Laphis, of Saxton, Baptiz'd Sepr. 9, 1750. Admitted May 26, 1760.
- George, Son of Simon Brown, of Newhall, Baptiz'd March the 23, 1751. Admitted Janry 11, 1761.
- John, Son of Thomas Groves, of Sherburn, was baptized Janry 6, 1753. Admitted 24 of June, 1761.
- Jno., Son of Robt. Clayton, of Sherburn, was baptized May 4, 1752. Admitted y^e 6 of October, 1761.
- Thomas, Son of Henry Lonsdale, of the Parish of St. Cruse in the City of York, Baptiz'd May 6, 1753. Admitted May 17, 1768.
- Robert, Son of Annanias Bothomley, of the Parish of St. Johns in the City of York, Baptiz'd 26, 1752. Admitted May 17, 1762.
- Bartholomew, Son of Robt. Clayton, of Sherburn, was baptized y^e 9 of September, 1754. Admitted the 20 of Feb, 1763.
- Joseph, Son of Joseph Bradley, of Towton in y^e Parish of Saxton, was baptized 24 Feb., 1762. Admitted y^e 28 Feb., 1763.
- Henry Todd, was admitted the 21 day of March, 1763, aged Nine Years y^e 4th Instant, March.
- Henry, Son of John Wetherill, in Petergate, York, Bricklayer, baptized July 12, 1752. Admitted 20 September, 1763.
- John, son of John Spencer, of Biggin, was baptized August 24, 1756. Admitted 4 Jan., 1764.
- John, Son of John Middlebrook, of Saxton, was baptized 10 of March, 1756. Admitted 4 Jan., 1764.
- William, Son of John Folken, of Barkstone, was baptized Sepbr 28, 1754. Admitted y^e Second Day of November, 1764.
- William, Son of Joshua Todd, of Sherburn, was baptized August y^e 8, 1726. Admitted y^e 2 Day of November, 1764.
- Mathew, Son of Thos. Brown of Milford, was baptized June 12, 1757. Admitted y^e 17 Day of January, 1765.
- John, Son of George Nournvale, Bap^d July y^e 4, 1755. Admitted the First day of November, 1764.
- Lancelot Simpson, aged ten years Novr. last past, was admitted y^e 13th April, 1765.
- William Blackburn, aged twelve years July last, admitted 13 April, 1765.
- Thos. Barker, aged nine years, Feb. 17, 1765, was admitted 13 Feb., 1765.
- William, Son of John Summers, aged 8 years May last, was admitted 9 of November, 1765.
- George, Son of George Middlewood, of Saxton, aged Eleven Years June last, was admitted 9 of November, 1765.
- James, Son of Jeremiah Shaw, Senr., aged Seven Years September last, was admitted 2 December, 1765.
- Edward, Son of John Spencer, of Sherburn, was baptized 8 July, 1759, and was admitted the 25 Day of November, 1766. This Boy died Sep. 25, 1771.

- John Bothamley, Son of Ananias Bothamley, aged about nine Years, was admitted the 13 Day of January, 1767.
- Michael Belerby, Son of Will. Belerby, of y^e City of York, aged about Eleven years, was admitted 29 Jan., 1767.
- John, Son of Sarah Stead, of Sherburn, born 1759, aged seven years August last, was admitted 30 January, 1767.
- Matthew, Son of George Middlewood, of Saxton, born 1759, aged seven Years April last, was admitted 30 January, 1767.
- James, Son of William Gill, of Sherburn, aged seven years April last, was admitted 30 Jan., 1767.
- William, Son of William Storey, of York, baptis'd 1 June, 1760, was admitted 22 Day of June, 1768.
- Jonathan, Son of William Bates, of Sherburn, aged eight years January last past, was admitted 22 Day of June, 1768.
- John, Son of Thos. Foster, aged seven Years August last, was admitted Sep. 8, 1768.
- John, the Son of Nathan Wright, of Sherburn, born 1761, aged Seven Years August last, was admitted Sep 8, 1768.
- Nathan, Son of Nathan Wright, of Sherburn, deceased, born 1759, aged Ten Years April last past, was admitted the 15 of December, 1769.
- John, Son of John Johnson, of Sherburn, aged Seven Years January last past, was admitted the 23 Day of March, 1770.
- Stephen, Son of John Summers, of Sherburn, deceased, born May 3, 1761, was admitted December y^e 28, 1770.
- John, Son of Robt. Clayton, of Church Fenton, bap. Decbr 31, 1762, was admitted December y^e 28, 1770.
- William, Son of John Spink, of Sherburn, bap. Jan. 28, 1763, was admitted Dec. the 28, 1770.
- Joseph, Son of George Middlewood, of Saxton, was bap. August y^e 10, 1760, admitted December, y^e 28, 1770.
- Thomas Shaw, of Sherburn, bap. Sep. 27, 1762, was admitted at Martinmas, 1771.
- George Williamson, of York, bap. Oct. 18, 1763, was admitted at Martinmas, 1771.
- Robert Bolton, of Sherburn, bap. Jan. 8, 1764, was admitted Martinmas, 1771.
- Richard, son of William Etherington, of Kippax, baptized September y^e 30, 1761, admitted for the Parish of Saxton, April 24, 1772.
- Thomas, son of Richard Goft, of Sherburn, bap. July the 9th, 1764, admitted Ap. 24, 1772.
- John Shelton, of Sherburn, baptized July 31, 1765, was admitted, July 9, 1773.
- John, son of John Higgins, of Saxton, bap. May 1, 1763, was admitted July 9, 1773.
- Joseph, son of Widow Shaw, of Sherburn, bap. 26th September, 1765, admitted July 9, 1773.

- Richard, son of William Johnson, of Sherburn, baptized Aug. 17, 1766, was admitted Sep. 18, 1775.
- Henry, son of Joseph Baynes, of York, baptized November 19, 1765, was admitted May 1, 1775.
- Richard, son of John Higgins, of Saxton, was baptized May 2, 1765, admitted May 1, 1775.
- Thomas, son of Richard Smith, of Sherburn, was bapt. April 29, 1764, admitted May 1, 1775.
- Thomas, son of John Burton, of Sherburn, was baptized Oct. 21, 1768, admitted Jan. 10, 1776.
- Richard, son of William Baildon, bapt. Ap. 3, 1769, as appears by the Register of the Parish of St. Denis of y^e City of York, admitted June 25, 1776.
- John, son of Robert England, of Saxton, bapt. January 15, 1766, admitted June 25, '76.
- William, son of Thomas Fawcet, of Sherburn, bapt. June 9, 1766, admitted Aug. 13, 1776.
- Joseph, son of Joseph Copley, of Lumby, bapt. Sep. 9, 1769, admitted Sep. 9, 1776.
- William, son of John Brown, of Milford, bapt. July 30, 1769, admitted Martinmas, 1776.
- William, son of William Dawson, of York, baptized October 8, 1766, admitted at Christmas, 1777.
- Thomas, son of Robert England, of Saxton, bapt. Oct. 24, 1767, admitted Midsummer, 1777.
- George, son of John Pickering, of Sherburn, bapt. Oct. 29, 1769, admitted Sep. 30, 1777.
- Joseph, son of John Copley, of York, born June 19, 1769, admitted Nov. 2, 1778.
- Richard, son of Thomas Knowlson, late of York, was born June 20, 1768, admitted Jan. 25, 1779.
- Thomas, son of Richard Gill, of Sherburn, bapt. Dec. 17, 1770, was admitted June 1, 1779.
- Joseph, son of John Brown, of Sherburn, bapt. Feb. 14, 1772, was admitted June 1, 1779.
- Richard, son of William Milner, of Towton, bapt. March 27, 1769, was admitted June 1, 1779.
- William, son of Matthew Kidd, late of York, born August y^e 7th, 1769, was admitted August 20, 1779.
- Thomas Fountain, of Milford, bapt. 25th June, 1772, was admitted March 4, 1780.
- William, son of Thomas Knowlson, late of York, was born Sep. 28, 1769, was admitted April 10, 1780.
- William, son of Richard Jackson, late of York, bapt. Feb. 16, 1771, admitted May the 1st, 1780.
- Thomas Hudson, son of Thomas Hudson, late of York, bapt. October 20, 1771, admitted May the 12th, 1780.
- James Duke, son of Michael Duke, late of York, bapt. July the 6th, 1770, admitted June 1, 1780.

- John, Son of William Fountayne, late of Saxton, was baptized March the 7, 1770. Admitted Feb. 12, 1781.
- William, son of William Fountayne, late of Saxton, was baptized October the 18, 1772. Admitted Feb. 12, 1781.
- Richard, Son of Thos. Shuttleworth, of Sherburn, was born March y^e 8, 1771, was admitted March 12, 1781.
- Joshua, Son of John Houseman, of Barkston, was baptized Oct. 1, 1772, was admitted into this School, May 22, 1781.
- Thomas Kempeman, of Sandhutton, was born Feb. 12, 1774. Admitted into this School, June the 12, 1781.
- William, Son of Jonathan Tattershall, of York, born August 16, 1774, was admitted June 10, 1782.
- John, Son of Robert Knowles, of York, baptized May 25, 1773, was admitted September 23, 1782.
- William, Son of William Dobson, of Milford, was baptized the 9 of July 1776, was admitted Sep. 15, 1783.
- William Thompson, Son of William, late of Huddleston, bap. August 2, 1774. An Orphan by the death of his Mother, was admitted Sep. 24, 1783.
- William Marshall Son of William, of York, born May 30, 1772. An Orphan by the Death of his Mother, was admitted July 8, 1783.
- William, Son of John Baker, of Sherburn, baptized December 8, 1775, was admitted 27 of September, 1783.
- George Thompson, Son of John of Sherburn, bap. Aug. 2, 1775, was admitted Feb. 3, 1784.
- William Richardson, Son of Joseph of Sherburn, was bap. Decbr. 2, 1776, was admitted Feb. 3, 1784.
- John, Son of Thos. Gill, of Sherburn, was baptized December 28, 1775, was admitted May 1, 1784.
- William Duke, son of Michael Duke, of York, deceased, was baptized October 13, 1772, was admitted June 25, 1784.
- George Calvert, son of William, of Sherburn, was baptized December 11, 1776, was admitted Sep. 7, 1784.
- John Strickland, son of Joseph, of Sherburn, was baptized August 10, 1776, was admitted at Midsummer, 1785.
- James, son of James Smith, of Milford, was bap. October 9, 1777, admitted Sep. 19, 1785.
- James, son of Mark Ambler, of Milford, was born Oct. 16, 1778, admitted Oct. 17, 1785.
- Rowland, son of Mr. John Booth, of Cottingley Bridge, was baptized September 28, 1776, as appears by the Register at Bingley, was admitted May 1, 1786. Left y^e School xmas, 1789.
- Thomas Dimier, of York, was born May 11, 1776. Admitted Oct. 20, 1786.

To be continued.

Kighley Quaker Register.

Continued from page 160.

DEATHS.

YEAR.	DAY.	MONTH.	
1722	21	7	Thomas Blakey son of Thomas & Ann Blakey of Kighley, b ^d . on the 23rd of the same in friends' burying place in Kighley, aged 10 years & 6 months
„	1	8	John Blakey son of Thomas & Ann Blakey of Kighley, b ^d . on the 3rd in friends' burying-ground in Kighley, aged 1 year 7 months
1724	21	12	Hannah Waddington dau. of Thomas & Hannah Waddington of Calversike hill in the township of Kighley, b ^d . on the 23rd in the burying-place in Kighley, aged 5 years, 6 months
„	21	12	Thomas Blakey of Silsden in the p'ish of Kildwick, b ^d . in the grave-yard at Kighley on the 23rd, about 80 years of age
1725	20	1	Richard Waddington of Kighley, b ^d . on the 23rd in friends' burying-place in Kighley
1726	26	12	David Waddington son of Richard & Margaret Waddington of Kighley, b ^d . on the 1st of the 1st month in friends' burying-place at the meeting-house in Kighley, about 24 years of age
„	11	4	Joseph Ashold son of James & Martha Ashold of Kighley, b ^d . on the 12th in the friends' burying-place at the meeting house in Kighley
„	25	4	Sarah Ashold dau. of James & Martha Ashold of Kighley, b ^d . on the 26th at friends' burying-place at the meeting-house in Kighley
„	5	5	Joseph Town son of Henry & Grace Town of Silsden in the p'ish of Kildwick, b ^d . on the 7th at friends' burying-ground at the meeting-house in Kighley, aged 8 years
„	3	6	William Davy son of William & Hannah Davy of Whitley-head in the p'ish of Kildwick, b ^d . on the 6th in friends' burying-place at Calversike hill, near 20 years of age

YEAR.	DAY.	MONTH.	
1726	13	6	Jonathan Ashold, son of James & Martha Ashold of Kighley, b ^d . on the 14th in friends' burying-place at the meeting-house in Kighley, about 5 months of age
"	12	9	Elleanor Lister wife of William Lister of Bingley, b ^d . on the 16th with friends at Whitby
"	18	12	Thomas Blakey, son of Thomas & Ann Blakey of Kighley, b ^d . on the 21st in friends' burying-place at the meeting-house in Kighley
1727	29	3	Alice Davy, dau. of William & Hannah Davy of Whitley-head in the p'ish of Kildwick, b ^d . on the 1st of the 4th at Calversike hill, in the 36th year of her age
"	8	5	Thomas Murgatroid of Roid-house in the p'ish of Haworth, b ^d . on the 12th in friends' burying-place at the meeting-house in Kighley. Aged.
"	23	6	John Wade of Steeton in the p'ish of Kildwick, b ^d . on the 25th in friends' burying-place at the meeting-house in Kighley. Aged.
1728	2	11	Mary Wood of Calversike-hill within the township of Kighley, b ^d . on the 6th at Calversike-hill, aged 79 years
"	18	11	Lawrence King son of Henry & Luce King of Oakcliff in the p'ish of Carlton, b ^d . on the 22nd in friends' burying-place in Louthersdale, aged 18 months
"	2	12	Jonathan Bothomley of Hainworth in the p'ish of Bingley, b ^d . on the 5th in friends' burying-place in Keighley. Aged 79 years.
"	9	12	James Ramsden of Brathwate in the p'ish of Keighley, b ^d . on the 13th at Calversike hill, near 49 years of age
"	21	12	Sarah Roads of Lees in the p'ish of Bingley, b ^d . on the 23rd in friends' burying-place in Keighley. Aged above 80 years.
1729	24	7	Jonathan Scott of Wilsden in the p'ish of Bradford, b ^d . on the 26th in the friends' grave-yard at the meeting-house in Keighley.

YEAR.	DAY.	MONTH.	
1729	28	9	Jonas Hanson of Kighley, b ^d . on the 1st of the 10th month in friends' burying-place at the meeting-house in Keighley
"	13	10	Abraham Butler of Birch-head near Wilsden in the p'ish of Bradford, b ^d . on the 17th at Cross-flatts near Bingley. Aged 70 years
"	19	10	Hannah Sharp, a child of William & Hannah Sharp of Kighley, b ^d . on the 21st at the meeting-house in Keighley
1730	11	5	Mary Smith, dau. of Robert & Hannah Smith of Laycock in the p'ish of Keighley, b ^d . on the 15th at the meeting house in Kighley. Aged 15 years
1731	30	2	Sarah Davy dau. of William & Hannah Davy of Whitley-head in the p'ish of Kildwick, b ^d . on the 3rd of the 3rd month at Calversike-hill. Aged 28 years
"	15	4	Dennis Davy son of William & Hannah Davy of Whitley-head in the p'ish of Kildwick, b ^d . on the 18th at Calversike-hill. In the 21st year of his age
1732	9	2	Lidia Davy of Wedding-hall in Lothersdale in the parish of Carlton, b ^d . on the 12th at Calversike-hill. In the 30th year of her age
"	17	3	Ruth Brigg, wife of Thomas Brigg of Calversyke-hill in the township of Kighley, b ^d . on the 20th at Calversike-hill. About the 59th year of her age
"	1	10	Robert Walker of Bingley, b ^d . on the 4th in his orchard at Bingley. About 40 years of age
"	18	10	William Waddington son of John & Lidia Waddington of Kighley, b ^d . on the 20th in friends' burying-place in Kighley. About 7 years of age.
1733		1	Judith Stansfield, dau. of Joshua Stansfield by his first wife of Sand-beds in the p'ish of Bingley, b ^d . on the 23rd at the meeting-house in Keighley. In the 17th year of her age
"		2	Jeremiah Heaton of Ravenroid near Bingley, b ^d . on the 29th at Cross-flatts. Aged about 80 years.
"	4	3	Mary Blakey, widdow of Thomas Blakey of Silsden in the p'ish of Kildwick, b ^d .

YEAR. DAY. MONTH.

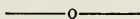
YEAR.	DAY.	MONTH.	
			on the 6th in friends' burying-ground in Kighley. Aged about 80 years
1733	13	3	John Ashold of Kighley, b ^d . on the 15th at the meeting-house in Kighley. Aged 83 years.
„	19	4	Robert Smith of Lacock in the p'ish of Kighley, b ^d . on the 21st at the meeting-house in Kighley. In the 52 year of his age
„	8	4	Joseph Holmes of Brathwaite in the p'ish of Kighley, b ^d . on the 10th in friends' burying-place at Farr-field at Farr-field meeting-house. In the 24 or 25 year of his age
„	30	8	John Baxter of Clough-bank in the p'ish of Kighley, b ^d . on the 1st of the 9th month at the meeting-house in Kighley. Being 24 or 25 years of age.
„	20	9	Robert Smith son of William & Martha Smith of Clough-bank in the p'ish of Keighley, b ^d . on the 22nd at the burying-place at the meeting-house in Kighley. Aged 6 years
1734	8	1	Mary Ashold dau. of James & Martha Ashold of Keighley, b ^d . on the 11th in friends' burying-place at the meeting-house in Keighley. In the 17th year of her age
„	13	3	Timothy Maud of Gauthorp Hall near Bingley, b ^d . on the 16th at the burying-place at Cross-flatts. In the 73rd year of his age
„	21	8	Sarah Heaton, widow of Jeremiah Heaton of Ravenroid in the p'ish of Bingley, b ^d . on the 23rd in the friends' burying-place at Crossflatts near Bingley Aged 88
1735	14	3	Margarett Hird, a widdow of Utley in the township of Kighley, b ^d . on the 16th in friends' burying-place at the meeting-house in Kighley. In the 84th year of her age
„	10	7	Thomas Brigg Dr (sic) of Calversike-hill, b ^d . on the 13th at Calversike-hill. In the 63rd year of his age
1736	20	8	Lois Brigg dau. of Joshua & Isabell Brigg of Calversike-hill in the township of

YEAR. DAY. MONTH.

YEAR.	DAY.	MONTH.	
			Kighley, b ^d . on the 22nd at Calversike-hill. (aged 4mo. 18 days, Q.R.Y.)
1737	5	1	Lydia Hardcastle wife of Thomas Hardcastle (late of Hardcastle Garth, died at Laycock in the parish of Kighley, b ^d . at Calversike-hill, (aged 70 Q.R.Y.)
"	12	2	Hannah Davies, wife of William Davys of Witlow-head in the parish of Kildwick, b ^d . on the 15th at Calversikehill. Aged 68
1738	10	7	Jonas Suttcliffe of Haworth in the p'ish of Bradford, b ^d . on the 13th in friends' burying-place at Kighley. Aged 63.
1739	11	4	Thomas Brigg of Laycock in the parish of Kighley, b ^d . on the 14th at Calversike-hill. (aged 46½, Q.R.Y.)
"	18	4	Jeremiah Brigg, b ^d . on the 21st at Calversike-hill, (of Laycock aged 79)
1741	13	11	Joseph Leach of Steeton in the parish of Kildwick, b ^d . on the 17th in friends' burying-ground at Kighley. Aged 74 years old
1742	8	1	Dorothy Ambler late of Silsden, but last of Middleton, b ^d . on the 11th at Calversike-hill. Aged near 78 years
"	23	3	Judith Brigg of Lakack, b ^d . on the 26th at Calversike hill. (aged 41, Q.R.Y.)
1743	15	2	William Wade of Steton, b ^d . in friends' burying-yard at Kighley
"	22	8	Grace Murgitroyd late of Rodhou in p'ish. of Br'fd. b ^d . on the 25th in friends' burying-yard at Kighley
"	14	12	Joshua Stansfould in p'ish. of Kighley, b ^d . on the 17th in friends' burying-yard at Kighley
1746	2	7	Ruth Brigg of Kighley dau. of Joshua & Isabel. Aged 2 years 7 mos. Q.R.Y.
"	7	8	Deborah Brigg, dau. of Thomas & Judith. Aged 13 years 8 mos, Q.R.Y.
1747	19	2	William Davy of Whitley Head. Aged 31, Q.R.Y.
1748	3	0	Mary Davy of Whitley Head. Aged 30, Q.R.Y.
1749	14	3	Mary Brigg, died at Laycock. B ^d . on the 16th at Calversike hill in the 73rd year of her age.

YEAR.	DAY.	MONTH.	
1751	19	3	Lydia Waddington. B ^d . on the 22nd in the burying place at Kighley
,,	9	8	Hanah Ramsden. B ^d . on the 12th at Calversikhill
,,	29	9	Agnes Ramsden her sister. B ^d . on the 2nd of the 10th at Calversikhill
1753	9	2	Thomas Brigg, son of Joshua and Isabell Brigg, of Calversikehill. Died in Kighley. B ^d . on the 11th. Age 4 years. (3 years 4 mos. Q.R.Y.)
	New style.		
1759	28	6	Thomas Blakey of Kighley. B ^d . on the 30th in friends' burying place at Kighley
1762	30	4	David Davy of Whitley-head, died at Whitley-head in Steeton, in the p'ish of Kildwick. B ^d . at Calversikehill on the 2nd day of the 5th month. Aged about 47
,,	3	6	Mary Davy of Whitley Head. Aged 65
1763	26	6	Ann Davy, dau. of David and Mary Davy of Whitley head in Steeton, in the p'ish of Kildwick. B ^d . at Calversikehill on the 29th. Aged about 17 years
,,	22	7	James Husler died at Dub near Bingley. B ^d . in friends burying ground at Crossflatts near Bingley. Aged about 85
,,	24	10	Dionis Ambler of Silsden in the p'ish of Kildwick. B ^d . on the 26th at Calversike hill, aged—
	called October		
1764	6	July	Thomas Brigg of Guard house, son of Thomas Brigg of Laycock. Aged 29 years (<i>not in a contemporaneous hand.</i>)
1765	25	10	Cornelia Horsefall of Haworth & dau. of Joshua Brigg of Calversike hill. B ^d . on the 27th, aged 28 years. She was wife of William Horsfall of Howarth
1766	11	11	Cornelia Horsefall, dau. of William Horsfall of Howarth. B ^d . on the 12th at Calversikehill, aged 1 year 1 month
1774	25	12	Isabell Brigg wife of Joshua Brigg, b ^d . no the 28th at Calversike hill, aged 65
	(12 Q.R.Y.)		
1775	13	2	Hannah Taylor died at Redcar in the p'ish of Kildwick. B ^d . on the 16 in friends' burying ground at Kighley. Aged 85
1789	29	Sept.	Joshua Brigg of Calversike-hill (Apothecary Q.R.Y.) in the 84th year of his age. B ^d . at Calversike hill
,,	7	5	William Davy of Whitley Head, aged 13, Q.R.Y.

YEAR.	DAY.	MONTH.	
1789	15	5	David Davy of Braithwaite, aged 2, Q.R.Y.
1791	2	October	David Brigg, grandson of Thomas Brigg of Guardhouse (<i>who d. 1764</i>) & son of Thomas Brigg of Guardhouse (aged 3 weeks, Q.R.Y.) (<i>written at a later date.</i>)
1802	20	May	William Davy of Steeton, in the 58th year of his age, b ^d . at Calversike hill Paulina Davy of Steeton, dau. of the above William Davy, b ^d . at Calversike hill
1817	23	Jan.	Thomas Brigg of Guard house in his 54th year, b ^d . at Calversike hill
1818	1	May	William Davy of Steeton the younger, in his 22nd year, b ^d . at Calversike hill
„	8	May	Sarah Robinson of Steeton, dau. of William Davy the older, in her 25th year, b ^d . at Calversike hill
1822	9	Feb.	Thomas Brigg of Guardhouse, the younger, aged 25 years, b ^d . at Calversike hill
„	28	May	Barnard Brigg of Guardhouse, aged 12 years, b ^d . at Calversike hill
1839	30	Nov.	Sarah Davy of Steeton, aged 71 years Dennis Davy of Steeton
1840	8	July	Isable Brigg of Guard house, relict of the late Thos. Brigg, in her 71st year
1845	11	Jan.	Henry Marriner Brigg of Guard house, son of Jno. & Margaret Ann Brigg, aged 5 months, b ^d . at Calversike hill
„	22	Jan.	Benjamin Brigg of Guard house, son of Jno. & Margaret Ann Brigg, aged 4 years, b ^d . at Calversike hill
„	6	May	Ann Isabella Brigg of Guard house, dau. of John & Margaret Ann Brigg, aged 15 years, 6 months, b ^d . at Calversike hill



Stanbury Quakers' Burial Ground.

In Part I. of *Yorks. N. & Q.* there is a reprint of the Quakers' Register at Stanbury, near Haworth. The following particulars as to the Burying place there are taken from original documents.

1670. 15. of the first month called March. *Lease* for 999 years from William Clayton of Stanbury in the parish of Bradford, yeoman to Christopher Smith & Jonas Smith his brother of the same place clothiers, & Joseph Smith of the same place, blacksmith, "for the true & entire love & zeal which he hath & beareth unto the truth of God & his people" & for divers other considerations, of one piece or parcel of

land commonly called Horton Croft situate at the Townend of Stanbury aforesaid & "adjoining from & to the common thereof on the North West & East part now in the inheritance & occupation of the said William Clayton" To Have & to hold the same as a grave yard or Burying-place at the rent of one penny a year to be due at the feast of Pentecost, permission being reserved to the said William Clayton & Sarah his wife for their lives & the life of the longer liver to have the herbage & grass & to put in at their will & pleasure.

signed WILLIAM CLAYTON.

witnesses (*not legible.*) N.B. This is a copy on paper.

22 Nov. 1710. *Lease* from Timothy Maud of Crosflats in the parish of Bingley & county of Yorke yeoman & Jeremy Brigg of Laycock in the parish of Kighley & same county yeoman on behalf of the assembly of the people called Quakers which assembleth at their publick meeting house at Kighley to Mary Smith of Stanbury in the parish of Bradford & said county widdow at the yearly rent of two shillings and sixpence payable at the time called Penticost for 21 years from the 2nd of February last past of all that parcel of ground commonly called Horton Croft at Stanbury town, now in the tenure of the said Mary Smith. Always excepting & saving to the said Timothy Maud & Jeremy Brigg for & on behalf of the assembly abovesaid liberty to 'interr & buery' therein the bodies of such persons when & so often as they or any other person or persons elected & assigned by the said assembly in their stead shall think proper with liberty for all persons whatsoever to enter the said parcel of ground at all times of such burials, & also liberty for the said people called Quakers to meet once or twice a year or oftener in the said ground in order to perform worship to God according to their persuasion with liberty to all persons to enter at such times as aforesaid. Covenants by Mary Smith to pay the rent, not to plow sow or turn over any part of the ground & to repair and maintain the wall belonging to the premises.

Signed

Mary

her mark
Smith

Witnesses

John Ramsden. (autog.)
Easter X her mark Wildman
Richard Wadington junr. (autog.)
(on paper.)



(Seal in
red wax.)

Mention of Stanbury Croft & of the letting of it is found in the Minute Books up to 1800.

SOME ACCOUNT OF THE
PARISH CHURCH OF ST. MARY'S, HONLEY;By MRS. MARY A. JAGGER. *Continued from page 201.*

It is of interest to note that the year of our Queen's jubilee, was also the Centenary of the Commutation of Tithes due from Honley to Almondbury; and the enclosing of Honley Moor.

Evidently the people of Honley had both morals and manners. The Rev. John Wesley records preaching at Honley about eleven o'clock on 30th April, 1788. The Rev. John Alexander, M.A., read the prayers. John Wesley writes as follows:—

“After the Curate had read prayers to a large and serious congregation, I preached on the text “It is appointed unto all men once to die.” I believe many felt, as well as heard, the word.”

The writer has heard old people say, that John Wesley preached in the Churchyard; and that he wore a black surplice. As a result of his preaching, a year afterwards Deanhouse Chapel was erected, the first Wesleyan Chapel built in the Valley of the Holme. The cushion that was used by John Wesley when he preached at Deanhouse, was preserved by the Rev. Charles Drawbridge, Incumbent of Honley. It occupied a place in his study, and he was very proud of the relic.

A spirit of insubordination now began to manifest itself amongst the people. Work was scarce and food dear. Large bodies of misguided men assembled by night, for the purpose of breaking obnoxious machinery, that they thought would take the bread out of their mouths. The characteristic Yorkshire Clothmakers, however, refused to be intimidated by the threats of their workpeople. Once, creeping stealthily around the walls of the old Chapel, the “Luddites” were intent on taking dire vengeance upon one who had dared to bring into use the hateful machines,—the late Mr. William Leigh. His house was opposite the old Chapel-door. The family were aroused from their sleep by the report of a pistol outside. One of the sons of the village had been chosen by drawing lots to shoot Mr. William Leigh; and with loaded gun he awaited the escape of this gentleman by the back entrance of his house; whilst others were trying to batter down the front door with huge stones; so as to force him to escape by the back door. The clank of the accoutrements of the cavalry sounding distinctly in the distance, prevented further outrage. The “Luddites” passed up the village street, as silently as they had come; and Mr. Leigh was left unharmed, though his windows were broken. Many a mother's heart must have ached with apprehension and dread, as she knelt in the old Chapel, for Honley had many of her sons engaged in this insurrection. Transition in crime is

easy; and when Mr. Horsfall was shot in open daylight, as he was returning from Market, the three "Luddites" fled from the scene of the murder to Honley, passing under the walls of the old chapel.

Dr. Whitaker, the historian, of Whalley, evidently disliked this neighbourhood. In writing about it he says—"A stranger coming into the district would be shocked by a tone of defiance in every voice, and an air of fierceness on every countenance." To a stranger, the description given by Dr. Whitaker may appear true; but after all, the people only take their tone from their own native moorlands. Many are characterised by a kind of rugged grandeur, found only amongst a mountainous people; and all are hardy, vigorous, intelligent and independent. Again, Dr. Whitaker says that we "are ignorant and savage, yet cunning, and attentive to our own interests. We are under few restraints from laws, and fewer from conscience;" but under one denomination or another, it is a singular fact, that we are all religionists.

Dr. Whitaker's description may or may not apply to Honley; but certainly neither priestly nor aristocratic influence has prevailed much in the village. Their pastors and masters were expected at once to fall in with their ways and ideas; if not, their room was preferable to their company. In an old document, dated 1522, relating to an enlargement in Almondbury Church, it is stated, "that it was casten into four parts, and lots were cast where all should sit when they came to Church to avoid contention; Honley being placed first." I am afraid that this old document proves that Honley was inclined to be aggressive towards Almondbury.

In the year 1793, the congregation worshipping in the old Chapel was smitten with the fever of restoration. It was however only a slight attack, and extended no further than the pulpit. Its position which was in the middle of the central aisle, must have been an eyesore; for Honley wished to remove it. For the purpose a faculty was obtained dated 22nd Nov, 1793. Crosland and Netherthong fiercely resented this innovation (Meltham having withdrawn from the Chapelry). When rough independence of spirit prevails on both sides, it is apt to breed contention; for both cling tenaciously to their own ideas. The removal of the pulpit was the beginning of a long contention between the three townships, extending down to a recent date when at Honley feast, in memory of this old feud, free fights were indulged in by the natives of these townships. Honley still preserved its aggressive power, for the pulpit was removed, and placed against the wall on the north side of the Chapel. To escape the watchfulness of Netherthong and Crosland who had set a sentinel to observe the movements of Honley, the pulpit was secretly removed in the night time.

Netherthong and Crosland appealed to the strong arm of the law, against such light-handed proceedings on the part of Honley.

If people will appeal long and earnestly enough to this giant, we may be sure that eventually both sides will collapse under its sledge-hammer strokes.

Litigations commenced at York in 1793 and extended over many years. In Yorkshire we call a spade—"a spade," and so did the plain spoken Churchwarden who entered the particulars of these litigations in the parish-book. He wrote as follows—

"Troubles began at York," and no doubt other people have had the same idea of protracted law proceedings.

At a town's meeting held in the vestry, it was resolved to levy a Church-rate to meet the expenses attending these proceedings. Many forcible refusals from those who had no finger in the pie, would often meet the firm old Churchwarden, who was wont to collect this rate.

In 1807 the animosity of Netherthong and Crosland was very strong towards Honley for electing a Churchwarden against their wishes. The congregation was now ambitious to remove the organ from the east end of the chapel to the west end. Netherthong and Crosland also strongly opposed this removal. Again the three townships went to law; the sturdy Churchwarden, the late Mr. Thomas Leigh, valiantly leading Honley. But Honley was defeated; and their ambition to see the organ at the west end was not to be gratified until later on.

These litigations, according to the entry in the parish-book, were very protracted and expensive. "In 1809" writes the Churchwarden, "troubles again at York with Thong and Crossland, they refuse to pay their share of expenses in connection with former trials; also their share in keeping the Chapel in order. Troubles until 1813,"

These litigations may account for the dilapidated state of the Chapel; for a citation was received from the ecclesiastical court at York in 1826 compelling them to make the necessary repairs. By this time all three townships appear to be weary of law; for at a town's meeting held Sept. 12th, 1833, it was resolved "that Netherthong and Crosland should not be compelled to pay their proportionate share of expenses attending on Honley Chapel." Honley was evidently glad to abandon its claims. A year afterwards on Nov: 18th, 1834, the Church rate that had been levied to meet the expenses of these protracted law proceedings, was also abolished.

In the year 1870 the good feeling between clergy and people was a little strained. Two factions, supported no doubt by religious zeal, though well fermented by animosity, refused to be intimidated by each other. Like the previous troubles, they in time, allowed their animosity to die a natural death.

We have noticed the sturdy traits of the congregation; but there is also a humorous side. The quaint and pithy sayings of the people are proverbial; and the presence of neither "Parson nor Clerk" has any influence to overawe Honley people if they wish to speak. When they removed the pulpit it necessitated the alterations of some pews.

After the alterations, an aggrieved pew-owner refused to sit only in the same place where his pew had been previously located. As the pulpit occupied that site, this was impossible. He was not to be propitiated by the offer of another seat in a more agreeable situation, and he was wont to stalk up the middle aisle with his three-legged stool under his arm. Looking around upon the congregation he would exclaim, "I wonder if there is room here." Then putting down the stool in the middle aisle, he would sit down upon it. Certainly it is more profitable and easy to have a grievance than to redress one, and I hope that conspicuous self-chosen Martyr was happy with his.

After the alterations, a resident of Netherthong also considered herself wronged with regard to the part-ownership of a pew. The rightful owner not only refused to allow the native of Netherthong to share her pew, but debarred her from entering, by having a padlock put upon the door. Nothing daunted, this lady, on each successive Sunday, climbed over the sides of the pew, and defiantly sat in the disputed place. It must have been very edifying to witness this performance, and the woman would certainly have been more benefited in following John Ruskin's advice, to go and pray behind a hedge.

Another local worthy constituted himself into a watchful sentinel upon the actions of his Clergyman. The latter was not so punctual at Church as he ought to have been. If by any chance he was seen to hurry up the pulpit stairs a few minutes late, the punctual and alert worshipper would cry out, "What! late again, lad, late again!"

The Parish Clerk was a conspicuous figure, both in the old Chapel and in the present Church. One noted character, whilst half asleep, jumped up in the middle of the sermon, and cried out "Amen." He was not aware of his precipitate haste until rebuked from above by the Clergyman. A strange Clergyman who had been preaching one Sunday Morning was fishing for compliments about his Sermon from this old clerk. His reply was not at all flattering, for the old clerk was as destitute of compliments as the present Honley dyke is of fish. It was as follows:—"Yore Sarmon, Maister, is wa'ar nor weak broth, an' cowder nor Nan-hob watter." (Nan-hob, a beautiful spring of water in the township). On one occasion, when the congregation was small on account of the day being cold and stormy, this old clerk invited the said preacher to mount upon the vestry table, and discourse to them from there, whilst the congregation sat around the vestry fire for greater comfort.

Extremes meet, and the old clerk, from being too alert, one Sunday during the sermon, overslept himself. The congregation waited impatiently for the number of the concluding hymn, but the old clerk slept on, calmly unconscious of his duty. Another old Honley worthy cried out testily, "Waken that sleepy clerk."

The love and cultivated taste for music in the district is well known, being literally a land of song. Who has not heard the strains of sweet music, all the parts blending together in perfect harmony, from some Village Church or hill-side Chapel? At that time Honley possessed some of the best singers, and performers upon various instruments in the neighbourhood. Musical gatherings took place at each other's homes, dark nights and long walks proving no obstacles. The largest gathering was on Honley Feast Sunday, when in the old Chapel, "Great Sings," as they were called, were held. Old local musicians will recall the memory of these wonderful gatherings. Vast crowds assembled to listen, not only the Church being filled to overflowing, but the grave-yard and street were crowded with listeners. Oratorios and other kinds of sacred music were sung, reinforced by instrumentalists, and a charge for admission was made. This custom was discontinued when the late Mr. Drawbridge became the incumbent, of whom more will be said. The influence of Mr. Drawbridge must have been considerable, when an old village custom could be thus discontinued without some more forcible remonstrance than words. At one of these "Great Sings," a famed local vocalist mounted the high singing gallery. She had been absent from it for many years on account of maternal duties. As it was the Sunday after the Battle of Waterloo (and Honley had many of her sons engaged in that battle), she was requested to sing "Lovely Peace." So well was this sung that enthusiastic musicians were with difficulty restrained from loudly applauding her. On another occasion when the Church was crowded, a favourite singer warbled forth, "Angels ever bright and fair, Take, O take me to your care." An old native, whose ardent love for music broke the bounds of decorum, cried out, "Aye, that they will, lass, for such a sweet voice as that can never go to the devil."

We know that harmony is apt to breed discord, and many a feud has been fought out in the high singing loft of the old chapel. The book of Psalms by Sternhold and Hopkins was in use. The singers wished to adopt the new version, composed by Nahum Tate, the then Poet Laureate, and set to music by Brady. This change was not allowed without much contention and hard words. Another Clergyman, a Mr. Stafford, like the Puritans, preferred sour solemnity to the singing of God's praises; (least history informs us that this was a Puritanical trait). Mr. Stafford thought that a joyful noise, at the best,

was only the singing of songs and ballads, that tended to the nourishing of vice, or the corrupting of youth. Mr. Stafford refused to allow either the Psalms or Canticles to be sung. Taking little heed of this refusal, the Choir after the first lesson chanted the *Te Deum*. After the second lesson, however, Mr. Stafford was too quick for the singers, and succeeded in reading the *Jubilate* himself. This victory was followed by a defeat. When the number of the hymn was given, neither organist nor singers answered to the call. They sat in defiant silence, and during the rest of the service Mr. Stafford had the pleasure of listening only to his own voice. At this time, to keep the peace between Clergyman and Singers, the services of both Constable and Churchwardens were required.

As we are on the subject of music, it will not be out of place to bring before the readers the well-known anecdote of the Organist and his Blower. I have often noticed that this anecdote has been claimed as belonging to other parishes, but the writers have been misinformed. The circumstance occurred at Honley, the Organist being John Hirst, and his blower, Joseph Bradbury, but known in the village by the cognomen of Joe "Sprod." A previous rehearsal of the music to be sung at one of the "Great Sings" had so elated the Organist, that he added his own praises. This self-praise on the part of the organist did not please Joe, who listened in sulky silence. "Of what use were all the clever performances on the organ if he did not blow?" thought Joe to himself. No sweet sounds could be heard if he did not supply the wind! Joe waxed wroth at the slight put upon his performances. On the following Sunday, at a most critical part of a difficult accompaniment, the organ suddenly became silent for lack of breath. "Blow, blow," loudly whispered the enraged organist. "Is it we then?" said the blower. The wits of the organist were like some of his notes, sharp, and he instantly replied "Yes, we Joe—go on."

It was the custom in the old chapel, that when any member of the congregation died, to sing Luther's hymn. The singing was reinforced after each verse by three loud blasts from a trumpet. It is recorded that once a Clergyman came to preach who was unaware of this custom. What was his consternation, not unmixed with terror, to hear the powerful blasts from the trumpet, sent forth by the trumpeter, James France. The singing of this venerable melody, and the sound of the trumpet had always a very powerful effect upon the congregation.

We must now take a farewell of the old chapel and its congregation, all—except some of the youthful members—lying quietly at rest in the church-yard or cemetery. The old building had now begun to totter with age. The rafters were rotten, the oak pews were in a ruinous condition, and one day, from the outside, the roof was observed to sink in

some parts. It was thought advisable to consult Mr. Chantrell, the eminent architect, of Leeds. He suggested that the building "should be taken down, and a New Church built upon the old foundation." Having had bitter experience with regard to the expenses of the litigations at York, the Congregation, before acting upon Mr. Chantrell's suggestion, ascertained if sufficient funds would be forthcoming to accomplish the work. This being found practicable, they at once made preparations to commence the re-building.

On Sunday, January 9th, 1842, the Church was closed. A large congregation assembled for the last time in the Old Chapel. The Rev. Charles Drawbridge, who had officiated there as Curate for nineteen years, preached from Psalm xxxvi, 8 verse—"Lord, I have loved the habitation of Thy house." He divided his sermon into two parts; in the first, noticing the past history of the sacred building; and in the second, examining the testimonies of our love for the Lord's house. From an extract in the parish book, it is written that "the occasion was felt to be a very solemn one by the numerous congregation assembled."

The people could not look for the last time upon the old building without feelings of regret. It had been associated with all that was best and dearest in their lives; and the ancient landmark was to be removed. What mattered their old contentions of who should be first, or who last? Like the old edifice, they too would "have their day and cease to be."

According to the entry in the parish book, written by Mr. Drawbridge, it says—"On the following Monday morning, January 10th, 1842, the Contractors entered the building, and begun dismantling and throwing down."

The present and third edifice, built upon the same foundation as previous structures, can now, since the death of Canon Hulbert in March, 1888, claim the title of Parish Church. It was one year and eight months in building. The Foundation Stone was laid by the late Thomas Brooke, Esq., of Northgate House, Honley, on February 14th, 1842. The Church was opened for Divine worship on Thursday, Oct. 26th, 1843. The Rev. Hugh Stowell, of Manchester, and the Rev. Josiah Bateman, Vicar of Huddersfield, preached the two opening sermons. The Rev. Chas. Drawbridge who had preached the last sermon in the old chapel, also preached on the first Sunday in the new building. The subject taken for this sermon was from Exodus xx, 24 verse,—“In all places where I record My name, I will come unto thee and bless thee.” There has been no record kept of the other sermons.

The style of the present Church is Gothic, and it is a noble and lofty edifice. It has capacious galleries on three sides, and

the organ with singing-seat at the West end. The nave is sustained by six arches, and in length measures seventy-eight feet, and in breadth, including aisles, forty-seven feet. The square lofty tower which is 105 feet high, contains a clock, with four dials, and two bells. The present Organ that took the place of the old one, was given by Miss Marshall, who at that time resided at Northgate Mount. It was opened on December 17th, 1858, by Mr. George Allen Beaumont, a clever young organist. This promising musician died at the early age of nineteen. The crowd at the opening of this organ was so great that it partook of the nature of the vast gatherings that were wont to assemble at the "Great Sings."

The staves that were formerly in more use than at present, belonging to the Constable and Churchwardens, still stand upright at the entrance of the Church. At the re-building, they were painted afresh, and one bears date 1843, the other 1830. The font is a piece of fine massive stone, and chastely carved. It now stands in the Baptistry, that was until lately, the pew occupied by the Churchwardens and Constable. The font has a bell-shaped canopy of carved oak, presented by the present Vicar. The wood was taken from an old Oak tree that stood on the top of Timinets-Brow.

Under the three aisles of the Nave, the Tower, the East and West aisles, as well as under the Chancel, are buried many of the old families of Honley. Some of these names are mentioned in the Poll-tax of King Richard II. and are still represented by living descendants. Their sound is familiar to the ear, for they are like the Saxon words—homely, and of native grit. Under modern sanitary ideas, the custom of burying the dead inside the Church is objectionable. As our feet walk over their remains, we almost forget that fact in the many thoughts that those old records suggest.

The Chancel is very lofty, and it has three windows. It contains the Communion Table and two antique Oak Chairs, given by the late Miss Armitage. Against the walls are the Ten Commandments, the Apostle's Creed, and the Lord's Prayer. Over the Communion Table is written "I am the Bread of Life." The Monumental Tablets on the walls will be described more fully later on. There is a pulpit, reading, and Clerk's Desk.

In 1887, the Church Plate was augmented by the presentation of a gold and silver-gilt Paten and Chalice by Miss Siddon and Miss O. Brooke. Miss Siddon also gave new white Altar-cloths, and Miss O. Brooke an Alms Dish and Offertory Bags at the same time.

To be continued.

Cnut's York Coins.

By the Rev. G. F. CROWTHER, M.A., Member of the Council of the Numismatic Society, and Author of a "Guide to English Pattern Coins."

The reprint of the chapter on Cnut's York coins, which recently appeared in "Yorkshire Notes and Queries," extracted from a catalogue by Richard Gough, Esq., (London, 1777), reminds us that the science of numismatics was then in its infancy.

To one who has never given any special study to this subject it must seem "passing strange" that the same coin reading LEODMER ON RVC should have been variously attributed to Lincoln, Winchester and Richmond. But those conversant with this period of our coinage will be more amused by the statement that on a coin reading PVLNOD M̄O EOFERP, the king is depicted in the midst of a "field of corn"! He might as well have been described as among the brambles gathering blackberries; or, better still, as surrounded by the waves of the sea shore. This latter description would at least have seemed to rest on some historic basis. Evidently a few flaws in the metal have led astray some collector with a vivid imagination.

Such an eccentric description as that referred to above will not be thought deserving of serious refutation in the present day. The attribution however of the coin of LEODMER to the town of Richmond in Yorkshire cannot be so lightly dismissed.

Those who wish to claim for Yorkshire the honour of an additional mint will possibly ask to what other place this coin can be ascribed. And the question is not unfair. Those persons, however, who maintain that the coin was struck at Richmond should bear in mind that Gough was by no means so positive on this point as they themselves are. And we must not forget that we have many early coins, of which it is not yet possible for us to be certain from what mint they emanated. A penny of Æthelraed II. in my own collection will illustrate my meaning. The coin reads LEOFRIC M̄O LIMNA, and appears to have been struck in Kent, either at Lyminge or at Limne. In those days Lyminge seems to have been rather the more important of the two towns, and chiefly for that reason I am inclined to attribute my coin to that place. But the evidence for this attribution is not sufficient to amount to certainty; and further evidence might prove that the coin was struck at Limne. Now with regard to Yorkshire, there does not seem to be any external evidence that a mint ever existed either at Richmond or Ripon. No such mint is mentioned in

any of the standard works on the subject. In the "Annals of the Coinage" (3rd ed., 1840), the Rev. R. Ruding states that some coins of Cnut read RIC, RIV, RINC: but gives no suggestion as to the place whence they were issued. In the "Silver coins of England" (3rd ed., 1887), by Edw. Hawkins, revised by Mr. Kenyon, the coin reading RIC is doubtfully attributed to Castle Rising: and one reading RVI to Romney: but of that reading RINC (now in Mr. Rashleigh's collection) no explanation is suggested.

In "Anglosachsiska Mynt" (2nd ed. 1881), a Swedish work by B. E. Hildebrand, keeper of the royal collection of medals at Stockholm, all varieties of Saxon coins which have been found in Sweden are carefully noted. The Stockholm museum contains as many as 3869 coins of Cnut, each differing from all the others in some minute particular. If we compare the numbers struck at each town, we shall see that London heads the list with 1010 specimens, while York ranks second with 443, and Lincoln third with 386 specimens. Of coins which might be claimed for Richmond or Castle Rising, Hildebrand describes three, reading,

*ZIRIC ON RICYEBII
 ZIRIC ON RINE
 VLF ON RICZZA

In the text of his work Hildebrand says, these are "probably of Rising Castle in Norfolk, or of Richborough in Buckinghamshire." So of the three standard authorities on this period, one mentions the coins without stating where they were struck, another hesitatingly suggests Castle Rising, and the third, while thinking that suggestion probable, is of opinion that they might owe their origin to Richborough in Buckinghamshire.

Two then out of the three authorities on this period are in favour of the attribution of these coins to the Castle Rising mint: and their opinion is endorsed by the curators of the collection in the British Museum. A coin of Cnut, in that collection, reading,

CNOFLNEN ON RIC

is catalogued as of the Castle Rising mint.

It may seem surprising to some readers that numismatists should speak with certainty of a mint having been at work in a little Norfolk village, the inhabitants of which scarcely number three hundred and fifty; while those same numismatists doubt that coins were ever struck in the town of Richmond. But nevertheless, a penny of Stephen, now in the collection of Mr. Montagu, on which the name of the mint is given in full, establishes beyond a doubt the fact, that moneyers worked in Stephen's reign at Castle Rising.† Possibly it may be replied,

* All the Z's should be reversed, the perpendicular line sloping contrary way.

† Mr. Montagu's penny of Stephen reads HIVN ON RISINGE.

that from the reign of Cnut to that of Stephen is a long interval; and proof that moneyers worked at Castle Rising in Stephen's reign is not proof that they worked at the same place in the reign of Cnut. We are well aware of that; but still, as evidence bearing on the respective claims of Castle Rising, Richborough and Richmond is so scanty, the coin of Stephen renders the antecedent probability very great that many of the pennies in question were struck at Castle Rising.

What has been stated above with regard to these coins may be summed up thus in a few words:—

Those pennies of Cnut reading *RIC* may be of the Castle Rising mint.

The penny reading *RIV* (given by Ruding) is probably the same as that reading *RVI* (given by Hks.); and if so, of the Romney mint.

Ruding's *RINC* and Hildebrand's *RINE* may be the same: and are possibly blundered coins of Lincoln (*LINC*) or Winchester (*PINT*). Ruding's may even be the same coin as that said by Gough to read ...*RIPO*, which he stated was in the Duke of Devonshire's collection. No such coin was noted in the sale catalogue of his collection.

Now with respect to the York mint. The coins mentioned by Gough, which have the name of the mint on the obverse as well as on the reverse are remarkable. They are also noted in Hks., so possibly specimens are still known. The list of moneyers who worked at York, as given by Gough, can be largely supplemented. In the following list, taken from Hildebrand, I have tried to the best of my ability to eliminate mere repetitions of the same name in other forms, so as to give some idea of the number of moneyers who worked at York in Cnut's reign. By looking through the York coins in the British Museum, I have been able to add a few names not given by Hildebrand, and have noted my authority for this by placing the letters [*B.M.*] after these names.

LIST OF CNUT'S YORK MONEYERS.

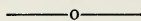
(Reversed Z's.)

ÆGELPINE	BREHTNOD	EARNCYTEL
ÆLFERE	BRETECOL	EARNGRIM
ÆDELPINE	BRVNIC	EIMVLF [<i>B.M.</i>]
ARNCETEL	CETEL	ELFZTAN
ARNOLF [<i>B.M.</i>]	COLGRIM	ELFPINE (Gough)
AZCVTR	CRINAN	EDELPINE
AZFERD	CRINVLF (Gough)	FÆRDEIN
AZGOD	CRVCAN	FARGRIM
AZGOVT	CRVRN	FRIDCOL
BEORN	CYTEL	GIMVLF
BIRHTNOD	DAHFIN	GODMAN
BRAND	DEORZIGE [<i>B.M.</i>]	GRIMAN [<i>B.M.</i>]

*GODNA [G.F.C.]	OVDGRIM	SPEGEN
GRIMOLF	RÆFEN	SPERTINE
GRVRN	RINVLF (Gough)	DVRGRIM
GVNH ^P PAT	SCVLAA	DVRIM
HEARDECNVT	SELECOL	VCEDE
HILDOLF	ZERTINE (Hil)	VLFCETEL
(NILDVF Gough)	ZVRITINE [B.M.]	VLFGRIM
HILDRED	ZNECOL	PIDAN [B.M.]
IRE	STIRC	PIDERINE
LEFPINE	STIRCER	(PIDRIN)
OZGOT	STIRCOL	PVLFNOD
ODIN	ZVNOLF	PVLZIGE
OVZTMAN	ZP...AZER	PVLZTAN
(VZTMAN)		

In the above list the vowels O and V are often interchanged, the same man spelling his name at one time with the ending OLF, at another with VLF. The coin of GODNA in my collection is by an unpublished moneyer, and is also an unpublished variety. It is like Hks. No. 213 and Hildebrand type G., but has no sceptre in front of the king. It is of average weight, 17 grs., and reads GODNA \overline{MO} EOFER.

The great number and variety of Cnut's English coins is a proof of the wealth of the country. No Danish coins of this king are known. Of all his dominions Cnut prized England most. He gave it the place of honour amongst his titles. It was his favourite place of residence. In everything but his birth Cnut was an Englishman, and he had at heart the welfare of the country over which he ruled. During the whole of his reign, England was in a state of peace and prosperity. And it was a dark day for England when Cnut the Great died at Shaftesbury on Nov. 11th, 1035.



Yorkshire Views

IN WARBURTON COLLECTION, LANSDOWNE MSS., BRITISH MUSEUM.
CONTRIBUTED BY MISS E. LLOYD.

John Warburton, ob. 1759. Coll: for Yorkshire. Lansdowne MS. 889-99; 895; 909; 914-17. 889—This no. and the 10 next ensuing form Mr. Warburton's Coll: of Materials for the Hist. of Yorkshire, partly in fragments of printed books, partly in MS.

914, 4to, contains a great many views of towns, ruins, gentlemen's seats, etc., chiefly pen and ink sketches, several of which are very neatly executed.

S. Buck. Engraving of Lazinby Hall, nr. Northallerton, in the County of York, one of the seats of Henry Pierse, Esq., to

The South Prospect of Womersley, the seat of Tobiah Harvey, Esq.

The South Prospect of Stapleton Hall, the seat of Sam Walker, Esq.

The South Prospect of Norton Priory, the seat of John Ramsden, Esq.

The North Prospect of Campsall, the seat of Richd. Franks, Esq.

The South Prospect of Campsall Hall, the seat of Tho. Yarborough.

The South Prospect of Wheatley, the seat of Sir Geo. Cook, Bart.

The South East Prospect of Cudworth, the seat of Thos. Wrightson, Esq.

Prospect of _____ the seat of John Batty, Esq.

The South Prospect of Sprotborough, the seat of Lionel Copley, Esq.

The North E. Prospect of Wadworth, the seats of Will., Arthur and Lionel Copley, Esqs.

The Prospects of Eatlington alias Edlington, the seat of the Right Hon. the Lord Molesworth.

This Monument was erected by the Pres^t. Lord Molesworth over a Favoret Dogg, and inscribed as above. It is of white marble and placed at the principal center of the Vista in his pine woods at Edlington.

Sisti Viator nec mirard
Supremo Efferris? honore (or Etterris?)
Extinctum, cattellum
Sed Qualem,

Quem forma insinguis modusq candor
Morum gratia ffacilesq lusur
Amo obsequium fides.
Delicias Domini fecire
Cujus lateri adhœsit affionus
Conviva sociusq thori
Illo comite.

Vis animi herelis delassorta
Ingenium mentemq novam samebat
Ictis pro miritis non ingratus heras
Memoria hac urna mortuum
Defleus locavit

R. M. F. C.

On the back of the stones—
Ingurioæ ne Ped Promas
Stautom Columnam.

North Prospect of Crookhill, the seat of Wm. Woodyear, Esq.

North Prospect of Bramley Hall, the seat of Hen. Eyre, Esq.

The South Prospect of Bramley Grange, the seat of Will: Spencer, Esq.

Thurcroft, the seat of Wm. Beckwith, Esq., to the South.

The South Prospect of the seat of John Hatfield, Esq., in Laughton-le-Morthen.

North Prospect of Slate Horton, the seat of John Mirfin, Esq.

Fountain's, the seat of John Messenger, Esq., to the South.

Brampton, of John Bradshaw, Esq., to the S. East.

This column was erected in the Market Place at Ripon by the Rt. Hon. John Aislaby, Esq. An. Dom. 17—.

Todwick Hall, the seat of Garland, Esq.

The South Prospect of Fountain's Abbey.

Kiveton, the seat of

East of Aston Hall. E. of Holderness.

S. W. Gillwaite Hall, Geo. Westby, Esq.

N. W. High House, Geo. Bainforth, Esq.

S. W. Whitley Hall, nr. Sheffield, Jno. Shirecliffe, Esq.

W. Thundercliffe Grange, Wm. Green, Esq.

S. Howsley Hall, Howsley Freeman, Esq.

S. Wortley, Hon. Wortley Montague, Esq.

E. ——— Hall, Earl of Strafford.

E. Stainber

S. Bridge House, nr. Sheffield, T. Wright, Gent.

Mr. Ray's new house at Sheffield.

Sheffield; including the Old Church, the New Church, Hospital, Sheffield Manor, Sheffield Castle, Market Place, Free School.

E. Broom Hall, nr. Sheffield, Wm. Jessop, Esq.

N. Sheffield Manor, D. of Norfolk.

N. Moorgate Hall, John Fookes, Esq.

ROTHERHAM.—Double page with Coat of Arms in corner, and dedication to Thos. Wentworth, Esq. of Wentworth Woodhouse,

S. T. Warburton, and signed Saml. Buck, deli et —, 1723.

S. W. Carrhouse Grange, Westby Gill, Esq.

N. W. Aldwarke Hall, Fran. Foljamb, Esq.

S. Rawmarsh Hall, Edwd. Goodwin, Esq.

N. Wentworth wood house, Tho. Wentworth, Esq.

E. Wombwell Hall, Wombwell, Esq.

P. of Barnsley.

N. Worsper Village. [Worsborough.]

Glen House, nr. Barnsley, Hen. Carrington, Gent.

S. Banks Hall, Wm. Green, Esq.

A distant S. W. view of Monk Bretton Priory.

S. Cannon Hall, J. Will. Spencer, Esq.

S. Burtwaite Hall, John Silvester, Esq.

S. Haigh Hall, Wm. Westby Cotton, Gent.

Bretton Hall, Sir Willm. Wentworth, Bart.

Seats of Mr. Nicho. Burley, in Woolly.

S. Woolley Hall, Wm. Wentworth, Esq.

Chapelthorpe, Thos. Beaumont, Esq.

S. Pr[ospect] of Wakefield.

- E. Heath, Sir Chas. Dalston, Bart.
 S. Heath, John Smith, Esq.
 Hauley? Sir Lionel Pilkington, Bt.
 Mr. Clark's house in [] near Wakefield.
 Mr. Hatfield's house near Stanley.
 Lupset Hall, Rich. Witton, Esq.
 S. Mr. Rawson's house in Bradford.
 S. Bradford.
 S. Bolling Hall, Fran. Lindley, Esq.
 S. North Bierley, Richd. Richardson, Esq.
 Roads Hall, Willm. Rookes, Esq.
 High Fearnley, John Richardson, Esq.
 S. Ryshworth, Wm. Busfield, Esq.
 N. E. Riddlesden Hall, Starkey.
 S. Kildwick, Hen. Curren.
 N. view of Skipton in Craven.
 N. W. Broughton Hall, Stephen Tempest, Esq.
 W. Barnoldswick, Wm. Drake, Esq.
 S. Marton Hall, Thos. Heber, Esq.
 E. Horton, Edwd. Hoyle, (?) Gent.
 S. Guisburn Hall, Henry Marsden.
 E. Weston Hall in Craven, Tho. Lister.
 E. Bolton Hall, Ambrose Pudsey, Esq.
 S. Parker's Hospital in Waddington.
 Bashall, Wm. Ferrers, Esq.
 E. Broxholme Hall in Bolland, Edwd. Parker, Esq.
 Dunnag Hall, near Slateburn, Slinger, Esq.
 Slateburn Free Schoole, founded and endowed by
 Brennand, late collector in the excise.
 Slateburn Town Head, the seat of Mr. Hen. Wiglesworth.
 Hammerton Hall in Craven, heretofore the seat of Mr.
 Hammerton, bnt now belonging to Chetham's Coll:
 in Manchester, Lancashire.
 S. Rushton Grange, Alan Johnson, Esq.
 S. Catterick Hall, near Settle, Chas. Harris, Esq.
 Langcliffe Hall, near Settle, Wm. Dawson, Esq.
 The Ebbing and Flowing Well, nr. Giggleswick.
 The W. Prospect of Settle in Craven.
 Holling Hall.
 Chapelside Hall.
 E. Beamsley Hill, John Morton, Gent.
 Bolton Free School, founded and endowed by Robert
 Boyle, Esq.
 S. E. Ruins of Bolton Abbey in Craven.
 Distant view do.
 S. Denton Hall, Sam. Ibbetson, Esq.
 E. Burley Hall.
 Wesston Hall, Wm. Vavasour, Esq.

- N. Prospect of Otley.
Newel, Edmd. Barker, Esq.
Farnley, Fran. Fawkes, Esq.
- N. W. Learley (Leathley), Robt. Hitch, Esq.
Cookridge, Rev. Wm. Lumley.
- S. Hawksworth, Sir Walter Hawkesworth.
Horsforth, John Stanhope, Esq.
Leeds.
Do. con.
- S. W. The Vicaridge erected by the Corporation of Leeds.
Major Thornton's? in Leeds.
- S. Methley Hall, Hen. Savile, Esq.
The New Dogg Kenel erected in Methley Park.
- S. W. Mr. Shann's house at Methley.
Kippax Park, Sir John Bland, Bt.
- S. W. Ledstane, The Lady Eliz. Hastings.
- N. W. Kippax Hall, Sir Reginald Graham, Bt.
- E. Temple Newsam, Ld. Visct. Irwin.
- S. Byrom Hall, Sir Wm. Ramsden, Bt.
- E. Scardingwell, Capt. Hannan.
- N. P. of Tadcaster.
Huddleston, Sir Fr. Hungate, Bt.
Grimston, Langdale Stanhope, Esq.
- S. Benningborough, John Bouchier, Esq.
Distant view of the Red house, Sir Thos. Slingsby, Bt.
Nun Monkton Priory, Nath. Payne, Esq.
Hulton Banks? Roundell, Esq.
- W. Marston Hall, Edwd. Thompson, Esq.
Knaresborough.
Do. Con. (Castle), Fran. Trappes, Esq.
Nydd Hall, Hodges, Esq.
Colgrave Hall, Sir Thos. Tancred, Bt.
Brampton Hall.
N. P. Boroughbridge.
The Devil's Arrowes.
- E. Newby Hall, Sir Wm. Robinson, Bt.
(? Pencil sketches of a recumbent knight on a tomb).
Altar lately found at Ilkley with an insc.
S. P. of Consborough Castle where Hengist the famous
Saxon General is said to have been killed.
- S. Ravenfield, Thos. Weston, Esq.
Engraving of the Ichnography or Platform of the Cath:
Ch: of St. Peter's in York.
House on grey paper.
- S. Farnley Hall, Abstrupus Danby, Esq.
Bedall Church,—Pencil.
Agness Burton, Sir Griff. Boynton, Bt.
S. P. Bedall.

Vignettes 6 in a page of Towton Hall, nr. Tadcaster; Ruines of Spofforth Manor; Smaws Hill, nr. Tadcaster; Oglethorp Hall, nr. Tadcaster; Plumpton Tower; Newton Kine.

Rowdon, Ellis, Esq.; Wodsome, Kay, Bt.; Rudston Roman monuments; Middllm St. George; Farnhill? Hall in Craven; Ld. Bingley; Kirby Overblow; Calverley; Ellerburn; Malham Cave; The Chapel nr. Knaresbro' cut out of the rock; Mr. Studley's* lodge nr. Ilkley; The ruins of Harewood Castle.

Double page—S. Prospect of Yarm, Guisborough, from the Allom Rocks.

Osmotherley in Cleveland.

Stockesley Town at distance:

Ruines of Seamer nr. Scarborough.

E. Duncomb Park, Tho. Duncomb, Esq.

N. Newborow, Ld. Visct. Falcon(berg)

S. Rushton, Robt. Robinson, Esq.

S. Wyckham Abbey.

S. Ebberston Lodge, Wm. Thompson, Esq.

S. Brompton, Sir Ar. Caley, Bt.

Thornton, John Hill, Esq.

S. Welburn, Gibson, Esq.

N. Nunnington, Jno. Jackson, Esq.

Nunnington Hall, Ld. Visct. Preston.

W. Ness, Ralph Crathorne, Esq.

Oswald Church, Wm. Moor, Esq.

S. Ganton, Sir Thos. Legard, Bt.

—o—

Ilkley.

Thomas de Escrik, chaplain, by William de Hodelston his attorney, complained of Robert atte Welle, of Ilkelay, Robert del Ker, Walter son of Isolda, Richard del Holyns, Thomas le Machoun, John Elyotson, Alan le Suur, Gilbert Pek, Roger le Diker, Robert Hardy, Hugh Stevenson and Peter del Stede, that they with force and arms had seized, imprisoned and ill-treated the said Thomas de Escrik at Ilkelay, and had taken and carried away his goods and chattels there found to the value of £10.

De Banco Roll, Trin. 7 Edw. II, No. 36, [A.D. 1314.] m. 135 d.

Assize, 10 Edw. III. Skirack. Adam le Wod of Skibdon was indicted for stealing fourteen shillings of silver from John le Sotherne, on Rumblemore, near le Hyngandstan, on the Saturday next after the feast of Holy Trinity in the 9th year

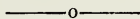
* Myddelton Lodge, at Stubham, near Ilkley.

of the reign of our present King (1335). He pleaded not guilty and was acquitted.

Assize Roll, York 1 }
 27 } 1, m. 3d.

These two notes are interesting for the early local names which they contain. In the first we may especially note "atte Welle" and "del Holyns." The "well" is possibly the one known now-a-days as the "White well"; and there seems no reason to doubt that the "Holyns" here mentioned gave a name to "Holins"-hall, or Hollinghall. In the second note it is interesting to find mention of "le Hyngandstan," the name of which is still preserved in "Hangingstone Rock."

W. PALEY BAILDON.



PURITAN EMIGRATION.—I wish to inquire through the pages of your valuable periodical whether any of its readers have found in contemporary letters or documents, or in any book printed before 1650, any reference to the embarkation of Sir Matthew Boynton, a Yorkshire baronet; John Hampden, Oliver Cromwell, Sir Arthur Hazelrig, and Sir William Constable, or any of them, for New England. These are the persons concerning whom much has been written, who are said to have gone on board ships in 1638, bound for New England, but were prevented from proceeding on their voyage by the Council who ordered a stay of the vessels. There is evidence of the stay of the vessels, but no contemporary proof has, to my knowledge, been produced that any of these persons were in the vessels.

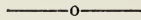
Cotton Mather, in his *Magnalia* (book 3, page 102), states that the Rev. Ezekiel Rogers, of Rowley, in Yorkshire, was to have been accompanied in his emigration to New England by Sir William Constable and Sir Matthew Boynton; and it is supposed that this clergyman was in London early in the year in which the ships were stayed by the Council, as in the calendar of State papers, Colonial series, edited by Mr. Sainsbury, vol. 1, page 263, under date of Feb. 15, 1638, reference is made to a proposition by the Court of Providence Island that "Mr. Chaucy and Mr. Rogers be moved to divert their intended voyages from New England to Providence."

I am acquainted with the common authorities on this question, and twenty-four years ago collected the various statements together and printed them in the *New England Historical and Genealogical Register* for April, 1866. I could not then find in any contemporary letters or documents, nor in any book printed near the time of the Order in Council, any mention of the embarkation of any of the persons named, and,

in the almost quarter of a century that has elapsed since, I have found none.

Boston, Mass, U.S.A.

JOHN WARD DEAN.



CENTENARIANS.

The newspapers of the past few weeks record the deaths of three Yorkshire Centenarians. T., Jan. 1890.

FUNERAL OF MRS. LANCHESTER.—The remains of Mrs. Lanchester, who was one of the Queen's oldest subjects, were interred in Manfield Churchyard on the 3rd inst., in the presence of numerous relatives and some very old friends. The deceased, who was in the 107th year of her age, was born at Gallow Hill, Yorkshire, on the 29th of May, 1783, and was baptised at Bowes Church, near Barnard Castle. She breathed her last at the home of her son, Mr. George Lanchester, at West Auckland, on Tuesday, after some four or five days' illness. The late Mrs. Lanchester spent a large portion of a happy and healthful life at the residence of Mrs. John Procter, her daughter, and widow of the late Mr. John Procter, at Hunton, a village situated in the centre of Richmondshire, about equal distances from the three chief agricultural towns of Richmond, Leyburn, and Bedale. At hay-time and harvest she for years walked to the farm and took a delight in assisting her children and grand-children. This she continued to do until a year or two ago. The eldest of her sons, who dwells in Northumberland, did not get to the funeral, but her venerable sons and daughters, Mr. Geo. Lanchester and Mrs. Procter, the nine grand-children from Hunton, Catterick, Auckland, and Jarrow, respectively, and a great-grand-daughter, Agnes, daughter of Mrs. Johnson (formerly Miss Agnes Procter, of Hunton) were present. Many people were accustomed to walk or drive to Hunton specially to see the aged lady, whose photograph formed a prominent feature in the recent Industrial Exhibition at Richmond.

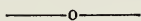
A woman named Ann Hunter, an inmate of the Whitby Union Workhouse, has just attained her 100th year. She is a widow, her husband, who was also a pauper, having died a few months ago, aged 90.

The death was announced on Saturday last, December 20th, 1889, of a man named John Turner, of 85, West street, Hull, at the age of 104 years. Four years and a half ago, or within six months of attaining his 100th birthday, he insured in the Prudential Company, and his friends thereby became entitled to the amount of his policy.

March 3, 1888, Mrs. Kilner celebrated her hundredth birthday at Mexborough.

May, 1888, Mrs. English, Sheffield, attained her 101st year, with hearing and eyesight excellent; and in good health.

Jas. Hinchcliffe, clothier, Millshaw, near Leeds, died 1812, aged 102. Annual Register, p. 183.



ISMAY'S DIARIES.—Particulars of the Rev. J. Ismay, of Mirfield, part of whose diary was published in *Y. N. & Q.* for 1888, are desired. Also further instalments. F. M. R.

OTLEY PARISH REGISTERS.—The first two volumes still preserved date from 1564 to 1693. These, the late Vicar (Rev. S. R. Anderson,) transcribed in index form with a view to publication, and at my request offered them to the Yorkshire Archæological Association, but nothing came of it. The transcript is still kept in the vestry. Of the remaining volumes, although lately re-bound, two are in a confused state. The volume of Bap., Marr., and Burials, 1694 to 1730, as those before and after, contain entries of the Fairfax, Fawkes, Dyneley, and other historic families. Garnett, Dade, Thackray, Stubbs, Jennings, Clarkson, Barker, Curtis, Clapham, are of constant repetition. The remaining vols., to 1800, are:—

(a) Baps. 1731-1753; Bur. 1731-1751; Marr. 1731-50.

(b) „ 1745-72; „ 1745-72; „ 1747-54.

(c) „ 1772-1812; „ 1772-1812.

(d) „ 1753-60, 1772-83; Bur. 1678-92, 1752-60, 1772-83.

(e) Marr. 1754-1776. [Marr. 1750-4.

(f) „ 1776-1794. This book is in printed form, as required by law, and was printed at York, in Pavement, but no printer's name is given.

(g) Marr. 1794-1809.

A list of the trades recorded would be interesting; I noticed paper-makers and dish-throwers in 1723. Solomon Swale, of Esholt, was cloth-maker in 1725; what relation to Sir Solomon? Christopher Saxton, labourer, and others of that name resided at Bramhope in 1728. He was buried April 12, 1746. The usual penalties were paid for not burying in woollen, Thomas Pullain, of Burley, gent., May 26, 1709.

Jeremy Collier, of Esholt, buried by leave at Guiseley, paid the fee at Otley, 4s. 6d., 28 March, 1737.

There are similar entries respecting burials at neighbouring churches and chapels.

Clarksons, of Bramhope, frequent. Wm. s. Thos. C. of B. bap. 1696.

Wm. s. Wm. Logan, a dragoon, Otley, bap. 28 Jan. 171 $\frac{1}{2}$, [bur. 1715.

Is this the Halifax Centenarian soldier? see gravestone near south door, Hx. Ch.

Gervase Margerison = Sarah Lupton, spinster, 8 Oct. 1787.

James Margerison, husbandman = Susanna Heaton, spinster,
24 May, 1735.

Lister Cunliffe, Ilkley, gent. = Ann Gill, widow, by licence,
6 May, 1772. Witnesses—John Margerison, John Bolling.

Edwd. Collyer, Otley = Mary Riley, spinster, 22 Nov. 1773.

Edmund s. Edmund Jennings, Menston, bap. 1730, d. 1730.

Edmund Jennings = Margaret Turner, 1726.

Edmund Jennings = Anne Lamb, 21 Mch. 1736-7.

Jacob & Esau, sons of Edmund Jennings, Menston, bap.
July 1745.

Ellis Cunliffe, Ilkley, batchelor, and Elizabeth Lister of Otley
parish, spinster, married by licence, Oct. 22, 1738.

John, son of Geo. Trevelyian, Esq., bap. Feb. 7, 1734.

Rev. Joshua Crowther, Vicar of Otley, buried Apr. 13, 1750.

Ann, dau. Rev. Mr. Thomas Hudson, schoolmaster of Free
School, Otley, bap. Sep. 10, 1731. She was buried May 24, 1732.

Thomas, his son, bap. Sep. 3, 1733.

Many other Vicars, Curates, Schoolmasters and Gentry are
mentioned.

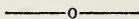
Mr. John Horsfield, excise officer, Otley, married Mary
Whitehead, of Otley, Nov. 1704. Their children were baptised
as follows:—Christopher, Jan. 6, 1705-6; Mary, 1708; Martha,
1712; Matthias, 1712-3. Mary, wife Mr. John Horsfield, Otley,
bur. 1716.

Timothy Horsfall, Bradford, married Sarah Garnett, of Otley,
August 3, 1785.

The plague was at Otley in 1604, and other entries in the
Registers refer to the great flood of 1673, (when nearly all the
bridges of the West Riding were destroyed or damaged,) to
erecting pews, and to the Fairfax family. Christopher Cave
had a licence to eat flesh during Lent, 1653. Thomas Cave
founded the Grammar School, on which was the fine punning
motto: Deo Pave, Tomo Cave. (Fear God; mind thy book).

William Hudson, Vicar of Weston and Master of the Otley
Grammar School, is mentioned 1676.

Mr. Hole, Curate of Guiseley, 1663; Mr. More, Curate of
Baildon and Coley, 1664; Mr. Jeremy Crosland, Curate of
Bramhope, 1663, are also noted.



Yorkshire Dialect

As spoken in the North and East Ridings, together with
Stories illustrative of the Yorkshire Character.

Those who have made a study of the English Dialects, and
have listened attentively to them as they have been spoken,
cannot but have noticed that a considerable change has taken
place in the ordinary language of our country folk during the

last twenty years. The North and East Ridings of Yorkshire are no exception to the rule. Railways and certificated schoolmasters, despite their advantages, are making sad havoc of much that is interesting and worth preserving in the mother tongue of the people. This is to be regretted. It is with the object of *collecting any such relics of the past*, which would otherwise be doomed to oblivion, that I make the following appeal to my brother Yorkshiremen, many of whom, I know, must have a sort of affection for the rich and powerful Dialects of the Eastern half of the County. These sound like music in the ears of many of us. I am well aware that much valuable work has been already done in this direction, and that by more able hands than mine. The English Dialect Society, under the editorship of the Rev. W. W. Skeat, published, among others of a similar kind, a copious glossary of words used in the Whitby district,—a part of the county especially fertile in dialectic lore: again, the Glossary of the Cleveland Dialect, by the Rev. J. C. Atkinson, is a work full of learning and research; as any treatise of the kind would be from the pen of that writer. Scores of works, of greater or lesser note, have been written from time to time with the like object, as may be seen from Mr. Skeat's bibliographical list of those published, or known to exist in MS., illustrative of the Yorkshire Dialects, among others. Still it is probable that the mine is not exhausted; and if, as Professor Max Müller observes in his Lectures on the Science of Language, "some of the local dialects of England, as spoken at the present day, are of great importance for a critical study of English," surely no stone should be left unturned for discovering any particles of precious ore which still exist in out of the way places, and for thus rescuing what can still be saved of our decaying dialect.

Not only, however, am I desirous of gathering together any lingering traces of bygone *words*, but also of collecting peculiar Yorkshire *phrases, sayings, modes of expression, and grammatical usages*. Far less has been written about these than about mere dialectic vocabularies, and yet I think it will be admitted that to a Yorkshireman, at all events, they possess a certain interest. There are, I believe, still a vast number of such more or less local peculiarities of expression which are worthy of being preserved. To detect these peculiarities it often requires somewhat close attention and a sensitive ear: many persons would be surprised on being told that certain expressions were peculiar to the districts in which they live. Let me give only a few of the commonest examples of what I mean. In this part of the country, for instance, a Yorkshireman would not say "What do you think *of* it?" but "*to* it;" not "Wait *till* I come," but "*while* I come;" not "I saw him *on* Saturday," but "*at* Saturday;" not "I came *by* the train," but "*with* the train;"

not "It is good *for* nothing," but "*to* nothing" (good ti nowt); not "*Of* no use," but "*to* no use." Again, the following will be familiar to all of us: "middlin," "nobbut middlin," "nobbut varry middlin;" "badly" = ill; "quite better" = quite well again; "very well" = very much. He does not say, "It is impossible," but "There isn't such a thing;" not "What is your name?" but "What do they call you?" not "Come with me part of the way," but "Set me a piece of way." "Obliged" with us, is "forced;" "begin," is "start;" "make haste," is "be sharp;" "don't forget," is "think on;" "bread and cheese," is "cheese and bread;" &c., &c. How expressive are such words as "insense," "daft," "waffy," "cobby," "roopy," "closed up," "fratch," "whisht," "uphod," "fend," "t'backend," "lowzin-tahm," "whemmlle," "forelders," "degg," and many more that might be named: but, perhaps, the few instances I have given will suffice to make clear my meaning, and may create an interest in the object I have in view.

But there is a further branch of enquiry which is worthy of being pursued. It has been said that every other Yorkshireman you meet is a character, and there is a great amount of truth in the remark; a healthy independence, originality, and sense of humour meet one at every turn. Many are the Yorkshire stories that can be related to illustrate such independence and originality—stories which have never yet been placed on record. Very grateful shall I be, then, to those of my brother Yorkshiremen who will be good enough to *furnish me with any such*, together with any dialectic peculiarities that come before their notice; and in the case of these latter, it will add greatly to their value if the name of the district, or better still the exact place where they are known to have been used, is mentioned. I feel sure there is sufficient material of this kind to fill many a volume, if only it could be collected. Whether it will ever be possible for me to produce such a volume must depend mainly upon the extent of the response which this circular meets with, and upon the kind help which my friends may be willing to give me.

MARMADUKE C. F. MORRIS.

The Vicarage, Newton-on-Ouse, York,
May, 1889.

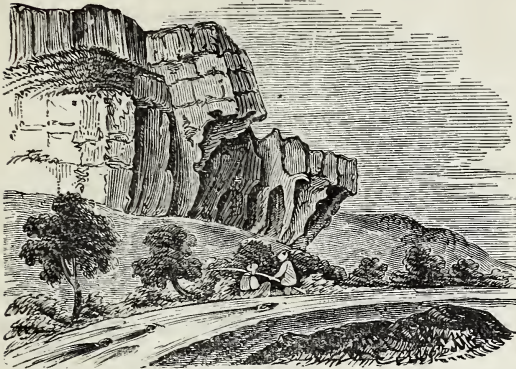
—o—

SHIPLEY DIALECT.—Dr. Joseph Wright, M.A., of Oxford, a native of Thackley, is engaged on a Dialect Grammar and Glossary of the Shipley speech, to be published by the English Dialect Society. He will limit his district very strictly, for a few miles removal in any direction lands us into quite different peculiarities of speech.

Wordsworth in Yorkshire.

By J. R. TUTIN,

Compiler of the "Wordsworth Birthday Book,"
"The Bibliography of Wordsworth," &c., &c.



Kilnsey Crag.

"He had trudged through Yorkshire dales,
Among the rocks and winding scars;
Where deep and low the hamlets lie
Beneath their little patch of sky
And little lot of stars.

—PETER BELL, Part 1.

[To Messrs. Harrison, the printers hereof, we are indebted for the illustrations to this article.]

It has been truthfully observed by an eminent authority on Wordsworth* that no British poet (not even Sir Walter Scott,) is so peculiarly associated with locality as is this great poet who lived nearly all his life among the lakes and mountains of Westmoreland and Cumberland. His own neighbourhood of the Lakes is described in his works to a greater extent than any other part of our Island; yet we may affirm that some of the scenes of our own county (Yorkshire) have been the inspiration of not a few of the poet's most characteristic and best utterances.

The object of this short article is not to impart any new information respecting Wordsworth's interpretation and description of Yorkshire scenes, but merely to bring together the poems (or portions of them) relating to places in our county, with a few short topographical, or other notes.

During the last few days of last century, Wordsworth and his sister made the journey on foot from Sockburn-on-Tees to Grasmere. In the recently published *Recluse* † the poet refers to this journey in the following lines:—

* Prof. Knight, LL.D., of St. Andrews. † London: Macmillan & Co.
Y.N.Q. R

Bleak season was it, turbulent and bleak,
 When hitherward we journeyed side by side
 Through bursts of sunshine, and through flying showers;
 Paced the long vales—how long they were—and yet
 How fast that length of way was left behind,
 Wensley's rich vale, and Sedbergh's naked heights.
 The frosty wind, as if to make amends
 For its keen breath, was aiding to our steps,
 And drove us onward like two ships at sea,
 Or like two birds, companions in mid-air,
 Parted and reunited by the blast.
 Stern was the face of nature; we rejoiced
 In that stern countenance, for our souls thence drew
 A feeling of their strength. The naked trees,
 The icy brooks, as on we passed, appeared
 To question us. "Whence come ye, to what end?"
 They seemed to say, "What would ye," said the shower,
 "Wild wanderers, whither through my dark domain?"
 The sunbeam said, "Be happy."

On their way they passed Hart-leap Well, a small spring of water on the road side, between Richmond and Askrigg. Near to the spring he entered into conversation with a peasant, who told him the tradition in connection with the spot; and the poem, "Hart-leap Well," was composed soon after his settlement at Grasmere. I quote a few stanzas of the poem describing the scene as seen by the poet:—

"As I from Hawes to Richmond did repair,
 It chanced that I saw standing in a dell
 Three aspens at three corners of a square;
 And one, not four yards distant, near a well.

* * * *

I saw three pillars standing in a line—
 The last stone pillar on a dark hill top.

* * * *

I looked upon the hill both far and near,
 More doleful place did never eye survey;
 It seemed as if the Spring-time came not here,
 And Nature here were willing to decay."

The prefatory note to the poem states that "its name is derived from a remarkable Chase, the memory of which is preserved by the monuments spoken of in the second part of the ... poem, which monuments do now exist as I have there described them."

In the summer of 1881, the writer visited this spot which is situate about three-and-a-half miles from Richmond, on the Askrigg road. The well is an object which may easily be missed. Very near to it, on the same side of the road, is a small tree; on the opposite side the road is walled in, while

this is open to the moor. The "three aspens at three corners of a square" were gone, as well as the "three stone pillars standing in a line" mentioned in the poem, but the "cup of stone" was still there, and in all probability the same that Wordsworth saw in 1799, as it was much worn, and appeared to be of very long standing. The lines—

"It seemed as if the Spring-time came not here,
And Nature here were willing to decay,"

is an apt description: it being barren moor for miles around.

The journey of Wordsworth from Sockburn to Grasmere was also the inspiration of one of the poet's most admirable prose descriptions—a letter to Coleridge describing his journey. The letter is printed in the *Prose Works* of the poet, in the memoirs by the late Bishop of Lincoln, and in *Knight's Life of Wordsworth*. It is much too long to quote entire, but I give the concluding portion of the description of the waterfall at Hardraw Scar, in Wensleydale:—"The rocks on each side, which, joining with the side of this cave, formed the vista of the brook, were chequered with three diminutive waterfalls, or rather courses of water. Each of these was a miniature of all that summer and winter can produce of delicate beauty. The rock in the centre of the falls, where the water was most abundant, a deep black, the adjoining parts yellow, white, purple, and dove colour, covered with water—plants of the most vivid green, and hung with streaming icicles, that in some places seem to conceal the verdure of the plants and the violet and yellow variegation of the rocks; and in some places render the colours more brilliant. I cannot express to you the enchanting effect produced by this Arabian scene of colour as the wind blew aside the great waterfall behind which we stood, and alternately hid and revealed each of these fairy cataracts in irregular succession, or displayed them with various gradations of distinctness as the intervening spray was thickened or dispersed. What a scene too, in summer! In the luxury of our imagination we could not help feeding upon the pleasure which this cave, in the heat of a July noon, would spread through a frame exquisitely sensible. That huge rock on the right, the bank winding round on the left with all its living foliage, and the breeze stealing up the valley, and bedewing the cavern with the freshest imaginable spray. And then the murmur of the water, the quiet, the seclusion, and a long summer day."

On the 13th of July, 1802, Wordsworth and his sister crossed the Hambleton Hills on their way to Gallow Hill, the home of the Hutchinsons. Dorothy Wordsworth's journal supplies the following note illustrative of this walk:

"On foot to the Hamilton Hills—Rivaux. I went down to look at the ruins: thrushes singing, cattle feeding amongst the ruins of the Abbey; green hillocks about the ruins; these

hillocks scattered over with *grovelets* of wild roses, and covered with wild flowers. I could have stayed in this solemn quiet spot till evening, without a thought of moving, but W. was waiting for me."

The sonnet commencing "Dark and more dark the shades of evening fell," was "composed after a journey across the Hambleton Hills, Yorkshire," made on the 4th of October of the same year as the previous journey. Wordsworth was married to Mary Hutchinson on this day in the church of Brompton, near Scarbro'. I quote the sonnet entire:—

"Dark and more dark the shades of evening fell;
The wished-for point was reached—but at an hour
When little could be gained from that rich dower
Of prospect, whereof many thousands tell.
Yet did the glowing west with marvellous power
Salute us; there stood Indian citadel,
Temple of Greece, and minster with its tower
Substantially expressed—a place for bell
Or clock to toll from! Many a tempting isle
With groves that never were imagined, lay
'Mid seas how steadfast! objects all for the eye
Of silent rapture; but we felt the while
We should forget them; they are of the sky,
And from our earthly memory fade away."

How graphically is the evening of that day brought home to us in the above sonnet! The following is also on the same subject:—

—'They are of the sky,
And from our earthly memory fade away.'

"Those words were uttered as in pensive mood
We turned, departing from that solemn sight:
A contrast and reproach to gross delight,
And life's unspiritual pleasures daily wooed!
But now upon this thought I cannot brood;
It is unstable as a dream of night;
Nor will I praise a cloud, however bright;
Disparaging man's gifts, and proper food.
Grove, isle, with every shape of sky-built dome,
Though clad in colours beautiful and pure,
Find in the heart of man no natural home:
The immortal mind craves objects that endure:
These cleave to it; from these it cannot roam,
Nor they from it: their fellowship is secure."

I am not aware that Wordsworth ever visited Malham Cove, or Gordale Scar, but his two sonnets on these places are most realistic; and though suggested by Westall's views, we must feel that the Poet has interpreted the scenes to us as truthfully as if he had actually seen what he describes.



MALHAM COVE.

Was the aim frustrated by force or guile,
 When giants scooped from out the rocky ground,
 Tier under tier, this semicirque profound?
 (Giants—the same who built in Erin's isle
 That causeway with incomparable toil!)—
 O, had this vast theatric structure wound
 With finished sweep into a perfect round,
 No mightier work had gained the plausive smile
 Of all-beholding Phœbus! But, alas,
 Vain earth! False world! Foundations must be laid
 In Heaven; for, 'mid the wreck of is and was,
 Things incomplete and purposes betrayed
 Make sadder transits o'er thought's optic glass
 Than noblest objects utterly decayed.



Gordale Scar.

GORDALE.

At early dawn, or rather when the air
 Glimmers with fading light, and shadowy Eve
 Is busiest to confer and to bereave ;
 Then, pensive Votary ! let thy feet repair
 To Gordale chasm, terrific as the lair
 Where the young lions couch ; for so, by leave
 Of the propitious hour, thou may'st perceive
 The local Deity, with oozy hair
 And mineral crown, beside his jagged urn,
 Recumbent : Him thou may'st behold, who hides
 His lineaments by day, yet there presides,
 Teaching the docile waters how to turn,
 Or (if need be) impediment to spurn,
 And force their passage to the salt sea tides !

Lucy Gray ; or, Solitude—one of the best and most popular of Wordsworth's shorter pieces—was founded on a circumstance told to the Poet by his sister, of a little girl, who, not far from Halifax in Yorkshire, was lost as described in the poem. A contributor to *Notes and Queries* believes that the Mill-weir at Sterne Mill Bridge, near Halifax, was the scene of Lucy Gray's death. It is not improbable that the event occurred near to the place referred to, but I cannot wholly accept the supposition of the contributor to *Notes and Queries*. For one reason : Sterne Mill Bridge crosses the River Calder, whereas, we are informed by Wordsworth, in his note to the poem, that the accident occurred in crossing 'the lock of a canal.' The Calder runs parallel with the canal near Sterne Mill Bridge, and it may be that the circumstance occurred *not far* from this scene. There are several clues in the poem to the scene, which would lead us to the belief that Lucy Gray lost her life very near to the place referred to by the writer in *Notes and Queries*.

In the *Effusion, in the Pleasure-ground on the Banks of the Bran near Dunkeld* (one of the "Memorials of a Tour in Scotland, 1814,") there is a full description of the image which is carved in the rock near the door to St. Robert's Chapel at Knaresbro'—a cell cut out of the solid rock, situate on the east bank of the River Nidd, very near to the bridge crossing the river. The following are the lines referred to, and not long ago the writer took the trouble to verify their accuracy as a description of the actual object and scene :—

The Effigies of a Valiant Wight
 I once beheld, a Templar Knight ;
 Not prostrate, not like these that rest
 On tombs, with palms together prest,
 But sculptured out of living stone,
 And standing upright and alone,

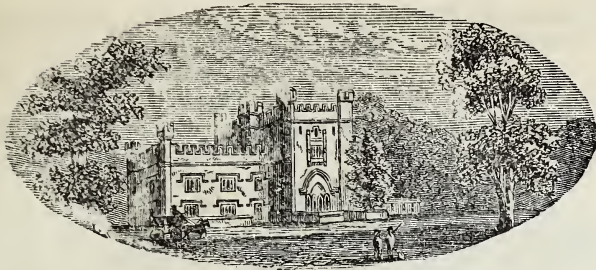
Both hands with rival energy
 Employed in setting his sword free
 From its dull sheath—stern sentinel
 Intent to guard St. Robert's cell ;
 As if with memory of the affray
 Far distant, when, as legends say,
 The Monks of Fountains thronged to force
 From its dear home the Hermit's corse,
 That in their keeping it might lie,
 To crown their abbey's sanctity.
 So had they rushed into the grot
 Of sense despised, a world forgot,
 And torn him from his loved retreat,
 Where altar-stone and rock-hewn seat
 Still hint that quiet best is found,
 Even by the *Living*, underground ;
 But a bold Knight, the selfish aim
 Defeating, put the Monks to shame,
 There where you see his Image stand
 Bare to the sky, with threatening brand
 Which lingering *Nidd* is proud to show
 Reflected in the pool below.

The most considerable production of Wordsworth associated with a portion of our county is *The White Doe of Rylstone ; or, the Fate of the Nortons*. The "Advertisement" to the Poem is as follows :—

"During the summer of 1807, I visited, for the first time, the beautiful country that surrounds Bolton Priory, in Yorkshire ; and the Poem of the *White Doe*, founded upon a tradition connected with that place, was composed at the close of the same year."



Bolton Priory.

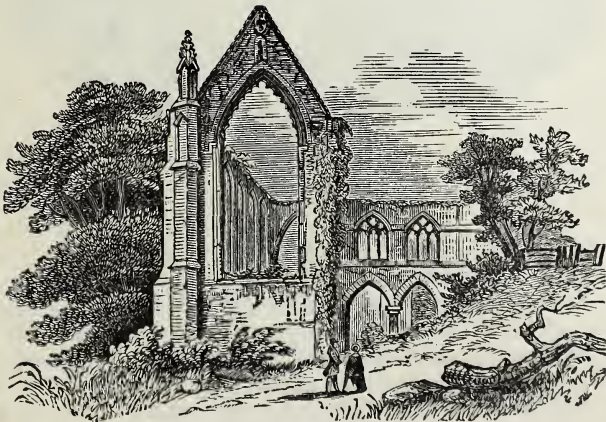


Bolton Hall.



Bolton Abbey:—"The Chapel, like a wild bird's nest."

The "Chapel, like a wild bird's nest," is the Nave of the Church. The "vault," where, according to tradition, the



Bolton Abbey—East Window.

“Claphams and Mauleverers” were “buried upright,” is at the East end of the North aisle of the Church.

“The shy recess
Of Barden’s lowly quietness,”

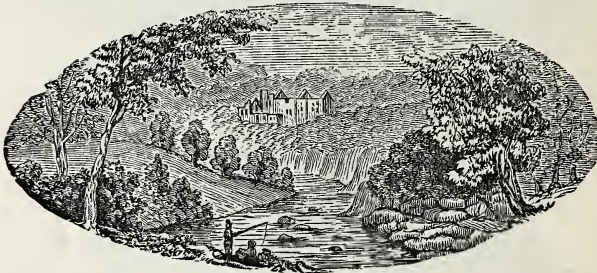
is an apt description of the quiet seclusion of Barden Tower,



Barden Tower.

which is beautifully situated on the west bank of the Wharfe about three miles from Bolton Priory. Of “Rylstone Hall” there are scarcely any remains; and of “Norton Tower” there are left a few roofless walls. Its position and surroundings are thus described by the Poet:—

High on a point of rugged ground
Among the wastes of Rylstone Fell,
Above the loftiest ridge or mound
Where foresters or shepherds dwell,
An edifice of warlike frame
Stands single—Norton Tower its name—



Barden Tower.

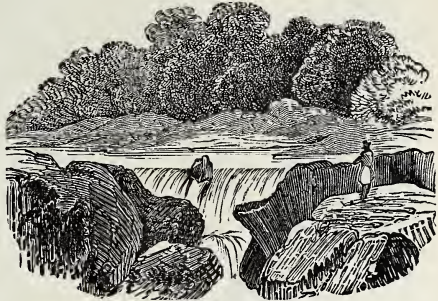
It fronts all quarters, and looks round
O'er path and road, and plain and dell,
Dark moor, and gleam of pool and stream
Upon a prospect without bound.

The writer has not visited “lurking Dernbrook’s pathless side,” situate “in the deep fork of Amerdale,” and Wordsworth’s allusions to this place are but slight and incidental. The “Amerdale” of the time of the poem (1569) is now called Littondale, a branch of Wharfedale with the Skirfare running through it.

Associated too, with this part of our county is the poem—*The Force of Prayer; or, The Founding of Bolton Priory*. The Strid is very aptly described as

“that fearful chasm,
How tempting to bestride!
For lordly Wharfe is there pent in
With rocks on either side.”

I have now completed my pleasant task of introducing to the reader most of Wordsworth's descriptions of Yorkshire scenes; and which I trust may in some degree help those who are familiar with Yorkshire to realize to their 'inward eye' that which they have before seen with their outward eyes of the beauties of our own county.

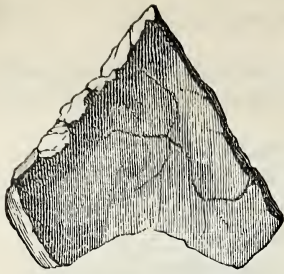


Strid.

Ancient Relics: BRITISH AND ROMAN.

Mr. Wardell, in August, 1852, found the rude flint arrow head depicted (1), in a barrow at Rookdale, in Winteringham, on the Western slope of the Wolds, East Riding. The barrow measured about twenty yards in diameter, but was only four feet above the surface of the ground. At a depth of two feet, beneath a number of large stones, were eighteen skeletons, of people of various ages, in different positions, but the majority were placed with the head towards the north and the knees drawn up towards the chin, after the most primitive mode of burial. No urns were found, nor signs of cremation. In July, 1853, he opened an adjoining barrow, 400 yards northwards. It was about the same diameter, and almost level with the ground. A few bones of an adult and infant were found. Two flint arrow heads of the rudest description were found, (2), (4), a flint fragment of arrow head, (3), and a flint with serrated edge (5), perhaps fragment of a saw. The drawings are full size. Two yards eastward a small ornamented urn (15) was found, 4½ inches high, 5 inches diameter at the top.

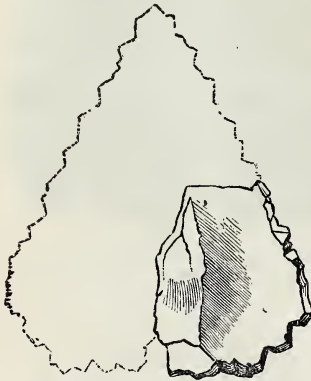
In 1852, a villager of Sproatley, near Hornsea, while digging in a garden about 300 yards south of the church, turned up twenty-six bronze celts, and the remains of an oaken box, at about two feet depth. Mr. Wardell obtained three of the best, one of which is represented by woodcut (6).



Arrow Head, Winteringham, (1.)



Arrow Head, Winteringham, (2.)



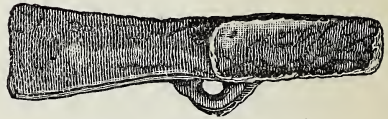
Flint, Winteringham, (3.)



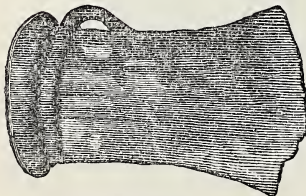
Arrow Head, Winteringham, (4.)



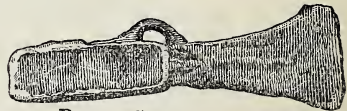
Flint, Winteringham, (5.)



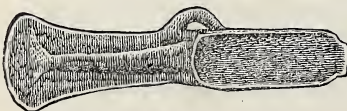
Bronze Celt, Morley, (8.)



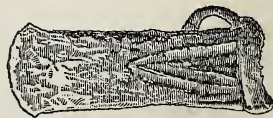
Celt, Sproatley, (6.)



Bronze Celt, Hunslet, (9.)



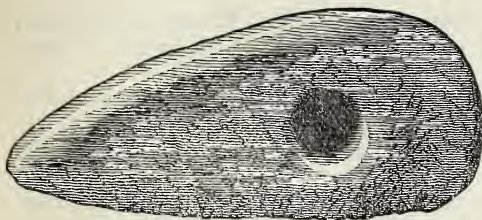
Bronze Celt, Hunslet, (7.)



Bronze Celt, Hunslet, (10.)



Bone Spear, Skipsea, (11.)



Stone Hammer, Chapeltown, (12.)



Roman Altar, Roundhay, (14.)



Bowl, Clifton, near York, (13.)



Pottery, Fewston, (16.)



Urn, Winterringham, (15.)

In May, 1881, a labourer repairing a footpath in a field adjoining Hunslet Moor, at two feet deep, came upon nine bronze celts from 6 to $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches long. See woodcuts (7), (9), (10).

Bronze celts have been found at Morley, of which (8) is a specimen. It is seven inches long, and was in Mr. Wardell's collection.

No. 11 represents a bone spear found at Skipsea, in the cliff, where remains of red and fallow deer are also found. It was described by Poulson.

At Chapeltown, Leeds, a stone hammer head (12) was discovered in February, 1879, whilst a drain was being made. It measures $8\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length, $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches in depth, and weighs $5\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.

No. 13 represents a fine red Samian bowl, now in the York Museum, but formerly in Mr. Wardell's possession. It was found in 1841 at Clifton, near York, and when found shewed it had been damaged in Roman times, but was so prized as to have been repaired and jointed with pieces of lead. It measures $8\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter at the top, and $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches deep. The potter's mark is **DIAIX**. The designs embossed on the sides are thought to represent Minerva bearing a shield, Diana playing with a fawn, &c.

In May, 1881, a Roman altar (14) was found in front of Elmete Hall, near Leeds, twenty-six inches high, nine inches broad.

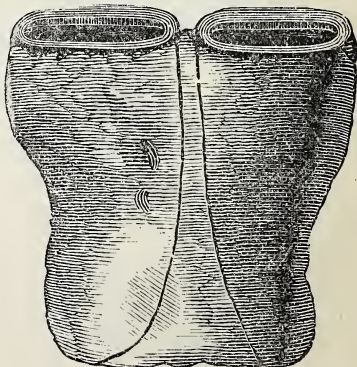
No. 16 represents a pot vessel found in April, 1881, when excavating for the large reservoir at Fewston. It is thought to have been so late as Norman workmanship. It is eleven inches high, and is partly green glazed, and comparatively rude.

This bronze spear head was found in May, 1846, when the railway was being made at Churwell, and is $10\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length.



Spear head, Churwell.

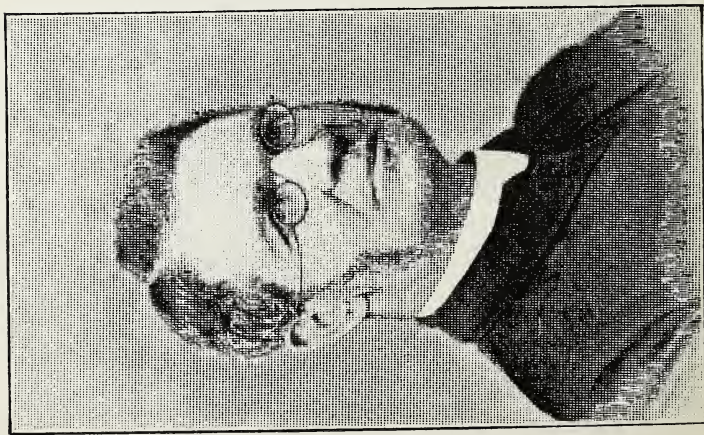
At Lingwell Gate, in Rothwell, Roman Coin moulds, funnels and crucibles have been frequently discovered. The last find was in 1830, one of the articles being a baked-clay funnel, $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches long, with two moulds still adhering to it.



Roman Coining Funnel.



S. Bangs Smith



Rev. R. V. Taylor, B.A.

REV. RICHARD VICKERMAN TAYLOR, B.A.—Mr. Taylor is the eldest son of Mr. John Taylor, of Leeds, and Ann, his wife, daughter of Mr. Richard Vickerman, of Leeds, and formerly of Huddersfield. He was born at Leeds, October 10, 1830, and when about six years of age he hurt his knee by a fall, which rendered him partially lame for life. He was a pupil at Leeds Grammar School for nearly eight years, and in 1851, after a few months services as assistant teacher with the Rev. A. Ibbotson, of Rawdon, he became assistant master in the Leeds Grammar School, but removed in 1854 to the Classical and Commercial School, Queen's Square, Leeds, under Mr. Richard Hiley, the author of several educational works. In 1855 he served in schools at Bristol and London, and passed the London Matriculation in the first class. In 1856, he was Classical Master at Bramham College, under the Rev. Dr. B. B. Haigh, and in 1858, at Wesley College, Sheffield, under the Rev. Dr. Waddy, and Dr. Shera. In 1859, he passed the B.A. examination, London University. In 1861, he became Classical Tutor at Ripponden College, under Mr. Dove, and stayed over two years. In 1860 he married, at Rothwell Church, Caroline, daughter of David and Elizabeth Franks, of Holbeck. In 1863 he was ordained deacon, and became curate of St. Barnabas', Holbeck. In 1865, he was licensed to the curacy of Wortley, near Leeds, removing in 1867 to become curate of Alford-cum-Rigsby, Lincolnshire, in Oct. 1869, to become curate of Brightside-cum-Grimesthorpe, in 1871 that of All Saints', Sheffield. In 1873, he was curate-in-charge of Edlington, near Rotherham, and had also private pupils. In Jan. 1878, he became incumbent of Melbecks, near Richmond, Yorkshire, where he still resides. His first wife died in August, 1888, leaving a son and a daughter. In Nov. 1889, he married Miss Knowles, of Gorton Lodge, Swaledale. He is a Fellow of the Royal Historical Society; a member of the Yorkshire Archæological Association, &c. We conclude this brief notice by giving a list of his publications, and by saying that he is like an "index to everything in Yorkshire." Mr. Taylor's works are:—

Biographia Leodiensis, 1865, 544 pages, Cr. 8vo.

Supplement to the Leeds Worthies, 1867, 164 pages.

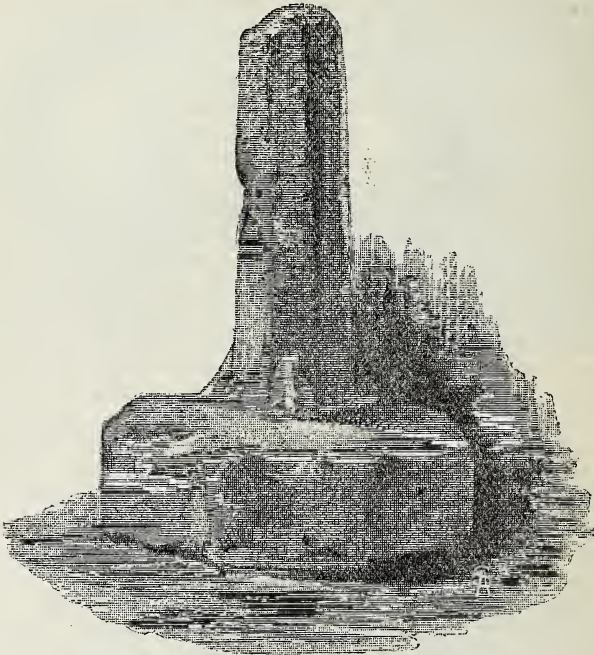
Church Endowments. A lecture pamphlet.

Ecclesie Leodienses.

Yorkshire Anecdotes, 2 vols., 1883, 1887.

Numerous articles in the *Warmsworth and Edlington Parish Magazine*, the *Melbecks Parish Magazine*, the *Leeds Mercury Supplement*, the *Yorkshire Notes and Queries*, *Yorkshire Post*, *Scholastic World*, *Richmond Herald*, *Biograph*, *Old Yorkshire*, *Yorkshire Archæological Journal*, &c., &c. From these we expect several more handy volumes, and also "Yorkshire," in two vols., for Mr. Stock's County History Series.

REV. SABINE BARING GOULD.—Mr. Gould had for some years a curacy in the West Riding, and has also by his two volumes—“Yorkshire Oddities,” (a work that has reached three or four editions), further strengthened his claim to be portrayed in our gallery of Yorkshire Authors. Of his other numerous and popular works we cannot now even give a bare list.



BRADFORD MARKET CROSS.—To our series of old crosses, we are pleased to add an engraving of the ancient Bradford Market Cross, by favour of Mr. Scruton. After serving for many centuries as a conspicuous land mark in Bradford, it has been removed to Peel Park, but we would suggest that a board, or inscription should be added to identify it.

DONCASTER MAYORS.—In Miller's History of Doncaster (p. 167) there is a List of all the Mayors of that Town, beginning with Thomas Pigborne, Mayor in 1493. The following names have been met with in charters, deeds, or wills, and may be prefixed to Miller's list. 1416, April 5, Richard Litster. 1454, Oct. 1, Thomas Philipson. 1455, Sept. 30, Robert Adamson. 1456, Oct. 5, John Leeston. 1457, Oct. 7, Thomas Garford. 1464, May 12, Christopher Frickley. 1481, Aug. 31, Thomas Vause. J. S., D.

Sherburn School Register.

COMMUNICATED BY G. W. MARSHALL, ESQ., LL.D., *Rouge Croix.*

[We regret to say that owing to our having omitted sending Dr. Marshall a proof of this Register a very considerable number of errors occur in it. The most important of them he has corrected in the following *errata*, having compared the printed sheets with the original MS.]

ERRATA.

Page. Line.

- 209 1.—For 'Weathehill' read 'Wetherill.'
 „ 10.—For 'August' read 'October.'
 „ 20.—To '1st day of' add '9ber'
 „ 23.—For 'Lacock' read 'Laycock.'
 210 6.—For 'Hodgson' read 'Dodgson.'
 „ 8.—After line 8 insert: Rich'd ye son of Tho. Stringer
 of York, Bapt'd 8br ye 27, 1680.
 Joseph ye son of Rob't Howdell of Sherburn, Mrch
 29th 1678.
 „ 21.—For 'Lewerton' read 'Leverton.'
 211 23.—For '1683' read '1688.'
 „ 24.—For '1697' read '1698.'
 „ 43.—For 'Bawden' read 'Rawden.'
 212 38.—For 'Alberford' read 'Abbaford.'
 „ 40.—For 'Chamberlane' read 'Chamberlaine.'
 „ 46.—For 'Barstow' read 'Barston.'
 213 15.—For 'Fourth' read 'Tenth.'
 „ 30.—For '1704' read '1705.'
 „ 33.—For 'Seniors' read 'Senior.'
 „ 34.—Insert '17' after July.
 „ 35.—For 'Coulton' read 'Colton.'
 214 16.—Read 'Mephibosheth.'
 „ 28.—Read 'Lumly.'
 215 3.—For 'Wilborth' read 'Milborth.'
 „ 14.—For '1716' read '1715.'
 „ 29.—Read 'Herlegrave.'
 „ 47.—After 'June' add 21.
 216 2.—For '1720' read '1723.'
 „ 12.—For 'Hayes' read 'Hays.'
 „ 29.—For '1785' read '1735.'
 „ 36.—For 'Sheppherd' read 'Shepperd.'
 217 10.—For 'May ye 1' read 'May ye 8th.'
 „ 11.—Dele the e in Newthorpe_ and add "was baptized
 July 16th, 1727."
 „ 13.—For 'Thackra' read 'Thackera.'
 „ 16.—For '20th' read '26th.'
 „ 35.—For '20th' read '26th.'

- 218 — After line two insert: 'George son of Silcock in ye Parish of St. Michael's York was baptized May 28th 1733. Admitted Sept. 8th 1742.'
- „ 28.—For '1736' read '1739.'
- „ 42.—For '1741' read '1748.'
- 219 2.—After 'February 28' insert '1740.'
- „ 32.—For '1752' read '1753.'
- „ 36.—For '1752' read '1753.'
- 220 1.—After 'June 28' insert '1748.'
- 221 4.—For '11' read '18.'
- „ 9.—For 'Cruse' read 'Crux.'
- „ 13.—For 'Baptiz'd 26' read 'Baptiz'd April 26.'
- „ 15.—For '20' read '28.'
- „ 17.—For '1762' read '1752.'
- „ 24.—For 'Middlebrook' read 'Middlewood.'
- 222 — Eighth line from foot, for 'Goff' read 'Goff.'
- 224 — Fourteenth line from foot, for 'Calvert' read 'Colbert.'

Continued from page 224.

- Benjamin Connel of Micklefield, an Orphan by the Death of his Father, born 13th April 1779, was admitted Oct. 28th, 1786.
- Matthew Smith of Barkston, was bap. March 26th, 1779, admitted Ap. 25th, 1787.
- William Mellard of Hasle was bap. July 4th, 1779, as appears by the Register of Wragby, was admitted Nov. 25th, 1787.
- George, 2nd Son of John Thirkill of Sherburn, Born Oct. 11th Bap. Dec. 11th, 1780. Admitted 30 March, 1789.
- Robt. Richardson of Saxton, Aged about 9 years and an half. Admitted the 10th of May, 1790.
- Joseph Gilliam of Saxton, Born 5th May 1782. Admitted May 11th, 1790.
- John Palmer of Milford, an Orphan by the death of his Mother, born 15th of August 1781, was admitted the 30th day of March 1791.
- William Howcroft of Aberford, an Orphan by the death of his Father, born June y^e 9th 1783. Admitted 30th day of May 1791.
- Mark, Son of Mark Ambler of Milford, born ye 1st of August 1783, was admitted ye 14th day of October 1781, (*sic.*)
- John, Son of Thomas Foster of Sherburn, an orphan by y^e death of his Mother, born the 16th of March 1784, was admitted the 14th Octr. 1791.
- Thomas Nowell of Saxton, an Orphan by the death of his Mother, born August the 2nd 1783, was admitted the 16th April 1792.

From whence it appears that tho' John Clayton entered to y^e Hospital at Old May-day 1766. Yet John Dinnison kept the Boys' till Midsummer following.

Memorandum made May 31st 1782. That Joseph Brown a poor Orphan in the School and Hospital at Sherburn was turned out of the Hospital. This Boy was received again into the School and Hospital the next day.

[Here follow several pages of accounts for school-books &c. bought for use of the boys.]

Wm. & Thomas Hunter to read & write Jany. 20, 1783.

George Ellerton to write. Do.

Joseph Ellerton to read. Do.

Thos. Baines of York was admitted the 25 of July 1808, Aged 9 years.

Wm. Lumb aged 11 Years was admitted 18 Sept. 1808.

Novr. 24th 1810. Wm. Lumb was expell'd for dishonesty, &c.

PART II.

1655.

OLD GRAMMAR SCHOOL BOOK.

A. In Chancery. Between Sir James Scarlett, Knt. His Majesty's Attorney General agt Richard Oliver Gascoigne and others.

25th October 1831. At the execution of a Commission for the examination of Witnesses in this Cause This Book mark'd "A" was exhibited to us and shewn to the Rev^d. Sam^l. Wasse and by him deposed unto at the time of his examination on the part of the Informant.

Will^m. Geo. Mataule.

Thos. Wm. Tottie.*

Thomas Knowles, Barkston, came to School 7th Feby. 1792.†

A Register of yeffor y^e Hospital at Shernbourne.

1655.

Mathew Smith of Shernbourne ye first of August.

Johnder of Barkestone ye first of May 1655.

Edward Waborne of Hamleton may-day 1655.

Joseph Oldfeild of Yorke ye first of August 1655.

Richard Apedale of Yorke ye ijth of Novembr 1655.

John Crosland of Sherebourne ye ijth of Novembr 1655.

Thomas Charleton of Yorke.

James Ellis of Yorke ye first of November 1656.

Cressy Hamond of Barkestone ye first of Novembr 1658.

Fran. Heptenstall of South Milforth ye first of Febr. 165...

Willia' Punder of Barkestone aboute ye 10th of March a moneth or... before his time being may-day 1657 or 8.

Tho. Smith of Shernburne on May-day 1658.

*This sentence is written inside the cover of the Register. † on Fly leaf.

Brian Crosland buried on May-day or ye evening before 1658.
 Anthony Hurtley buried ye 7th of May 1658.
 Willia' Mason ye ijth of November ye yeare 1657.
 James Tasker ye ijth of November 1657.
 Stephen Hewitson ye eleaventh of November 1657.
 John Wilson Buried the jth day of January 1658.
 Thomas Leigh Buried the ijth day of Aprill 1659.
 Thomas Headley Buried the 13 day of May 1659.*
 Thomas Osburne went out the 14 day of november 1659.
 John Ellis of Micklefeild buried the 2 day of July 1660.
 William Osburne went out the 12th day of november 1660.
 William Hague went out the 12th day of november 1660.
 John Nelson went out at Lamas 1661.
 John Booth went out at Martinmas 1661.
 John Stevenson went out at Martinmas 1661.
 John Tasker went out at Candlemas 1661.
 William Flint went out May-day 1662.
 John Wolger(?) went out at Candlemass 1662.
 Will'm Ewerby Buried the 13th of August 1663.
 Nehemiah Imson went out at Lamas 1663.
 Tho. Greggs went out at Lamas 1663.
 John Richardson went out at Martinmas 1663.
 Thomas Morit went out at Lammas 1664.
 Robert Dawson went out at Candlemas 1664.
 William Armstronge went out at Martinmas 1665.
 Thomas Hagur went out at Martinmas 1665.
 Christopher Taplow went out at Martinmas 1665.
 James Smith went out at Candlemas 1665.
 John Shaw went out at Lammas 1666.
 Edward Powl went out at Lam'as 1666.
 James Stuthard dyed at York 10^{ber} 19 1666.
 Nicholas Dawson went out at Martinmas 1666.
 Robert Benson went out at Martinmas 1666.
 Richard Pearson buried 27 of January 1666.
 Joseph Lee buried 12 of February 1666.
 Marmaduke Fenton went out the 1 of May 1667.
 William Johnson of Sandhutton went out at Lamas 166[7].
 William Taylor buried the 14 of September 1667.
 Edward Nicholson of Sandhutton buried the 8th of October
 1667.
 Robert Ellnison went out at Martinmas 1667.
 Samuel Musgrave of Yorke went out at Martinmas [1667]
 Thomas Barker of Sherburne went out ye 1st of May 1668.
 John Shithard of Sherburne went out ye 1st of May 1668.
 John Brooke of Sherburne dyed ye 13 day of May 1668.
 Thomas Roe of Yorke dyed ye 22nd of January 1668.

*It appears from a memorandum in another part of the book that he "died the 13th day of May about four a clock in the morning."

William Powle dyed ye 17 of March 1669.
 William Hast of Saxton went out ye 1st of May 1670.
 Matthew Gilliam of Saxton went out ye 1st of May 1670.
 Anthony Summer of Sherburne went out at Lamas 1670.
 Roger Barker of Sherburne went out 1670.
Robert? Hope of Barketon went out at Martinas
 William Johnson of Yorke went out

Bottom of fol. 1a.

Commencement of fol. 2a.

James Webster of Yorke went out at Candlemas 1670.
 Edward Lee of Yorke went out at Candlemas 1670.
 Thomas Dawson of Saxton went out at May-Day 1671.
 John Lister of Barketon went out at Martinmas 1671.
 Robert Wray of Saxton went out at Martinmas 1671.
 William Linch of Sherburne went out at Martinmas 1671.
 Thomas Beilby of York dyed ye 15 of January 1671.
 Christopher Law of Yorke went out ye 1st of May 1672.
 William Ibyson of Sherburne was buryed ye 15 of July 1672.
 Arthur Scowfield of Yorke went out ye first of August 1672.
 Thomas Foster of Yorke went out at Martinmas 1672.
 Robert Johnson of Sandhutton at Mayday 1673
 Matthew Hays of York went out to be a soldier about Whit-
 sundie 1673.
 Thomas Hayes of Sherburne went out at Lammas 1673.
 John Allison of Saxton went out at Candlemas 1673.
 Thomas Oliver of York died ye 24th of April 1674.
 Thomas Hembrough of Yorke went out at May 1674.
 Matthew Baker of Sherburne went out at Lammas 1674.
 Anthony Wray of Saxton went out at Lammas 1674.
 Edward Pearson of Saxton went out at Lammas 1674.
 John Beckwith of Yorke went out at Candlemas 1674.
 Simon Linch of Sherburne went out at Martinmas 1675.
 Rodger Patison of Sandhutton went out at Candlemas 1675.
 Robert Ibyson of Sherburne was buried ye 5 of October 1675.
 Thomas Raper of Sherburne was buried ye 7th of Decem: 1675.
 George Allinson of Saxton went out at May-day 1677.
 Jeremiah Busfeld of Yorke went out at Martinmas 1677.
 Laurence Wetherill of Sherburne went out at Candlemas 1677.
 Richard Sissons of Yorke went out at May-day 1678.
 Thomas Avisson of Sandhutton went out at May-day 1678.
 Benjamin Brooke died the tenth day of May 1678.
 Will: Burland of Sherburne died the tenth day of April 1678.
 Thomas Jackson of Yorke went out at Lammas 1678.
 John Mountain of Yorke went out at Lammas 1678.
 William Johnson of York went out at Candlemas 1678.
 John Simpson of Yorke went out at Candlemas 1678.
 Richard Allison of Saxton went out at May-day 1679.

John Hardystie of Yorke went out at May-day 1679.
 John Barker of Sherburne went out at May-day 1679.
 Edward Wetherell of Sherburne went out at Lammas 1679.
 John Partridge of Yorke died ye tenth day of January 1678.
 Benjamin Manklin of Yorke went out at Martinmas 1679.
 John Calvert of Sherburne went out at Candlemas 1679.
 John Pattison of Sandhutton went out at Candlemas 1679.
 John Fairburn of Yorke went off at Martinmas 1687.
 John Topham went off at May-day (ffor Camb.) 1683.
 Thomas Squire of Sandhutton Dyed Aprill ye 5th a Blucoat
 1688.
 John Barnett of Sherburn went out at May-day 1688.
 Mark Hurd of York went out at Martinmas 1688.
 Thomas Loft of Saxton went out at Martinmas 1688.
 Andrew Slater of Sherburn went out at May-day 1689.
 Wm. Charter of Sherburn went out at May-day 1689.
 John Wright of York went out at Lamas 1689.
 Rich^d. Stringer of York dyed at York Jany ye 12 1689
 Len^d. Battersbie of York went out at May-day 1690.
 John Bewley of York went out at Martinmas 1690.
 John Hall of Saxton went out at Martinmas 1690.
 Rich^d. Pickering of Sherburn went out at May-day 1691.
 Simon Rycroft of Sherburn went out at May-day 1691.
 John Shaw of Sherburn went out at Midsummer 1691.
 Thomas Hague of Sherburn went out at Lammas 1691.
 Joseph Brown of Sherburn went out at Lammas 1691.
 Henry Calvert of Sherburn went out at Lammas 1691.
 Tho. Pierson of York went out at May-day 1692.
 Rich^d. Fletcher of Saxton went out at May-day 1692.
 John Hesle of York went out at Martinmas 1692.
 Stephen Wheatley of York went out at Martinmas 1692.
 Wm. Dodgson of Sherburn dyed November ye 6th 16[92].

End of fol. 2a.

Commencement of fol. 3a.

Joseph Howdell of Sherburn went out at May-day 169[3]
 Joseph Herrington of York went out at Lamas 1693.
 Benjamin Nickleson of Sherburn went out at Candlemas 1694.
 Tho. Gilliam of Saxton dyed in Aprl. '94. &
 George Heward (who had been 7 months abst. by reason
 of sickness) re-entred } 1694.
 Mark Featon of Sherburn went out at May-day 1694.
 James Dodgson of Sherburn dyed in June '94, &
 Thomas West of York supplied his place } 1694.
 Charls Sharpus of York went out at Lamas 1694.
 George Dobson of Sherburn went out at Lamas 1694.
 Josuah Dobson of Sherburn dyed in february &
 Rob^t. Dobson his brother succeeded him } 1694.

James Todd of York went out at Martinmas 1694.
 Wm. Sykes of York went out at Martinmas 1695.
 Rob^t. Walker of York went out at Martinmas 1695.
 Michael Otley of York went out at Martinmas 1696.
 Francis Watson of York went out at Martinmas 1696.
 George Heward of York went out at Martinmas 1696.
 Henry Thirkel of Sherburn went out at Martinmas 1696.
 John Wharldale of Sherburn went out at May-day 1697.
 John Brown of Sherburn went out at Lamas 1697.
 George Wheatley of York went out at Martinmas 1697.
 Rich^d. Pierson of York went out at Martinmas 1697.
 Timothy Webster of York went out at May-day 1698.
 Rich^d. Jackson of York went out at May-day 1698.
 Michael Duke of York went out Candlemas 169⁷ (sic)
 William Wheatley of York went out at May-day 1699.
 Thomas Bolton of Sherburn went out at May-day 1699.
 John Sadler of Sherburn went out at May-day 1699.
 Francis Park of Sherburn went out at Martinmas 1699.
 Jon^s. Harrison of Sand-hutton went out at Martinmas 1699.
 John Cook of Sherburn died May ye 23d 1700.
 Thomas Pullan of Sherburn died June ye 16th 1700.
 Alvary Webster of York went out at Lamas 1700.
 Henry Alderson of York went out at May-day 1701.
 Richard Brusbie of York went out at May-day 1701.
 Hugh Jewitt of Sherburn went out at Lamas 1701.
 Henry Harrison of Sandhutton went out at Martinmas 1701.
 John Casson of York went out at May^d. 1703.
 Jeremiah Wheatley of York went out at May^d 1703.
 Peter Allan of York went out at May-day 1703.
 Charles Hillary of York went out at May^d. 1703.
 John Benson of Sandhutton went out at May-day 1703.
 Thomas Cruttenden of York went out at Candlemas 1703.
 Benjamin Turner of York went out at Lady-day 1704.
 Phillip Pierson of York went out at Lamas 1704.
 William Foxon of York went out at Candlemas 1704.
 Francis Cary of York went out at Candlemas 1704.
 Wm. Harison of Sandhutton went out at Candlemas 1704.
 Edw^d. Turner of York went out at May-day 1706.
 Sam^l. Turpin of Sherburn went out at May-day 1706.

End of fol. 3a.

Commencement of fol. 4a.

Christopher Sanderson of York went out at Lamas 1706.
 George Coupland of Sherburn went out at Lamas 1706.
 Joseph Stephenson of Milforth went out at Lamas 1706.
 William Charter of York went out at Martinmas 1706.
 William Bentley of York went out at May-day 1707.
 Cornelius Benson of Sandhutton went out at Mart. 1707.

John Carlin of Milforth went out at Martinmas 1707.
 Tho. Adcock Hutchisson of York went out at May-day 1708.
 John Turpin of Sherburn went out at May-day 1708.
 George Walker of York went out at May-day 1708.
 John Hollinworth of Sherburn at Lamas 1708.
 Rich^d. Smith of York went out at Martinmas 1708.
 Wm. Clerk of Sandhutton went out at Martinmas 1708.
 Tho. Jarvis of York went out at Candlemas 1708.
 John Pollard of York went out at Lady-day 1709.
 Rob^t. Anderson of York went out at May-day 1709.
 Wm. Booth of York went off at Lamas 1709.
 John Bond of Sherburn went off at Mart. 1709.
 Joseph Stephenson of Sandhutton went of at May-day 1710.
 Thomas Boswell of Sandhutton died March ye 5th 1710.
 Thomas Hick of Abbaford went out at May-day 1711.
 George Benson of Sandhutton went out at May-day 1711.

1712.

Jno. Chapman went out at May-day 1712.
 Benj. Leak went out at May-day 1712.
 Joseph Slater went out at Lamas 1712.
 Hugh Walker went out at Mart. 1712.

1713.

Tho. Flint of York went out at May-day 1713.
 Chr. Akrid of Sandhutton w^t. out at Mart:mass

1714.

Will^m. Chamberlain went out at May-day 1714.
 Jno. Matheror at May-day 1714.
 Jno. Turpin at Martinmass 1714.
 Will^m. Brown at Martinmass 1714.

1716.

Thomas Mason of York went out at May-day.
 Joseph Abbot of Sherbourn went out at May-day.
 Richard Poole of Sherbourn went out at May-day.
 John Standeaven of Sherbourn went out at Lamas.
 Benjamin Smith of Sherbourn went out at Lammas.
 Richard Gyll of Sherbourn went out at . . .

End of fol. 4a.

Commencement of fol. 4b.

William Brook of Sherburn went out at Martinmass.
 Thomas Brook of Sherburn dyed at Christmass.
 Christopher Cave of Yorke went out at May-day.

1717.

Rob^t. Hardy of York went out at May Day.
 Christopher Cave of York went out at May Day.
 Edward Wood of York drowned at York ye 15th of June.
 Huggins of Saxton ran away at Christmas 1717.
 Cæsar Chamberlayne went out at Martinmas.

1718.

Tho : Abbot went out at May Day.
 John Flint went out at May Day.
 John Hammond went out at May Day.
 John Gyll went out at Lammas.

1719.

Thomas Shepperd went out at May Day.
 Thomas Butler went out at May Day.

1720.

Benjamin Whiteoat went out at May Day.
 Arthur Cunningham went out at May Day.
 Will. Fentiman went out at May Day.
 Jno. Stainburn went out at May Day.
 Tho. Bolton went out at May Day.
 Jno. Mason went out at May Day.
 Tho. Richardson went at May Day.
 Tho. Cunningham died at Xmas.

1722.

Wm. Sheppard of Sand-hutton went out at May-Day.
 John Terry of York went out at May-Day.
 George Fentiman of Sherburn went out at May-Day.
 John Smelt of York went out at Candlemas.

1723.

1724.

Elnathan Coulton of York went out at May-day.
 William Stanidge of Sherburn went out at May-Day.
 Christopher Richardson of York went out at Martinmass.
 John Punder of Barkston went out at Martinmass.

1725.

John Burton of Sherburn went out at May Day.
 Matthew Hall of Saxton went out at May Day.
 John Holmes of York went out at May Day.
 John Whitehead of York went out at Martinmas.

End of fol. 4b.

Commencement of fol. 5a.

1726.

Thomas Chamberlayne went out at Midsummer to Cambridge.
 Michael Goswel of York went out at Candlemas.

N.B.—He did not return to School after ye Xmas holi-days so yt he
 may be said to have left ye School abt 10th.

1727.

Thomas Bonell of Sherburn went out at May-day.
 John Brook of Sherburn went out at May-day.
 Tho. Walker of Sherburn went out at May-day.
 James Dobson of Sherburn went out at May-day.
 Wm. Calverley of Sherburn went out at Martinmas.

1728.

Richard Harrison of Sherburn went out at May-day.

1729.

John Richardson of York went out at May-day.
 Thomas Dale of York went out at May-day
 John Bonell of Sherburn went out at May-day.
 John Leaf (?) of Sherburn went out at May-day.
 John Slater of Sherburn went out at Martinmas.
 James Calverley of Sherburn went out at Candlemas.

1730.

John Whitfield of Saxton went out at May-day.
 Wm. Whitfield of Saxton, run away from School July 13,
 returned and submitted y^e day following.
 Wm. Brooks of York went out at Lammas.
 James Barnes of Heck went out at Lammas.
 Mark Conn of York went out at Martinmass.
 John Paver of Milford went out at Martinmass.

1731.

Hannover Hill of York went out at May Day.
 Wm. Speight of York went out at May Day.
 Rowland Richardson of York went out at Lammas.

1732.

William Whitfield of Saxton went out at May Day.
 John Barber of York went out at May Day.
 John ye son of Will. Cooper of Sand-Hutton detained at Home
 October ye iith. N.B.—Had stayed half a year longer than
 his time for want of a Certificate.

1733.

John Heslegrave of Saxton went out at May-day.
 John Dobson of Sherburn went out at May-day.
 John son of Matthew Sampson of Abbetford went out at
 Martinmas.

1734.

John son of John Bannister of Sherburn went out at Lammas.

End of fol. 5a.

Commencement of fol. 5b.

1735.

Charles son of James Barnes of Heck went out at May-day.
 Tho: son of Tho: Wilkinson at Barkston went out at May-day.
 William son of William Standen at York went out at Michael-
 mas.
 William son of John Brooks at York went out at Christmas.

1736.

William son of William Chamberlain of Shereburn went out at
 May-day.
 Christopher the son of Christopher Fothergill of Kippax went
 out at May-day.

Richard son of Rich^d. Herwood of York went out at Michaelmas.
Daniel the son of Daniel Walker of Towton in the parish of
Saxton died in the Hospital the fourth of October.

John Tenant son of Charles Tenant of York went out at X^tmas
Tho. son of Tho. Elliot of York went out at Christmas.

1737.

Matthias son of Rich^d. Lidgley went out at Lammas.

Tho. son of Tho. Frear of York went out Aug. ye 30th.

John the son of John Hayes of York went out September ye 17th
1738.

David son of Christopher Fothergill of Kippax went out March
ye 29th.

Sam. son of Rob^t. Hick of Abborford went out at Martinmass.

John son of John Mountain of Saxton went out at Christmass.
1739.

John son of Tho. Elliot of York went out at May-day.

Tho^s. son of Tho. Nixon of York went out at Lady-day 1739.

End of fol. 5b.

Commencement of fol. 6a.

Ananias son of Ananias Bottomley of York went out at Mid-
summer 1739.

William son of William Forster of Newthorp went out at
Michaelmas 1739.

1740.

Tho. son of John Houseman of Sherbarn went out at May-day
1740

John son John Foster of Saxton went out at Candlemas 1740-1.
1741.

Lancelot son of Tho. Foster of Shereburn went out at May-day
1741.

Edw^d. son of George Dolphin of York went out June ye 1st
1741.

Tho. son of Ric^d. Heaton of York died May 18th 1741.

John son of John Winterbourne of Newthorpe went at Lammas
1741.

Will^m. son of John Smith in St. Lawrence parish York went out
out at Candlemas 1741-2.

John son of Jabez Manning of York went out at Candlemas
1741-2.

Will^m. son of Will^m. Joy of York went out at Candlemas 1741-2.
1742.

Henry son of John Ouseman of Shereburn went out the 1st of
March 1741-2.

John son of William Eland, Mariner, went out the 1st of March
1741-2.

William son of Silvan Austine, Weaver, went out at Midsummer
1742.

John son of William Clough went out at Midsummer 1742.

William son of Rich^d. Thackera went out at Midsummer 1742.

End of fol. 6a.

Commencement of fol. 6b.

1743.

John ye son of George Dolphin of York went out Jan^{ry}. ye 1st 1743.

Rob^t. son of Mary Eccles of Towton went out at Candlemas 1742-3.

Will^m. Bateman in ye Parish of X^ts X^b York, went out at Easter 1743.

John son of Ric^d. Horwood of York went out at Martinmass 1743.

1744.

George son of John Shipperd of Shereburn went out at Easter 1744.

John son of Joseph Calvert in ye parish of Saxton went out 6th August 1745.

1745.

William son of Tho. Higgins of Saxton went out at Martinmas 1745.

1745-6.

William son of John Stephenson of Towton in the parish of Saxton went out at Candlemas 1745-6.

1746.

Edward son of Edward Taylor of York went out at Candlemas 1746.

1746.

Christopher Randerson, son of John Randerson of Towton went out at Christmas 1746.

1747.

Rob^t. Smith son of Richard Smith of Milford went out tenth of April 1747.

1747.

Charles son of Charles Kipling of York went out at Midsummer 1747.

John son of Wilfrid Rothwell of Batley went out the 17th of July 1747.

John son of John Silcock of York went out the 22nd of August 1747.

George son of George Ledger of Ullerskelf went out the 4th of March 1748.

John son of John Chambers of York went out at Midsummer 1748.

Tho. son of John Stephenson of Towton went out at Midsummer 1747.

George son of John Silcock of York went out the 28th of November 1748.

James son of John Driffield Sadler in York died May the 1st, 1749.

Tho. son of Tho. Hope of Shereburn went away Decemb^r the 10 1748.

[Jos]eph of Joseph Calvert of Saxton went away May 10th 1749.
End of fol. 6b.

Commencement of fol. 7a.

Anthony son of Anthony Dunnel of Kippax went out September 18th 1749.

John son of John Killingworth of Whitley in the parish of Kellington went on November the 30th 1749.

Francis son of John Sharp of Shipton in ye parish of Overton went out December the 9th 1749.

Benjamin son of Edward Smith of Cliff went out Feby. the 18th 1749.

Tho. son of George Ledger of Ullerskelf labourer went out the 12th of March 1749.

Richard son of Tho. Massey of York went out the 24th of March 1749.

John son of John Moor of York went away abruptly the 10th of April 1750.

William son of Rob^t Fowler of Lumly went out April the 1st 1750.

Rich^d. & Rob^t. sons of William Simpson of Barkstone went out July the 1st 1751.

John son of John Field of Newthorp went out Jan^{ry} the 8th 1752.

William son of John Flemming of York went out at Candlemas 1752.

David son of William Tuke of York went out February 22nd 1752.

William son of Samuel Clark of York went out May 21st 1752.

John son of Wm. Biscoomb of Saxton went out April 9th 1753.

John son of John Roebuck of York went out at Lady-Day 1753.

Tho. son of Francis Thirkel of Shereburn went out at May-Day 1753.

Joseph son of William Williamson of York went out at May-Day 1753.

Rob^t. son of Henry Ovington of Bilton went out at Candlemas 1754.

William son of Tho. Sharp of Saxton went out at Lady-Day 1754.

Job son of William Shields of York went out at X^tmas, 1754.

Rob^t. son of Rob^t. Flowet of Abberford went out June 1st 1755.

Tho. son of Ric^d. Thompson of Shereburn went out Aug^t. 1st 1755.

End of fol. 7a.

Commencement of fol. 7b.

- John son of John Smith of Saxton went Aug. 28th 1755.
 Tho^s. son of Tho^s. Oldridge went out May the 28th, 1756, the
 Reason why he's plac'd here went away June the 24 1755,
 he was admitted again.
 Jno. son of Wm. Woodhouse of Bishophill, York, went out
 Augst 18th 1755.
 *William son of Edward Smith of York went out December 30th
 1755.
 Norfolk son of Francis Jackson of York went out December 30th
 1755.
 William son of Robert Clayton of Sherburn, went out May the
 20th 1756.
 John son of Thomas Wood of Sherburn went out June the 23rd,
 1756.
 George son of George Stephenson of South Millford run away
 Sept. ye 13th, 1756.

1783.

John Baker Jan 25.
 Geo. Thompson - 25.
 — Middleton May 26.

Rest of half of fol. 7b blank. The whole of fol. 8a is blank.

Commencement of fol. 8b. The entries above over again in origl.

- John son of David Benson of York went out April the 6th 1757.
 John son of William Bolton of York went out July ye 19th
 1757.
 William son of William Smith of York went out August the 2nd
 1757.
 John son of Jno. Bolton of Sherburn went out October the 10th
 1757.
 John son of Sam^{el}. Walker of St. John's Micklegate York went
 out Oct^{br}. 23rd 1757.
 Henry son of William Biscomb of Saxton went out Feb^{ry}. the
 12th 1758.
 John son of William Buley of York went out March the 13th
 1758.
 Abraham son of John Smales of York went out May the 13th
 1758.
 Stephen son of John Gill of Sherburn went out June 22nd 1758.
 William son of Tho. Hope of Sherburn went out August the
 10th 1758.
 Thos. son of Paul Winterburn of All St^s. York went out August
 the 14th 1758.
 Thos. son of Thos. Summers Buried March 28th 1759.
 George son of Sam^l. Hogg of York went out November 29th
 1759.

*These words have been erased.

John son of Wm. Ryther of South Millford went out May 14th 1760.

George son of William Biscomb of Saxton went out Janry. 2nd 1761.

Thomas Bolton son of John Bolton of Milford went out March 25th 1761.

David son of Andrew Joy of Sherburn went out Nov. 14th 1761.

John son of John Shoot of Miclesfield went out Nov. 30th 1761.

Robert son of Robert Clayton of Sherburn went out July 29 1762.

Thomas son of Thomas Smith in the Parish of All Saints with- in the City of York went out Augst. 17 1762.

Edmund son of Robert Leach of Abberford in the Parish of Sherburn went out Sept^{br}. 13 1762. Henry Todd in his place.

Thomas son of Robert Clayton of Sherburn went out March ye 14th 1763. H. Whetherill in his place.

Thomas son of Robt. Lee of Sherburn went out May ye 8th 1763. John Spencer in his place.

Ananias son of Ananias Bothemley went out June 27th 1763. John Middlewood in his place.

William son of Richard Hill went out Jan. 1st 1764. Wm. Todd in his place.

Robt. son of William Biscoombe went out Jan. 1st 1764. Matthew Brown in his place.

Wm. son of John Simpson went out Jan. 1 1764. John Nournvale in his Place.

Thos. Hanson went out 2d April 1764. William Falkingham in his Place.

Thomas Hudson went out 25th June, 1764, Lancelot Simpson in his Place.

Wm. Settle went out 19th September 1764. William Blackburn in his Place.

Joseph Hope went out 22d November 1764. Thos. Barker in his Place.

George Brown went out at Christmas 1764. Wm. Summers in his place.

Robert Bothemley went out at Christmas 1764. George Middlewood in his place.

James Stoner went out June 24th 1765. James Shaw in his Place.

Thos. Brown went out June 24, 1765. Edward Spencer in his Place.

Thos. Jackson went out August 15th 1765. John Bothomlay in his Place.

Notices of New Books.

Mr. William Brigg, B.A., 18, Park Row, Leeds, has in the press for Subscribers at 12s. 6d., "The Registers of St. Nicholas Acons, London," 1539-1812. Only 150 copies are being printed.

THE REGISTERS OF THE PARISH OF WANDSWORTH, Surrey, 1603-1787. Transcribed by John Traviss Squire, a Solicitor of the Supreme Court. Lymington, C. T. King, 1889. Imp. 8vo., pp. iv., 558. The Index occupies 94 pages of three columns each, and without doubt many Yorkshire names occur; thus, the burial, Aug. 14, 1668, of William, son of Mr. William Horsefall. The work forms a most valuable addition to the genealogist's library, and not alone regarding the families of Surrey, but all the counties whence London and its vicinity drew the ever increasing population.

YORKSHIRE ARCHEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.—Record Series, Vol. viii. for 1889. Feet of Fines of the Tudor Period. Part iv. Printed for the Society. 1890. pp. viii., 262 + Report, 14 pages.

The index fills 57 pages, and as in previous vols., mentions almost every township and old family then existing in the county.

YORKSHIRE ARCHEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.—Annual Report, January 1890. 11 pages.

The "Journal" and "Record Series" have outgrown in the annual issue of pages the promised quantities, and have to be curtailed unless an accession of new members takes place. The Yorkshire County Councils should make grants for the publications of the Index of Wills, &c. We find fault with the insertion of one word where, regarding the loss of books from the Library, the Council *will* have to make more stringent regulations. One half of Watson's *Halifax* (being bound in two volumes), was lost before the books were deposited in the present room.

OLD ENGLISH COUNTRY DANCES.—Edited by Frank Kidson, Burley Road, Leeds: London, W. Reeves, Fleet Street, 1890. In fancy boards, oblong octavo, 2s. 6d. Also 80 copies on hand-made paper at 5s. 25 pages of music printed on one side, in 18th century style, followed by 30 pages of notes and Dance-music bibliography. Half-a-dozen at least of the 64 pieces bear Yorkshire titles.

It is well known that Mr. Kidson is the authority we look to in these matters, especially for Yorkshire, and we are pleased to see that the "Country Dances" is but an earnest of good things to come. He is preparing for publication at 5s. a Collection of Ballad Tunes, chiefly gathered in Yorkshire and South Scotland.

WILSDEN ALMANAC, 1890. Third year of publication, 2d. R. Binns & Son.

The first sixteen pages include interesting local items in prose and verse. The rest is not locally printed.

THE GILCHRIST LECTURES, delivered at Wath-on-Dearne, 1888-9. Mexboro': Walter Turner, *Mexboro' and Swinton Times* Office, 1889. Reprinted from news columns.

Dr. Dallinger on "Infinitely Great and Small:" pp. 25.

Sir R. Ball on "The Telescope:" pp. 33.

Dr. Williamson on "Limestone Rock:" pp. 20.

Mr. W. L. Carpenter on "Niagara:" pp. 25.

Prof. Seeley on "Water in Land-shaping:" pp. 20.

Dr. Wilson on "Chalk and Coral:" pp. 29.

These form a neat volume, and we are not surprised to hear that it is now sold out.

INDEX to the FIRST VOLUME of the PARISH REGISTERS OF GAINFORD, County Durham. Part II., Marriages, 1569—1761. London: E. Stock, 1889. Pp. iv., 96.

We heartily welcome the second part of this carefully edited "Index," but we prefer to name it "Register, arranged in Index form." Paper, printing, binding are excellent. We believe Mr. Walbran, of Ripon, printed four copies of Gainford Registers, one of which was deposited in the British Museum.

THE DIARY OF MR. JUSTICE ROKEBY.—Printed from a MS. in the possession of Sir Henry Peek, Bart. Privately printed. Handmade paper, vellum cover, 4to., pp. iv. 59. The preface, dated Nov. 1887, is signed by William Boyd.

Mr. Justice (Thomas) Rokeby was the second son of Thomas Rokeby, Esq., of Burnby and Sandal, and entered Gray's Inn in 1650, aged about nineteen. He married Ursula, daughter of James Danby, Esq., of Newbuilding, Thirsk. He was the principal adviser of the Nonconformists in the North of England, and was a great supporter of William III. He was appointed Justice (Common Pleas) in May, 1689, and was removed to the King's Bench Oct. 1695. He died Nov. 26, 1699, and was buried at Sandal.

An index of cases, 1687-8, mostly Yorkshire ones seemingly, occupies the first eight pages, and then commences the brief record of his travels in the middle, south and west of England as Justice. Their great interest tends to increase our deep regret that the other diaries of Justice Rokeby are lost. The book affords a treat to the antiquaries of the districts named, and is a neat memorial of a Yorkshire worthy: but how elated we should have been to find similar entries regarding Yorkshire sheriffs, prisons, coiners, jailers, highways, &c.

YORKSHIRE LEGENDS AND TRADITIONS, as told by her ancient Chroniclers, her Poets, and Journalists. By the Rev. Thomas

Parkinson, F.R. Hist. Soc. Second series. London, Elliot Stock, 1889. 8vo., pp. x, 246.

As of the First Series, we need but say—"Welcome, well done," and venture to hope that a Third Series may speedily follow. The bye-paths of Yorkshire literature are being well explored.

RECORDS OF YARLINGTON.—Being the History of a Country Village. By T. E. Rogers, Esq., M.A., Chancellor of the Diocese of Bath and Wells. London, Elliot Stock, 1890. Small 4to., pp. viii, 94.

Mr. Rogers seems favourable to the theory that Yarlinton and our own Girlington mean "towns of the Girlings," a name that still exists in East Anglia as a surname. He rapidly traces the Manor from Domesday Survey to the present, and gives pedigrees of the Nevilles (King Makers' family), Berkeleys, and Godolphins, and thus introduces to us Mary, daughter of Francis, 2nd Earl Godolphin by Lady Henrietta Churchill, daughter of John, Earl of Marlboro'. This Lady Mary died in 1764, having married Thomas Osborne, Duke of Leeds, K.G., who died in 1789, whose son Francis, born 1751, became Marquis of Carmarthen. Of him, Mr. Rogers gives an interesting account condensed mainly from Browning's "Political Memoranda of the Duke of Leeds," (Camden Soc., 1884). Mr. Chancellor Rogers has done well in issuing this neat little volume, and we hope it may stimulate other representatives of old families and manorial lords to do likewise.

PAGES IN FACSIMILE FROM A LAYMAN'S PRAYER BOOK IN ENGLISH, about 1400 A.D. Containing Mediæval versions of the Lord's Prayer, Te Deum, Magnificat, etc., edited from the Original in the British Museum, MS. 27,592. By Henry Littlehales. London, Rivingtons, 1890. Small 4to., twelve pages of introduction, and fourteen leaves (printed on one side only,) of facsimiles. Price 3s. 6d.

Every fragment that restores to us the orthography of early English is of great value to the philologist, and of general interest to the historian, and to Mr. Maskell and Mr. Littlehales our thanks are due for their valuable contributions. We have read the instructive introduction with considerable profit, and some acquaintance with old hand printing and ancient manuscripts gave us a zest for the facsimiles, that prompted the desire that the whole book should be printed with modern type opposite. Mr. Littlehales' work is a curiosity, but it is much more to the student of the English Language, as we find in such lines as this which we are compelled to give in modern type, "Yeync shal he come vs alle to deme" (judge).

ÆSOP REDIVIVUS. By Mary Boyle. London, Field and Tuer, 1890. 1s. 152 pages. Quaintly illustrated. Old cuts are here

wedded to new fables, but there is an old world quaintness about the fables as well as the cuts. The type and paper well match, and combine in making a very pleasant volume of modern morals.

LORD STRAFFORD. By H. D. Traill. (English Men of Action Series). London, Macmillan & Co., 1889. Portrait by Lacour, after Vandyke, pp. vii, 206.

Dr. Traill has particularly placed Yorkshiremen under obligations by this talented and vigorous memoir of the London-born Yorkshireman. The reader, who followed Lord Houghton's vindication in our last issue, will be eager to master the closely-printed analysis of the master-mind which dominated England nearly three centuries ago. We are scarcely prepared to accept Dr. Traill's statement, that "the once imposing train of believers in the divine right of Democracy is diminishing every day."

Dr. Erskine Stuart, Staincliffe, Dewsbury, promises what cannot fail to be an attractive volume, "The Literary Shrines of Yorkshire." Airedale, Bolton Abbey, Bradford, Calder Vale, Coxwold, Chapel-le-dale, Dotheboys Hall, Fulneck, Gomersall, Halifax, Haworth, Hull, Knaresbro', Temple Newsam, Tanfield, Rotherham, Teesdale, Winestead, and Walton Hall, form a goodly start.

HOLLINGWORTH'S PSALMODY.—A Manual of Hymn Tunes and Chants. Edited by the Composer. Price 3s. (Wm. Hollingworth, Little Horton, Bradford). Printed at Leeds, (1889). pp. vii, 190.

The 303 tunes, comprised in this neat volume, are the compositions of Mr. W. Hollingworth, except one by his father, written in 1840. They are all named and dated, and are suitable for any hymn-book, being unaccompanied by words. The naming of tunes is a difficult matter, and we think it would have been better to add "Hollingworth's" before such names as La Trobe, Fulneck, and other well-known titles, to distinguish them from the previously published tunes of those names. We can, however, highly commend the volume for the grand and simple harmony that pervades the large number we have tried, and can recommend the work for either public worship or family use.

A HISTORY OF CAWTHORNE.—By Charles T. Pratt, M.A., Vicar. Barnsley, Davis, printed for the Author, 1882, pp. xvi, 175. Photo. view of the village. 3s. 6d. (With seven photos., 7s. 6d. but these are all sold).

By a surprising oversight, this interesting local work has escaped our notice till now, and we can scarcely justify our existence without giving most gladly our highest commendation of the work, though not so promptly as we would otherwise have done.

THE ELLAND TRAGEDIES, viz:—The Murders of Sir Robert Beaumont, of Crosland; Hugh de Quarmby of Quarmby, Esquire; John de Lockwood of Lockwood, Esquire; Sir John Eland, senior, at Brighouse; Sir John Eland, junior, and his son, at Eland, and others: with the exploits of Wilkin de Lockwood at Cannon Hall, and Adam de Beaumont at Honley, and in Rhodes and Hungary, as recorded in ancient manuscripts in prose and verse, with notes, pedigrees, and evidences recently brought to light. Edited by J. Horsfall Turner. 2/-

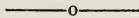
NOTABLE YORKSHIRE CHURCHES. "Church Bells" Office, London, W.C. Price 1s., 70 pages, 4to. 32 large engravings.

We can but presume that all our readers obtained, when first issued, a copy of this interesting addition to the Yorkshire Library. If not, we urge them not to miss the opportunity of the re-issue to do so at once. It is a rare treat to turn to these fine engravings.

PLEASANT WALKS ALL ROUND BRADFORD, (180). By Johnnie Gray, author of "A Holiday in Western France," "A Tourist's View of Ireland," "In the Land of the Pipe and Kilt." Under his proper name, Johnnie Gray has already made himself known by his facile pen to our readers, and we are sure that this profusely illustrated guide, of about 180 pages, will be well worth the 2s. charged, and as the book is to be ready early in April, our readers should lose no time in sending stamps, or order, to Johnnie Gray, Gaythorne View, West Bowling. Pleasant and practical, we dare vouch for the work unseen.

A HISTORY OF CUMBERLAND. By Richard S. Ferguson, M.A., F.S.A., Chancellor of Carlisle, President of Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian Society. London, Elliot Stock, 1890. Popular County Histories: contains 312 pages.

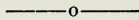
The publisher has been very fortunate in obtaining the services of Mr. Chancellor Ferguson as author of the Cumberland volume, which is a masterly production, and a pattern for the historian of the neighbouring counties. It is a county history, and at the same time a key to what has been written on the topography of the county. The ancient history fills two-thirds of the book, and is written in a captivating style. To us, it reads like a Yorkshire history, so nearly are we akin. With pleasure we refer our readers to the constant Yorkshire references in this excellent and marvellously cheap volume.



A WITTY DOCTOR.—In the reign of George II., the see of York falling vacant, and His Majesty being at a loss for a fit person to appoint to the exalted office, asked the opinion of the Rev. Dr. Mountain, who had raised himself by his remarkably facetious humour from being a son of a beggar to the see of Durham. The doctor wittily replied, "Hadst thou faith as a

grain of mustard-seed, then would ye say unto this mountain," at the same time laying his hand upon his breast, "be ye removed and cast into the sea (see)." The king laughed heartily, and forthwith conferred the appointment upon the facetious doctor.

A CENTENARIAN.—In February 1890, Mrs. Betty Webster, an inmate of Dale Grange Almshouses, Askrigg, attained her 100th birthday, having been born at Thwaite, near Muker, Swaledale, on February 25, 1790. She is at present both hale and hearty, and possessed of all her faculties, and so physically strong that she performs all her own household duties. She has been a widow 63 years, and an inmate of the almshouses since 1860. Mrs. Winn, Winnville House, Askrigg, kindly invited about 80 inhabitants of Askrigg over 60 years of age to tea in the evening to meet Mrs. Betty Webster, to celebrate the unique event, and a very pleasant evening was spent. Mrs. Webster was the recipient of numerous presents and congratulations during the day.



Genealogical Notes from Wakefield Manor Rolls.

These notes were taken in 1876, by leave of Mr. Stewart and Mr. Townend, from the marvellously long and complete series of Rolls, preserved at Wakefield. We can but give the genealogical information they contain for one district of that vast section of Yorkshire lying about the two valleys of Calder and Colne. The Manor of Wakefield is situated within the wapentakes of Agbrigg and Morley, and is one of the most extensive and populous manors in England, embracing the whole of the parishes of Wakefield, Sandal Magna, Woodkirk, Dewsbury, Emley, Kirkburton, Halifax (except the townships of Elland-cum-Greetland and Southowram); and parts of the parishes of Almondbury, Kirkheaton, Huddersfield, Normanton and Thornhill.

Within the manor are holden four Court Leet or Sheriff Torns, viz :

WAKEFIELD, including the Constabularies of Wakefield, Stanley, Sandal, Crigglestone, Walton-cum-Bretton, Horbury, Ossett, Normanton, Soothill, Dewsbury, West Ardsley, and Eccleshill.

HALIFAX, including the Constabularies of Halifax, Sowerby, Skircoat, Ovenden, Warley, Wadsworth, Rushworth-cum-Norland, Stansfield, Langfield, Heptonstall, Erringden, and Midgley.

BRIGHOUSE, including Northowram, Shelf, Hipperholme-cum-Brighouse, Rastrick, Quarmby, Dalton, Fixby, Stainland, Barkisland, and Hartishead-cum-Clifton.

HOLMFIRTH, including the Constabularies of Burton, Shelley, Shepley, Flockton, Cumberworth, Thurstonland, Emley, and Holme.

No history of any one of these towns can ever be written, worthy of being called a history, until Wakefield Manor Rolls are explored. We therefore deem it one of the first duties of a County Antiquarian Society to get permission to print such magnificent rolls verbatim. These Courts were held twice a year, and in addition the Court Baron (which was always held on the same day as the Court Leet) was also frequently held at the Moothall in Wakefield.

In many parts the Manor is broken into by the Honour of Pontefract, but it will be noticed that the jurisdiction reached from Normanton, four miles east of Wakefield, to Todmorden, about thirty-four miles. Eccleshill is surrounded by the Bradford section of the Honour of Pontefract, and is eight miles from the nearest part of the rest of Wakefield Manor. Dalton, near Huddersfield, is also encompassed by Pontefract Honour. The Wakefield branch of the Manor is about ten miles long by seven or eight broad at widest part. The Holmfirth branch reaches the borders of Cheshire, and is about fourteen miles long. The Halifax branch, commencing at Hartishead, is about twenty-three miles long. Besides the gallows at Wakefield, the Lord of the Manor had the power of gibbetting at Halifax, over a limited portion known as Sowerbyshire.

Our notes, at present, are mostly genealogical, and culled from the Brighouse section of the Rolls. It will be noticed that in the early Rolls the word Brighouse is sometimes conjoined with Rastrick. We accept the endorsement dates on the Rolls, though one or two before 1311 may be slightly in error. The oldest Roll is endorsed 1272. Of course, it is unnecessary to state that they consist of skins stitched together and thus form a *roll* of from thirty to forty feet, written the full length, and a considerable part of the opposite length. Afterwards they comprise say a dozen long skins stitched together in book form, and then rolled up. The following is a mixture of English and abbreviated Latin, just as the readiest word came to the pencil of a hurried writer, and does not convey the full sentences.

Probably Wakefield Manor was granted to the Warrens by Henry I., in 1116. The eighth Earl died in 1347. In 1464, the Manor of Wakefield is recorded as belonging to the Crown. In 1554, it was united to the Duchy of Lancaster; and in 1631, it was granted to Henry, Earl of Holland. It came into the possession of Sir Gervase Clifton, Knt. and Bart., by marriage. He sold it about 1663, to Sir Christopher Clapham, whose heirs disposed of it in 1700 to the Duke of Leeds, in whose family it still remains.

A few explanations may be useful:—*dat*, *dant* means gave; *p. lic. cap. duas acras* means for leave to take two acres; *p. virid*, *spivis*, *sicc*, refer to cutting wood in the forests; *fil*, *filius*, *filia* means son or daughter; *ux*, wife; *que sunt ux*, widow; *pater*, father; *vast. terr.* means waste land; *bosc.* means wood; *Hypm* is Hipperholme; *non. ven.* means not attending; *brac*=brewing; *esch.*=*esca*, food; *succid. virid.*=*succidit* cut down *viride*, 'vert,' i.e., green-wood; *spinis* for thorns; *terra nativa.* land subject to the services of neifs, alias villeins; *op. se v.*=*opponit se versus* (spoken of a plaintiff) opposes himself against; *Calumpnia vers.* a claim against; *calumpniator*, claimant; *calumpniare*, to claim; *p. sicc.* for dry wood opposed to 'vert'; *levavit hites* (*hutesia*) raised hue (and cry); *pultrus* or *pellus*, a young horse; *mantella de wacheto*, a watchet, i.e., blue mantle; *juvencam*, a heifer; *fleobotenavit*, let blood; *fuherce* is I believe an English opprobrious term; *Molend* means *Milner*; *trax. sang.* drawing blood; *R. R. E. p'mo*, 1st year of King Edward's reign; *Cur. apud*, Court at; *p. dec.* after the death; *freg. fald*, broke open the pinfold or pound; *p'pos*, *ppus*, *ppm*, is *prepositus* or greave; *vend contra ass.*, selling contrary to the law; *cl'icus*, clerk; *mia*, mulct, fine; *molus manuales*, hand mills; *boues*, oxen. The large numbers who were fined for brewing, and quarrelling, will be noticed.

1272.

Richard fil Henry de Rokes paid viiis iij for relief of his tenements.

Beatrix de Totehill. Thomas de Totehill executor of Thomas de ffekisby.

Henry de Northeliff *dat vid p. lic. cap. duas pts. vn acre* in Hiprm de Will. fil Ade.

Hiperom Elias fil Xpiane and Robert his brother gave iis. p. lic. concord cu Ric. de Ouorum de plito turnns.

Hypm. Henry ffabr. de Chepedene *vid lic. cap. iij pts. terr.* in Schepeden de John fil Wymarke.

Hypm. Alexander de Brighouses *p. virid. vid.* Megge de Brighouses *p. sicc. vid.*

Rastrick. Henry fil John de Rastrick *p. virid vid.* Richard fil Mallin *p. virid vid.* Will. fil Nalle *p. virid vid.* Anote de Rastrick *p. sicc. vid.*

Hypm. Elias fil Xpiane de Northowram, xii acres in Northowram of John de Shawe.

Hypm. William Talvate *xiiid.* for vi acres super Clegcliffe.

Hypm. Adam by the broke *p. spivis iijid.* Roger del Clyff *p. spivis vid.* Thomas del Northend, *p. sicc. iijid.*

[Willm le Horseknave, Sourby *p esch. i equ. ijd.*].

Cure apud Rastrick, feast St. Barnabas.

Hpm. William fil Adam de Schepden *dat xijd.* for 1½ acre new land in Schepden of the waste.

Jordan fil Adam de Shepden *vid.* for half acre in Northowram.

John fil Adam de Hiprm. *vid.* for half acre of waste in Hiperom.

John fil Adam del Whytehill xviiij*d.* for two acres in Northowram.

Richard fil Jordan de Northowram *vid.* for $\frac{1}{2}$ rod in Northowram.

[Thomas fil Xpiane de Linthwaite ijs. for land in Quermby.]

John fil Adam de Lockwode xij*d.* fealty.

Hipm. William fil William del Hingandrode asprt. bosc. crescente xii in salis Ric. del Wode.

Thomas fil Modeste xij*d.* de plito debi.

Henry Abraham xij*d.* to take iii rodes new land from waste in the wood of Hipperholme.

Rastrik. John del Botherode *vid.* p. sicc.

Henry fil Modeste p. virid. *vid.*

Johna fil Xpiane p. virid. *vid.*

Sabina que sunt ux John fil Henry p. sicc.

William Burreheved, Mathew de Totehill, ditto.

Hiprm. Walter fil Elie de Ourom iiij*d.* & Thomas frater iiij*d.* p. spuis.

Michael de Haddegreue, Richard fil Walter, John le Pinder de Ourom, ditto.

Jordan de Haddegreues p. virid. ij*d.*

Thomas del Broke, John del Wroo, Eva ux Thomas le Heyr, John del Rode, Thomas del Rode, Roger del Brighouses, senior, Thomas fil Roger del Cliffe, John fil Henry de Astay, John fil Walter, Richard fil Jordan, John de Whytehill, Jd de Hallewaye Simon fil Jordan, Henre de Coldelay, Henry de Coppelay, Henry le Marwe, from iiij*d.* to *vid.* each for viride, spuis, or sicc.

Roger del Clifton *vid.* cap. 1 rod in bosc. of Hippm.

Henry Abraham xij*d.* cap. $\frac{1}{2}$ acre vasto.

Turn at Rastrik. Jury:—Alan del ffrith, Thomas de Dalton ffis, Rarus de Gouthelaghcharthes,* Henry le ffrankisse de Staynland, [Ivo]Talvate, John de Bristall, John del Rode, John Cl'icus de Hertesheved, Henry de Coldelay, John de P'rey, Thomas de Wytewode and Roger de Clifton.

Hiprm. Villata de Hipm. xiij*d.* non ven. Turn.

ux Roger fil John senior, brac. iiij*d.*

Magota de Chepelay brac. *vid.*

Ux Ad. Carpentare vj*d.* brac.

Ux W. Molendinare brac. iiij*d.*

Ux Ric. le Taillour brac. *vid.*

Alex. Molend. de Brighouses non ven. *vid.*

* Golcar.

Due pultre wayue sunt in ppositura de Hipum vnde annus et dies elaps est que vendi—del Wode p. vijs. *vid.* Et ppus de Hipum inde cartat.

Johnes Percy de Clifton p. non. ven. *ijid.*

Annabil de —trax sang. de Agnete Rot-e her servant.

Will. le — de Thornhill and John le Strengfelagh burgaverunt domu Thom. del Wode, took goods to value of xls.

Hugh fil Will. fil Eve de Wakefeld trax sang. de Ric. del Lathe de Clifton io attach.

Rob. Spillewoode trax sang. de Alex. Molend de Brighouses, *vid.*

Beatrix ux Ade le Waynwrith trax sang de Emma Pynder de Hipum, *vid.*

Alan de Bothomlay trax sang de Cécil fil Will. de Bothomley.

Hipum. Will. fil Robert de Haldeworth gave *vid.* for leave to take $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres in Haldeworth which John de Skircotes formerly held of waste.

[Will. de Burga, psona of Thornhill.]

Hipum. Roger de Clifton *iis. vid.* for 2 acres 1 rod of waste in Wolueker.

Thomas le Webbester *xijd.* for 1 acre waste at Underhouth.

Math. de Totehill *ijs.* for 2 acres of land in Bosco de Hipum in le Slede.

Richard de Bosco $vi\frac{1}{2}$ acres waste in Chypedene.

[Waterhouse family at Holme, this date.]

Hipum. Richard de Ouerom quer. de Elia fil Xpiane and Robert his brother.

Cur. apd Brighouses die Mart. feast St. Edmund Reg. Anno. R. R. E. pmo.

Hip. John fil Walt. de Oueron insult fec. Walter fil Elie de eadm. and Matilda filie sue. The said Walter and Matilda versus Richard brother of the said John.

John Molend and Matilda his wife.

John fil Galfri le Colier gave *vid.* for heriot 5 acres in Ourom p. dec. Galfri his father.

Will fil Ade de Hipron, *vid.* heriot 1 acre p. dec. Ade his father.

John fil Will. Molend *vid.* heriot *ijj.* parcels in Ourom p. dec. of Thomas his brother.

John fil Ade fil John, *xijd.* heriot 4 acres p. dec. Ad. his father.

Will. del Hengandrode *vid.* heriot *iii.* precls in Ourom p. dec. Will. his father.

Richard le Taillour *vid.* for $\frac{1}{2}$ rod in Brighouse of Roger de Chepelay.

Molend (mill) de Rastrick farmed to William del Bothes and Alex. del ffrith.

Turn at Brighthouse. Jury:—John de Locwode, Alex. del ffrith, Thomas de Dalton, John le fflemynge, John fil Ade de Locwode, John de Hertesheued, John de Percy de Clifton, Galfri del Dene, John de Bristall, Henry de Coildelay, Henry ffranceys and Louecok de Nettleton.

ux Ric. de Schelff brac.

Roger fil Hanne de ffekesby trax. sang. Agnes ux Thomas de ffekesbye.

ux William de Bradeley brac.

Ada ffullo. de Goulayecarthes tr. sang de Alan de Aldelay.

Malina de Holewaye de Northowram trax. sang. Malina ux Ivonis de eadm.

fil. Ivonis de Prestlay tr. sang. Will. Coker. Alex. le Wayn-wriht tr. sang Henry le Pynder de Hipm.

Alcok del Wodehouse tr. sang Will. ffoune. Ux Roger de Brighouses brac. ux Will. Molend brac. ux Ric. le Taillor brac.

Pannage de Bosco de Hypm. vendit in gross to Will del Bothes and Alex. del ffrith p. *vjli*.

*Ric Thornhill pardoned for taking a stag in Saltonstall, 1274.

Alan de ffekisby, a juror at Rastrike, 1274.

Turning a road—To be returned, 1274.

Robt. Saltonstall encroached on waste at Saltonstall 1274.

Ric fil Thos of Fixby 3*s*/- for leave to take 4 acres.

1276.

Hipum. John fil Jordan, Henry de Northwod, Peter de Hyp'm, Will. Drake freg fald.

John de Haylay fforestar.

Will fil Hugh de Schypedene 1 acre which William del Dene surrenders.

Yvo ffabr de Schypden.

John le Barn *xijd.* for 2 rods in bosc. Hypm.

Richard de Hypm. owes *xiijs. iiijd.* to John fil Jordan, pleg. Hanne de Nortwode and Peter de Hypm.

Matthew and John sons of Roger de Bosco, Rastrik, heriot.

Hypm. Hanne de Northwod de Hypum *vid.* for leave couend meren doms. de Roger fil Hanne.

Gilbert del Bothes *ijs.* for leave to give in marriage his dau. Alice, pleg. Hanne, ppos.

Anno RRE. quinto. Henry fil Roger de Northwode gave *viii*d.** for the relief of his father's lands in Prsteley: pleg Henre de Northwode & Ric. de Coppelay.

Alan prest de ffekesby.

Hypm. John clicus dm. Ingelard, Vicare de Halifax dat *iiis.* p. fidelitate.

Wayf. vno pullo de Wayuo. at Sandall.

Northbryg, Halifax, mentioned.

Ad fil Will de Hypm, Alice de Coldelay, Richard de Hyp'm, Will fil Hugh de Schepden *xijd.* for 1 acre.

Rad. de Bayrestowe *ijs.* for 4 acres of John fil Roger and Ad. fil Henry in le Brerechaye, Northowm.

1284.

John fil Jordan de Shypedene mortus est; lands in hands of the lord.

Henry de Risseworth, a juror, at Halifax.

Rastrik Turn. Jury: Robert de Stokkes, John de Schelf, Ad. de Ourom, Henry p'pus de Hypm, John de Querneby, John le Barne, Hen. de Dalton, Robert fil Dolfin, Gilbert Dynes, Robert de Thackmache(r), Alan de fekesby, Thomas de Nettleton.

Peter de Nettleton broke the head of Thos. Edward *vid.*

Vx Robert Bate vend contr ass. *vid.* Eva de Rastrik ditto *xijd.*

Gilbert de Astay gives to Richard his son 2 acres in Hyperm.

Thomas fil Thomas de Hyperum took Jordan *ffabr.* (deodand).

Hypum. John de Rastrik, ppm, and Will. fil Peter de Hipprum, house and 4 acres in Hypm.

Roger fil John Molend *xijd.* for leave to take 2 acres in Hiprum of Gilbert de Astay.

Will. Bercar ij hogges in bosc. de Hypm. *iiijd.* John Molend, Henry de Astey, Jordan le cuiside, Jake de Halifax, Alicia fil Mygeryth: ditto. Peter fil Alot de Hyprm esson John de Lewys, pleg Hanne, ppos.

Gilbert de Astay op se vs Thos. de Hylton insult fec. in bosco. de Hypm.

Hypm. John de Stancliff.

Thos. Hogson p. sicca bosc. *vid.* pleg. John le Barn.

William de Hypum placed his two cows in the common pasture of the field of Hiperum.

[Will fil Roger de Podesay.]

1285.

(A good Roll.)

Rich. fil Symon del Bothes gave half a mark to have his lands in peace till of age.

Jordan de Bosco gave 6d. for the relief of $\frac{1}{2}$ acre to John his son: pleg. Henry ppos.

Ad. Here de Hypu p. virid *vid.* pleg Roger del Clyff.

Mathew de Sonderland, tenant, is dead.

Gilbert del Bothes p. sicca bosco *vid.*

Bate del Bothes ditto.

Hugh le Tinker p. vir. *vid.* Will. del Scholecotes, do.

Will. de Hypun quer. Thos. le Webester.

Walter fil Matthew de Sonderland gave *vid.* for relief of 6 acres, his father's lands.

Relicta Peter de Haldeworth sicca busca *vid.* Henry le Hopper q. de El. de Schelf de pl. verb. pleg. Geppe del Dene.

Terra Will. le Toller taken by the lord.

Thomas le Webster gave 6*d.* for leave to agree with Will. de Hypu'.

Cristiana fila Ric: de Totehyll quer de Will. fil Roger de Bosco. de pl verb vocata & non ven *vid.*

[Sourby. Ad fil Matth. de Salletonstall.]

Rastrik. Roger fil Walter de Rastrik gave *vid.* for leave to take 5½ acres with messuage in Rastrik of Walter his father.

Cristiana fil Richard quynel dat xi*d.* for leave to marry: pleg John ppos.

Will. del Bothes vs. leave to take messuage and xx acres in Hypu' of Alice de Hypu' and Peter her son: pleg Henry pps.

Distring. Ric. fil Walter de Sonderland ad respond Alice de Southoru'.

Nalle de Dene, Henry de Hipum.

Lands of Ad. fil Will le Schapman in the hands of the lord, he being dead.

John de Coldelay gave 6*d.* p. auxo. habend ad recupand qd dam debitute Thom fil Alot.

Henry le Pynder *vid.* 1½ rode in Hypu of Thos. fil Alot de Hypm; pleg. Thos. de Hypum.

Henry de Risseworth foreman juror, Turn apd Alifax.

Curia apd Rastrik die martis px post native. be marie.

Ricus Cade de Schypedene qs de Bate Bolder de plito verber. pl. de ps. Math. clicus.

Mathew de Schelf qe de Alex fil Walter de Sonderland and John his brother de plito trsgr. ps. Will fil Ivon de Hypu. Math. gave 6*d.* for leave to agree.

John de Hovendene 6*d.* for special trial against Will. Drake.

Cecilia de Hypum op se vs. Alice fil Mygeryt & dic qd ipa tenet Nalle fil sue in vno Wynd auene for x years.

John le Barne dat *vid.* p. inquis habend de vnaporco occiso in Schypedene & inquis dic. qd cains Thos fil Magot de. porcu jugulavit. ido satis in mia *vid.* pleg. Henre ppus.

Juliana fil Will de Schypedene gave 2/- for relief of lands of Adam fil Will le Schapman.

Richard del Bothes qr de Henry de Northwode and John de Bayrstowe de plito debi vs. Mia xi*d.*

Richard Cade gave 6*d.* p. retraxit se vs. Bate Bolder pleg. Alcok del Clyf.

Rastrik. Richard fil Ad. de Totehyll.

Hipu'. Gilbert del Bothes op se vs petre ppm. *vid.* pleg. Henry pps.

John Jordan versus Gilbt del Bothes *vid.* pleg Jordan his brother.

Thomas le Spensr qr de Roger del Clyf and John fil Richard de vno qarto auene *vid.*

Ric. fil Waltr. de Sonderlande *vid.* p. lic. concord. cu Alice ux Will de Suthorum.

Turn, Brighthouse Jury: phs de Schelf, Henry de Dalton, John de Quernby, Robert del Stokkes, Alan del Clyf, John de Lokwode, Gibt. Dynes, Jordan de Rokes, Ad. de Hourum, Wills de Bradelay, Will fil Vidue and Yvo ffabr.

Rastrik. Robert fil Robert ad exitu ville (Town end) trax sang. de Rob fil John le flemang 2/-.

Hyp. Henry pps de Hypu cepit de Robo Cosyn latrone vnn mantella de Wacheto & ipe euas. de pa. Henre uestiente ipm esse latrone ido distring.

John fil Sybbe and Cecil ux Ad. Molend asportaverunt boua noctant.

Rastrik. Will fil Roger de Wodhouses.

Hyp. Julian de Schoulecoates est prgnans cu Hugh le Tynker & p. villata de Northouron nolveri illd. presentare ido in mia $\frac{1}{2}$ mark.

1297.

John de Bristall p. virid. vid. pleg. Walter de Ourum.

John del Wytehill „ „ Ric de Bosco.

Ric. de Bosco for 1 ranis vento prstrate iijd.

Will Swyer p. esch. iiii porc vid. pleg Peter del Clif.

Petre de Sutteclif p esch iiii porc iijd.

John de Astay, Henry de Coppelay for ditto.

Alex fil Ad Molend vid. lic concord Wm. Molend.

Hiperum. Will fil Nalle villans co his cattle with auene on the land of Henry de Hipron which Will del Both pps. sold for ijs. sine licence.

Cure and Turn apd Rastrik. Jury:—John de Quernby, John le Barn, John le ffemyng, Thos. de Dalton, Alex del ffrith, John clicus de Hartisheved, John de Prey, John del Rode, Ad del Locwod, John de eadam, Henry de Hiperon, John de la Haye.

Richard Baton trax sang de Henry de Wyahou.

Richard Baton and Matilda his mother tr. sang Adam fil Yuon.

Galfri le Colyer leuauit vthes sup William ppm de Hipperom.

Eva del Broke habet molas manuales ad nocument dmn. que nullas debet hore.

William le pipr qe de Alcock le Waynwrth and Ad fil John.

Henry de Schepden mortus est; lands to the lord.

John del Rode p. sicca vid. pleg Ad de Brighghuses.

Alcock del Clif p. virid iijd. pleg. Henry de Northwod.

Willm. de Heley p. eschap ij boues iid. pleg. Peter de la Lathe.

Walter fil Macok p. virid vid. pleg. Will de Schypden.

Malekyn de Haldeworth p. eschap. i. bou jd. pleg. Petre de la Lathe (Barn).

Matilda relicta Ivon ffabr. vid. trax sang. Ad. fil Yvon.

John fil and her. Hen. del Dene xijd. for relief of his father's lands.

Will. de Hagenewrth vid. leave to take Alice, widow of Robert. fil Will. le Chapman to wife: pleg. William ppos.

[John fil John Wyclif, Wakefield, relieved his father's land.]

Adam le Waynwrth virid *vid.*, John de Holeway p. esch. *iiijd.*
 Ad le Dyr esch. *iiijd.* Henry de Coppeley virid *vjd.* pleg. Ad.
 Horne. Thom fil Elie virid *vid.* pleg Ric. de Sonderland. John
 fil William virid *vid.* pleg Walter fil Eli: Henry del Rode sicca
vid. pleg. Henry ppos. Roger fil Walter, sicca *vjd.* pleg Will.
 de Schepden. Will. Carpent. esch. *iiijd.* pleg Adam Molend.
 Roger de Briggehuses, senior, sicca *iiijd.* pleg. Adam his brother.

Will fil Walter de Schepden *ijs.* p. lic. cap. bovate in Hym.
 de Roger garcoe Rici de Clifton for xvi years, pleg Ad. ppi
 Rastrik, and Roger fil John.

[Ellen fil Matilda of Fixby agt Henry de Fixby that he was
 a bastard. Thos. Saltonstall bovate & half in Saltonstall, Rent
 7s. 5d. Ric. Saltonstall 2½ bovates at 9/11d. Licence to build
 a bakehouse.

Richard de Totehyll mortus est: lands in the hands of the lord.

Court at Rastrik. Beatrix fila & her Hugo de ffekesby *xijd.* for
 relief of her father's lands. Thomas del Cote de ffekisbye *xijd.*
 for 1 acre, pleg. Adam ppos. Rastrik.

Cecilia relict Richard de Totehill *ijs.* relief.

Hyp. Eli de Benteley owes vs. to Eue de Hiperm.

Roger fil John Molend *ijs.* for leave to take 1 acre and edifice
 of Adam his brother in Briggehuses.

Rastrik. Thomas fil Ric. de Totehyll vis. *viijd.* for the lands
 of his father, pleg. Richard pps. Rastrik.

Hym. Adam fil Henry de Northwod *xviijd.* for x acres de
 Adam fil Yvon ffabr in Breriehaye, Schepden.

Richard fil Hugh de Schepden dat *xld.* p. existend sub.
 manucapt Rici fil Yuon de Hyp'on, John de Ouerum, Simon de
 Schepeden, Thomas fil Elie de Ouerum, Ade fil Iuonis and Ric.
 del Wode.

Ric. fil Yuon de Prestely levavit (ditches) Shelf.

Cecil ux Ad Molend brac *vid.*

Will fil Radulph de Bayrestowe furabat de domo. Will fil
 Oton de Schipden cags. & alia minuta ad val. *viijd.* io attach.

Richard fil Hugh de Schepden furabat *viijd.* from *vid.* Will de
 Pudesheye & qd est latro de plitz latrimis.

Richard fil Thomas del Cote *ijs.* ingress 1 bovate land in
 ffekesby voc. Bernard oxgangs de Thomas attecote, also *xijd.*
 for *iiij* acres 'tre nativ,' and x acres tre in custerode de Thos.
 his father.

Hym. Malina que sunt ux Ad. de Northowram land and
 edifice to Richard fil Jordan de Northowram and John fil Walter.

Roger fil Will del Briggehuses *ijs.* cap. 1 bovate tre nativ. and
 4 acres free land at Longeley in Hiperm. de Will fil Petre de
 Hipron.

Rastrik. Adam ppos. de Rastrik *vid.* for 1 rod new land at the
 Briggerode.

[Soureby. Geppe le forester.]

[Ossett. Malina de Thyngelawe (Tingley).]

[Sourby. Ad. fil John de Horton land to Robt. fil Will. de Saltonstall.]

Hym. Agnes ux Ralph de Bayrestowe eschap *iiijd.* John de Bayrestowe ditto *ijd.* pleg. Will fil Ede. Geppe le Colier ditto in le Blacker *vid.* pleg W. Balder. Will de Halifax ditto *iiijd.* Will Yunghare ditto *iiijd.* pleg for each other.

Roger fil John Molendinare gave $\frac{1}{2}$ mark for leave to take $\frac{1}{2}$ acre new land adjoining his garden and $\frac{1}{2}$ acre in the Smythieker. Richard fil Hugh de ffekisbye.

Hym. Gilbert del Bothes op ves. Ric. le Bagger. John fil Thos. Textor op se vs Alkoc le Waynwrth. Ad. fil John Molend frater of Hanne pps. John le Barn qe de Ric. fil Yuon de Presteley.

Turn at Rastrik. Jury: Robert del Stockes, John le fflemeng Ad de Loewod, Magr Thomas de Dalton, John le Barn, Will de Bradelaye, Alex. del frith, John de Hertesheved clicus, Rad. de Goutlekarwes, John del Rod, John de Prcy, Thomas de ffekisbye.

[John fil Will fil Emme de Staynland trax sang de Will le Pinder de Staynland.]

Hym. Jacke blade alias Mauk qr de Ric & Hugh de Presteley.

[John de Doncastre, senechl.]

Rastrik. Adam ppos. de Rastrik *xijd.* cap $3\frac{1}{2}$ tre of Hanne Molendinare.

Hym. Henry del Rode, Thos. de Hipern, Will de Bayrestowe sicca *iiijd.* each. plegs. Petre Suthclife, Ad. Brighuses, Ad. fforestar.

Petre de la Lathe de Haldeworth.

Adam fil John de Hiprom.

[Ossett. Dns Ric fil Walter de Heton, capells. Sum Total Annum pquis—Rastrik *xvs./vid.* Hyper. *xxvijs. vd.*

[Adam the Baker living & having lands in Fixby *vid.* for not coming to Brighouse Court. Fixby vill. *xiiid.* not presenting the same.]

1306.

Cecila de Brigghuses gave *vid* for leave to hold a toft in Briggghuses and 1 acre 3 rodes in Rastrik which Adam le Molend. formerly held: pleg Roger de Briggeghuses.

Petre de Suthcliff qe de Ad. fil John.

Thos. de Totehill qe de John Spillewood about land at Briggeghuses.

Alcok le Waynewrth *vid* to take $\frac{1}{3}$ acre of Adam fil Alote.

Roger fil John Molend and John de Sunderland paid *ijs.* each fine for not serving as greaves, as elected.

Roger, senior, of Briggeghouses took of the waste.

Roger fil John Molend qe de John fil Ric.

Nidderdale, "The Switzerland of England."

Without claiming fully the title sometimes given as above, or that Nidderdale contains so much magnificent scenery in so little space as Ingleton, none will deny that it is a charming district in which to spend a few days, and we therefore hail with pleasure the attempts of the Pateley Bridge Improvement Association, which was formed in May, 1887, with the intention of making Pateley Bridge better known as an inland health resort.

The early history of Nidderdale and its inhabitants is written in the Stone Celts and Flint Arrow Heads, which have been unearthed from time to time, and which bear testimony to its having been inhabited by the ancient Britons.

At BLAYSHAW BENTS, (8 miles from Pateley Bridge) are a number of pit dwellings belonging probably to the same epoch. At one end is an enclosure known as the "Roman Camp," and adjoining these pits are heaps of slag or refuse from iron smelting works, indicating that at one time iron ore has been won and smelted here; but whether by the Romans or the Monks of Byland has not been determined.

The Romans have left traces of their visit. They had a camp here, the site of which is now occupied by the residence of George Metcalfe, Esq., and the house retains the name by which the camp was known—Castlestead. Castlestead, or Castlesteeds, is said to have been the common name given to the *Castella* on the wall of Hadrian, and near Corbridge-on-Tyne, there are two forts called Castlesteeds.

Philologists say that HAREWELL, (Soldiers' well) which is about a mile from Castlestead, has been so named, because there may have been a well there which supplied the soldiers of the garrison at Castlestead with water; but it is scarcely likely they would be under the necessity of going such a distance for their supplies.

HAREFIELD, (the soldiers' field) the name by which the residence of William Harker, Esq., J.P., is known, has doubtless also originated from its proximity to the camp named.

The Roman occupation is further borne witness to by Roman Coins, 31 of which were found in How Stean, and these with the exception of ten duplicates that were given to the then Lord of the Manor, (John Yorke, Esq.) are in the possession of Mr. Metcalfe, the owner of the property; also by two pigs of lead dug up on Hayshaw Bank, bearing the inscription—

"Imp. Cæs : Domitiano, Avg. Cos : vii.—BRIG."

—taking back the history of lead mining at Greenhowhill to at least the year 81 A.D.

That the Saxon and Dane settled here in their respective periods there is little doubt, but peaceful times were evidently vouchsafed to this corner of the country at that time, for they have left their impress only on the language of the people. The ginger-whiskered, cheek-boned dalesmen flock down the valley to Pateley fair, and the family likeness is very remarkable.

At the time of, and after the Norman Conquest, the neighbourhood seems to have been wild and uncultivated, and of little value, as shown by the entries in the Domesday Book.

Less than a century after the Domesday survey nearly the whole of the valley, excepting Bishopside, which belonged to the Archbishops of York, came into the possession of the family of Mowbray, by whose generosity it was afterwards divided between the monasteries of Fountains and Byland.

Numerous granges rose under both houses, and, to meet the spiritual needs of the monks' retainers, Chapels were erected at Ramsgill, by the monks of Byland, and at Beverley by those of Fountains. Only one gable of the former now remains, and is in the present churchyard at Ramsgill, but the one at Beverley situated a few yards from the Hall, is in a good state of preservation. The motto in large old English letters,

“Soli Deo honor et gloria.”

and the large initials “**M. H.**” of Marmaduke Huby, Abbot of Fountains from 1494 to 1526, are yet conspicuous on the walls. The motto is on the East end, and the initials on the East, North, and South sides. The gardener's house, near to, is an interesting Tudor building which, tradition says, was the **PRIEST'S HOUSE.**

Another relic of the same period is **PADSIDE HALL**, which, though not strictly in Nidderdale, is but a short distance from Pateley Bridge.

In the building of some parts of their abbey, the monks of Fountains made use of their Nidderdale possessions, marble from the bed of the Nidd finding a place in that vast pile; and its roofs being covered with lead from Greenhow. In those days the lead was smelted a little distance from Brimham Rocks, and the hamlet that grew around the Smelting house retains to this day the name “**SMELTHOUSE.**” Cornfield Crag, near Smelthouse, two miles from Pateley, commands a prospect of the whole valley.

Within a comparatively short time after the dissolution of the monasteries the major part of the dale came into the possession of the Yorke family, the Lords of Studley and Grantley, and the Ingilby's of Ripley, getting other portions, and Bishopside remaining in the hands of the Archbishops of York.

GOWTHWAITE HALL, the former residence of the Yorke family, is a fine relic of early 17th century architecture. Here the



Gouthwaite Hall, where Eugene Aram taught.

NOTORIOUS EUGENE ARAM, who was born at Ramsgill. (two miles further up the valley,) and baptised and married at Middlesmoor Church, taught a school.

PATELEY BRIDGE, the metropolis of Nidderdale, was 600 years ago of sufficient importance, that in the year 1319. King Edward II. granted a charter for a weekly market to be held.

The OLD CHURCH, now in ruins, takes us back to a yet earlier date in the town's history, it probably having been built about the year 1250, though the tower was not erected till 1691. Walking in the Church yard, the visitor will find many evidences of the longevity of the dales-people, (some having reached the age of 120 years,) telling of such a purity of atmosphere as quite warrants the present inhabitants pushing before the notice of the public the claims of the valley as a health resort.

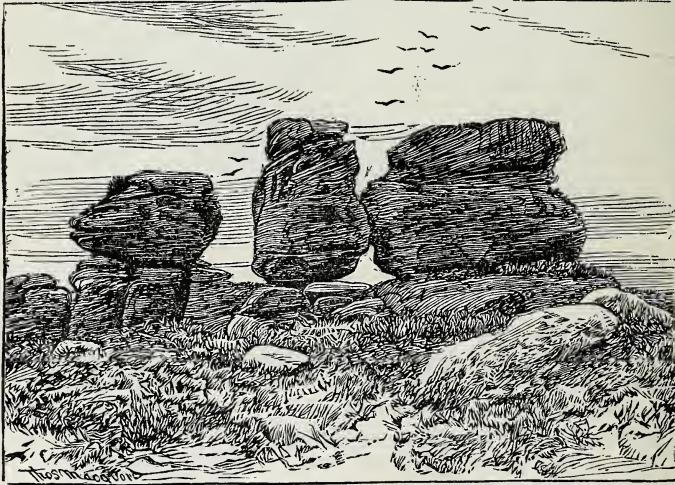


Yorke Arms.

The pure invigorating air that comes down the valley from the moors that skirt it on three sides, and the excellent water

which abounds are, however, not the only arguments in favour of its becoming a health and holiday resort; for in this quiet retreat is contained a number and variety of places of interest and beauty that can rarely be found in combination within a similar area. The district is rich in studies for the artist, the geologist, the botanist, and the antiquary.

BRIMHAM ROCKS (3½ miles from Pateley Bridge), are amongst the greatest natural wonders of the country, and are particularly interesting to geologists as an example of sub-aerial denudation, (at least in the later stages of their formation). They are the



The Baboon's Head, Brimham Rocks.

remains of a thick bed of coarse sandstone or grit—the Third Grits in the Millstone grit series,—the rest having been removed by the effects of wind, frost, and rain. The ground occupied by them is about 60 acres in extent, and forms a moorland plateau which is about 990 feet above the level of the sea.

It is difficult to convey an idea of the appearance of these rocks to those who have not beheld them. They have been described as a forest of massive boulders carved by nature into fantastic and bewildering shapes. GRANGE says—“No description can do justice to them; their grotesque singularity and rugged grandeur alike defy the pen of the poet, and pencil of the artist. Produced by a violent disruption of nature, when the crust of the earth has been rent asunder, and these heavy masses of millstone grit upheaved and piled around in random confusion; afterwards washed and worn into crevices, and their forms rounded and smoothed by the waves of a sea beating on and around them, the softer parts have yielded to the action of

these elements, which the harder have resisted, hence their strange and uncouth forms which fill all beholders with amazement. Thousands of years must have elapsed since any material change has taken place in their forms, as they are thickly coated with mosses and lichens, and no process of waste is visible at present. Many of their heads are crested with masses of heather or ling, growing out of a stratum of peat, in some cases fifty or sixty feet above the surface."

Names suggested by their appearances have been given to many of the rocks, amongst the great number of which are the "Idol Rock," "Baboon's Head," "Pulpit Rock," and "Yoke of Oxen." The first of these is one of the most wonderful, being about 20 feet high, and perhaps 40 feet in circumference; yet resting on a pedestal which, in its narrowest part, is but twelve inches in diameter. There is an extraordinary group of ROCKING STONES which can be easily moved. The largest of the group is supposed to be a hundred tons weight.

Another moveable stone called the BOAT ROCKING STONE, is probably 40 tons weight, and is nicely poised on the edge of a precipice. It oscillates with slight pressure, and though its falling over the cliff seems imminent when in motion, it would take more than human strength to dislodge it.

The GREAT SPLIT ROCK which is in three parts, the whole being about one hundred yards in circuit, marks the line of a fault, which divides two portions of the rock from the third. This, taken into consideration with the fact that the strata of Brimham on one side of the valley, coincide with the strata of Guyscliffe on the opposite side, is very suggestive as to the way in which the valley has been formed.

The view from the rocks is magnificent, extending to Whernside, Simon's Seat, York Minster, the Plain of Mowbray, and the Cleveland Hills. Admission, 6d.

South of the Rocks is BRIMHAM TARN, about half an acre in extent; and, on the opposite side of the road, about a quarter of a mile distant, has been a lake covering about 10 acres, but the embankment is now broken in the middle. No doubt is entertained that the latter was one of the fish ponds belonging to the abbots of Fountains. The hollows of two other fish ponds which belonged to the same epicurean proprietors also remain near BRIMHAM HALL, which edifice occupies the site of an old monastic grange, and is built of the stone of the former house, with the letters of the inscriptions which were thereon, indiscriminately distributed.

Akin to Brimham Rocks in their formation and appearances are CORNFIELD CRAG, near Smelthouse, MAGIL CRAG, on Pateley Moor, and CROCODILE ROCK, near Guyscliffe, each surrounded by scenery variously picturesque.

GUYSCLIFFE, (a mile from Pateley Bridge) the counterpart of Brimham Rocks, but which the elements have attacked in a different fashion, is a prominent cliff, 1000 feet above the sea level, and 600 feet above the valley below, forming a boundary line between two classes of scenery widely different. Looking



Guyscliffe Tarn.

from the cliff over the valley, the spectator has before him a prospect of York Plain, a panorama of nearly the whole of Nidderdale, and immediately beneath, the extensive GUYSCLIFFE Woods commence at the foot of the precipice, whilst behind stretches a vast tract of moorland scenery.

Quietly nestling in the wood below is GUYSCLIFFE TARN, about 200 yards from the foot of the Cliff, and situated in a deep hollow formed for its reception by a land slip. It is of an oval shape, about one hundred yards long and half as wide, and, whether viewed from the top or contemplated from its own banks, with the cliff towering high above it in the back ground, and the trees intervening, it is a charming addition to the landscape. The face of the cliff is worn as by waves of the sea into innumerable crevices and crannies, which are tenanted by the oak, holly, mountain ash, and other trees and plants. The woods, in which the oak trees predominate, are intersected by many walks, and bestrewn with numerous huge boulders, which at some time have broken away from the mass above, and now, being covered with mosses and lichens, enhance the picturesqueness of the scene. A breach in the cliff has received the name "The Three Gaps." "Katie's Parlour" is a cave covered with

a large crag ; and among the rocks dignified with particular names are "The Giant's Chair," "The Needle's Eye," "Pulpit Rock," "The Trough," and the "Crocodile Rock."

RAVENSGILL, near to, is the most beautiful of the many glens of which the valley boasts, among them being Riddings-Gill, Helks Gill, Colthouse Gill, Burn Gill, Ramsgill, and Brayshaw Gill, and a brief description of the first will indicate the beauties of the remainder. The ravine is densely wooded, and, emerging as it does in the vicinity of Guycliffe, is of unusual depth on each side. Entering it at its foot, a path sloping upward and climbing over mossy banks leads to the heart of the ravine. At first the scene is merely pretty ; on the south is a plantation of tall larches, and beneath the path flows the waters of the gill. Further on, where the walk winds among tall ferns and taller trees, the effect of the glen becomes magnificent. Grey crags and lofty cliffs of gritstone rear their grotesque shapes against a back ground of scotch firs and spruces, whose foliage seems to rise to the highest sky ; and far below, the restless brook gleams in the sun's rays, as it bounds over huge rocks singing of its own loveliness. The moorland valley of desolation beyond presents a scene very similiar to the celebrated Doon Valley in Devon. Tickets for Whitewood, Ravensgill, and Guy's Cliffe, 6d., (or 3d. each in a party) from the steward of T. E. Yorke, Esq., Bewerley Hall.

The way hence to Pateley Bridge can be taken through FISH POND WOODS, where man's efforts in the formation of the lake have most nearly imitated nature. Encircling the pond is a footpath shaded by fine beeches, which at places overhang the road, dipping the tips of their branches in the water and forming natural arches.

It is an easy walk from Pateley Bridge to EAGLE HALL, WOODS AND LAKES, where a strong force of water issuing from the entrance to a disused lead mine (Eagle level), feeds the two lakes, and waters the beautiful, wooded glen on its way to the Nidd.

Eagle Hall received its name from the crest (an eagle rising with expanded wings, from a ducal coronet) of the White family to whom the estate formerly belonged. The last of the family interested in this estate was SIR THOMAS WOOLLASTON WHITE, BART. The hall is the residence of the Hon. H. E. Butler, J.P., and tickets to view, price 3d., may be had at the Pateley Bridge Cocoa House, which is now mainly managed and supported by Mr. Butler, and is a great boon to visitors. Lodgers will find an excellent library and reading room.

PANORAMA WALK, in an opposite direction, extends a similar distance from the town past the Old Church, leading to the Knott, and by the road side, a massive rock, fenced and seated round, makes a splendid coign of vantage from which another

magnificent view of the dale is obtained, looking upon Guyscliffe, Ravensgill, Bewerley Hall, Castlestead and Eagle Hall.

STUMP CROSS LIMESTONE CAVERNS, (four miles from Pateley Bridge, in the direction of Skipton) were discovered in 1860, by two miners. As far as they have been explored they are about 1100 yards long. In some places so high that the roof is hardly visible, in others so low that the visitor is obliged to stoop—almost to creep, they are well adorned with an endless variety of stalactites and stalagmites, the former of which when slightly struck, emit musical sounds varying according to the length and bulk of the stalactite. Some of the parts have received names appropriate to their appearance. "The Church," a spacious part so named, (30 feet by 12 feet high) contains a series of stalactites close together against one side called "The Organ," and when struck in quick succession, emit musical sounds like a set of bells. The pillars are columns of snowy whiteness rising from floor to roof. The Fairy Fountain is a small well of the clearest water, supplied by a single drop from the roof which keeps the cup filled to its brim. The Snow Drift is a congealed mass of dazzling whiteness. The Crystal Column is an upright cylindrical shaft which divides the passage into two. There are many other objects of interest.

Another cavern of similar formation has recently been discovered at BLAYSHAW, near Lofthouse, but as yet no facilities are offered for the ingress of visitors, and even if it were open to the public it would not at present be safe for any but expert cave hunters to venture in.

WATH WOODS AND WATERFALL, are one mile and three quarters from Pateley Bridge. Here is a patch of charming woodland scenery in the most romantic part of which is perhaps the best example of a waterfall the valley contains. Tickets for the waterfall, 3d. each, from Mr. Leach, Wath.

How STEAN is about seven miles and a half from Pateley Bridge, and equi-distant from Lofthouse and Middlesmoor. On the road thither the tourist will pass GOWTHWAITE HALL, and get a view of some of the sites of the old monastic grange—Sigs-worth, The Holme Houses, Calfal House, Bowthwaite, and Sikes; and on one side of the Helks Gill, may be noticed a large barrow (about twelve yards in length, by four in breadth, and three feet in height), which has yet to yield up its secret to the excavator.

At Ramsgill in the churchyard is the ruin of a previous edifice. The cottage in which Aram was born is demolished, but a rude, flabby image of a man's face, the nose broken off but carefully preserved, is preserved over a newly built cottage mantelpiece, which was cut on Aram's cottage as a memorial of him.

How Stean, as a piece of picturesque scenery has few rivals in the country; and as a geological curiosity, Professor A. H.



Bridge over How Stean Beck.

GREEN, who occupies the Geological Chair at Oxford, says—"It is not equalled in England." The water's course is through a precipitous chasm, or gorge of mountain limestone, about seventy feet deep, with a rugged bed of the same, which in the upper part is rich in encrinites.

The sides composed of numberless advancing and receding shelves, hollow crannies and crevices of every imaginable form, and one long stretch of shelving limestone, provides a terrace walk with another shelving part overhanging it. An abundance of mosses, lichens, and ferns, beautify the stones and furnish the many niches and projecting shelves, whilst a thick growth of elm, ash, oak, hazel and other trees interlace each other's boughs across the chasm, which is spanned by three bridges at different altitudes. This interesting spot affords an example in miniature of the wonderful canons of Colorado. It probably owes its character in its initial stage to a natural crack in the strata; and, subsequently, to the two-fold action of the waters, mechanical, in carrying away objects which impeded its progress, and chemical, in dissolving the carbonate of lime contained in the limestone. It is impossible to describe the grandeur and beauty of the scene. A winding walk along the side of the precipice affords innumerable views into the gulf below, and improvements made lately allow this to be done without danger. The Abyss is bridged at one point, and the view from here is one of unique beauty. The Black Maiden Hair, Maiden Hair Spleen Wort, Prickly Shield Fern, and Hart's Tongue are to be seen at this place.

On the north east side is the entrance of a cavern known as "Tom Taylor's Chamber," the other end opening into a field about a hundred yards distant. It was in this cave that the Roman coins were found. They were placed perpendicularly in a crack in the rock, partially covered with water, and some of the coins were even worn to a sharp edge with the continual washing.



Gorge and How Stean Beck.

On the same side, about 200 yards from the stream, is the mouth of a subterraneous passage known as EGLIN'S HOLE. It is of unknown length and extent. Some say it has been explored to a distance of two miles from the entrance; others that it extends under the village of Middlesmoor. No authentic account however exists of any thorough exploration.

MIDDLESMOOR (eight miles from Pateley) stands on a hill which divides the valley of the Nidd proper from that through which How Stean beck flows. There is a fine view from the churchyard.

Goydon Pot is in the former valley, about two miles from Lofthouse, nine from Pateley, and is reached by a pleasant foot-path on the riverside. It, and MANCHESTER HOLE, are caverns



Near Goydon Pot Hole.

into which the river Nidd runs, commencing its two miles' subterranean course which terminates near Middlesmoor Vicarage. Except in times of flood these openings in the rock, suffice to carry the whole of the river, leaving the former bed dry, save for the mountain streams that flow therein further down. The mouth of Goydon Pot opens at the corner of an angular cliff of

mountain limestone, and is about nine feet in height, by twelve in breadth, and the bottom, at an entrance, has a descent of four or five feet. The cavern has been explored for a distance of 642 yards, at the end of which the rock above and the water beneath meet and prevent further progress. In some parts it is necessary to stoop and even crawl, whilst at one place the cavern opens out to such an extent, that one explorer says it could easily hold a couple of ordinary-sized churches. A little distance further down, the water forms an immense cascade of three leaps, each about ten feet in height.

MERRYFIELD GLEN, two miles from Pateley, is a pretty dell, through which flows Foster beck.

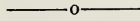
Besides the many places of attraction within an easy circuit of Pateley Bridge, that town is not an inconvenient centre from which to visit Ripley Castle, (where Oliver Cromwell spent the night before Marston Moor), Fountains Abbey, Hackfall, and Bolton Abbey, and the pedestrian tourist could easily combine a visit to Nidderdale with his tour to Wharfedale, Wensleydale, or Coverdale. [The Editor has twice crossed from Pateley Bridge, via Ramsgill, Howstein, Lofthouse, (with its remarkable Nidd issues, seven miles from Pateley) Middlesmoor, Lodge (with its broken bridge over Nidd, its wooden bridge, waterfall, its "Wesleyan chapel, 1858," a wee building indeed, but ample for the half-dozen houses around, its guide post, four miles from Middlesmoor, ten from Leyburn), a mighty climb over the flank of Little Whernside (beyond which, rising stiff and sullen, is Great Whernside), to desolate Upper Coverdale, a trackless climb over a boggy mountain due north to the more lonely Walden Beck dale, down which we proceed to West Burton, a quaint old market town, with renovated market cross, an extensive green where the April and May fairs for Scotch cattle are held, an Independent chapel, a Church schoolroom, a beautiful waterfall and other objects of interest may be seen, to Aysgarth. Let none but the very strong attempt this in a day, and be sure to have daylight wherein to finish your work, for do as you will, you are likely to get into swamps, and lose the tracks and have to climb loosely built walls of six feet.] The following description of Lower Nidderdale gives one no idea of the utter desolateness of the Whernside dales, but aptly describes the Pateley district.

"Nature, in her own careless, bountiful, generous way, has done more for the spot than the niggard and restricted hand of man could ever hope to accomplish. Great, circling mountains sever the valley from the world, and within the vast amphitheatre thus created, scenes the wildest and the sweetest, the most rugged and the most rural, are to be found in equal profusion. From far Whernside to the barren heights of Brimham lies an infinite variety of land and water; land which sometimes

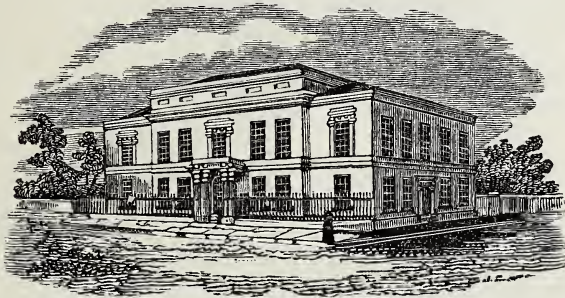
rises abruptly towards the middle sky, and sometimes slopes gently under acres of corn ; and water which sometimes rushes over mighty cliffs in a foaming cataract, and sometimes winds along the valley in a succession of silver links. Over all hangs an air of isolation which even that pioneer of noise, the railroad, cannot altogether dispel. The long, irregular ridges which descend from the moors on either side are dotted with red-tiled villages, not the least attractive of which is Pateley Bridge itself, with its steep main street, and numerous wynds branching out to right and left."

For much of our information we are indebted to Mr. W. GRANGE'S interesting and exhaustive work on "Nidderdale," the copyright of which is owned by Mr. J. MASON, Pateley Bridge, and we hereby acknowledge our obligations.

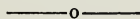
W. H. D., P.—B.



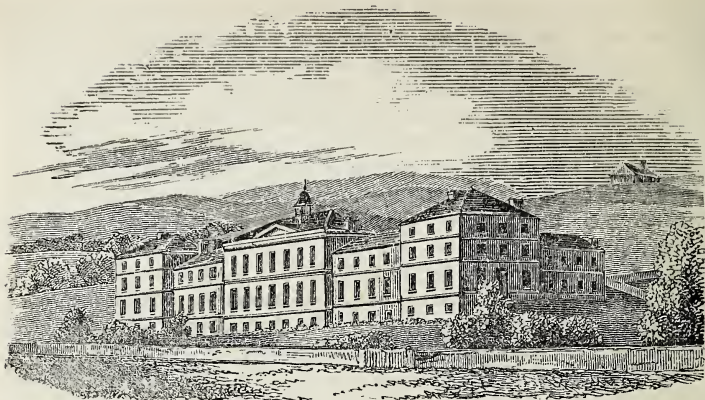
HALIFAX SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY AND MUSEUM.



This building was erected in 1828 under the superintendence and from the designs of Mr. John Oates, a noted Halifax architect at that time. Every visitor to Halifax, of literary tastes, will make his way to Harrison Road to see the library as well as the museum. The Halifax Literary and Philosophic Society was instituted in 1831. Its earliest supporters were Christopher Rawson, Esq., Edward Nelson Alexander, Esq., F.S.A. ; John Smith, Esq., Dr. Moulson, Dr. Kenney, and the Rev. J. B. Reade. The subscription library was established so early as 1769.



RISHWORTH SCHOOL.—Among the many Yorkshire grammar schools unnoticed in Carlisle's *Grammar Schools* is that at Rishworth, near Halifax. The best account we know of is given in "Crabtree's Halifax." It was founded by John Wheelwright, of North Shields, in Northumberland, gentleman, who by will dated October 14th, 1724, gave his Yorkshire estates upon trust to John Wheelwright, of Norland ; Ely Dawson, of Clay House ;



and Abraham Thomas, of Dewsbury, for building a school at Dewsbury and another at Rishworth. Authority was obtained in 1824 to abandon Goat house in Rishworth, where the school had been kept and the master lived, and erect the school shewn in the engraving, kindly lent to us by Mr. Birtwhistle, Halifax; to whom we are indebted for the preceding and following blocks.

—o—

Halifax Parish Church Registers.

An attempt was made some years ago to print the first volume of these registers as an appendix to the localized "Parish Magazine," but when ninety-six pages of print were issued, recording the entries from December 1538, to November, 1541, the work ceased. Mr. Lister transcribed the work thus far, and the writer partially continued the transcription as follows:—

Thomas Mychell de Skyrcoate sepult fuit xv^{to} Novemb. [1541.]

Johes fil. Willm Gawkroger de Sowrby sepult fuit xxj^o die.

Johana fil. Rici Berstow de Ovenden sepult fuit xxiii^o die.

Hic incipit mens Decemb. Ano. Dm. 1541^o

Margaret ux. Alex. Jackson de Halifax sepult fuit scd. die.

Johanna Mydylton de Sowrby, sexto die

Johes f. Rici Bynnes de Wrley xij.

Johnna f. Thoe [Thomas] Bayts de Sowrby xv.

Margareta nupr. relict W. Bowland de Hyprome } xvij.

Elena nupr. relict Johis Payge de Ovend.

Agnes f. Gilbt. Whewell de Northour. xvij die.

Johanna f. Richard Best de Halifax xxij die.

Alicia nupr. relict Thome Horsfall de Sowrby, vidua, xxiiiij.

Johanna nupr. relict Johis Haldesworth de Sowthor. vidua } xxix.

Margaret f. Will. Whytngam de Ovenden

Hic incipit mens. Januarij Ano. Dm. 1541.

Eliz. f. Will. Lystr de Halifax, primo die.
 Robtus Crowther de Sowrby, secdo die.
 John Cokecroft de Ovynden, quinto die.
 Elizth. Carcey de Halifax
 John f. John Rauson de Hiprome } sexto
 Eds. f. bast. Will. Threpeland & Mgt. Stansfeld xiiij.



Elizth. . . . Rici Turner de Sowrby xix.
 Mgt. nupr. relict Thoe. Sunderland, Halifax, vid. } xxiiij
 Johanna f. Oliveri Ramesden de Sowrby
 Ricus f. Rici Stoks de Ovenden, xxviiij.
 Margareta f. Jacobi Walker de Wrley sepult penultio die.
 Hic incipit mens Februarij Ano. Dm. 1541°

Ricus Smyth de Hiprome
 John f. inf. Henr. Rayneforth, Warley } sendo.
 Eliz. f. W. Cryar de Ovenden, quarto.
 Wm f. Ed. Romesden de Halifax, sexto.
 Wm f. John Dykson de Sowrby septio.
 Christabella nup relict Gilbt Berstow, Hx. vid. } viij.
 Eliz. f. Ric. Nycoll de eadem
 Robt. Coke de Hiprome, xij.
 Isabella nup relict Johis Cokschote de Sorby xij.
 Robt. f. Georgii Dukeworth de Sorby xiiij.
 Isabella nup. relict Johis Walker de Halifax, xvij.
 Agnes f. ffrancissi frawcett de Halifax xvij.
 Jacobz. f. Thome Raynr de Halifax xxij.
 Margaret f. John Beke de Wragby xxv.
 Margaret nup relict Johis Jaggar de Halifax xxvj.
 Hic incipit mens. Mrcii Ano. Dm. 1541°
 Robtus f. Laurentij Bayts de Northor. quarto die.
 Isabella f. Henrici Batt p. de Byrstill, x.
 Dns. Thomas Gleydehyll Cantarist in Cantarie vocat Wylbe
 Chauntre ac quond. vicarius de Cunesburghe sepult f. xij die.
 Edwardus f. Rici Dobson de Sowrby } xiiij
 Johana nup relict John Nuttr., Hyprom }
 Willm Pyghylls de Mygeley xv.
 Johana nup relict W. Holmes de South. vid. xvij.
 Robt. Estwod, Hx. xx°
 Itm Ricus Beurley* de Sowrby Decollats. & Sepult. fuit eodem
 die & ano.

Baptisms 1542 (from p. 86) (Marcii).

Anna filia Richardi Hebeltwaite de Skyracote baptizata fuit
 xxvj^t die eiusdem.

Robertus filius Johannis ffrornesse de Halifax }
 Georgius filius Johannis Haldeworth de Schelff }
 baptizati fuerunt xxvij° die mensis ejusdem.

Richardus filius Wilhelmi Hochsonson de Northourum bapt.
 fuit xxix° Mrcij 1542.

Margareta filia Edwardi Gybson de Northorum bapt. xxix.

Richardus filius Xpoferi Hooll bapt. fuit ultimo die Mrcij 1542.
 Aprell 1542.

Agnes et Elizabetha filiae gemelli Johannis Wales baptizate
 fuerunt primo. Ap.

Henricus filius Johannis Sayvyll de Skyracote bapt. tercio.

Robertus filius Richardi Waterhouse de Skyracote }
 Itm Georgius fil. Johannis Herteley de Ovenden }

bapt. fuerent viij° die mensis ejusdem.

Georgius filius Richardi Gawkeroger de Sowerby bapt. fuit
 nono die.

* Beverley, not Bentley as generally printed.

BAPTISMS WANTED—April to November, 1542. } not copied
 SEPULTI WANTED—May 1542 to 1st April, 1543. }

Elizabetha filia Henrici Holl de Soyland baptizata fuit xxix^o
 die mensis ejusdem (Nov.)

Johannes filius Johannis Bynnes de Sowerby baptizatus fuit
 vltimo die Novemb. 1542.

Johannes filius Richardi Lyster de Halyfax baptizatus fuit
 primo die Mensis Decemb. 1542

Hic incipit secund. die mens. Decemb.

Item Richardus filius Richardi Longbothum de Warley bap-
 tizatus fuit eodem die & ano.

Henricus filius Edmundi Tylson de Sowerby bapt. fuit secdo.
 die mensis eiusdm.

Hugo filius Oliveri Speight de Warley bapt. fuit x^o die.

B. Johannes fil. bastardus Briani Haldesworth & Johanne
 ffayreburne de Northorum, xij^o

Eufemia filia Xpoferi Smythe de Skycote, bapt. xvj^o

Isabella filia Wilhelmi Shepperd de Halifax bapt. xx^o

Esabella filia Roberti Waide de Sowerby bapt. xxvj^t

Johanna filia Edmundi Bynnes de Skycote bapt. xxvij^o

Thomas fil. Richardi Haldesworth de Northorum bapt. vltimo
 die.

Hic incipit mensis Januarij Ao. Dm. 1542.

Isabella filia Henrici Redehaughe de Warley bapt. fuit tercio.

Item Johannes filius Johannis Hellewell de Sowerbi bapt. fuit
 eodem die.

Johannes filius Johannis Nayler de Sowerby bapt. fuit quarto
 die.

John f. John Haldesworth de Northorum } bapt. sexto die.

Alicia f. Roberti But [h] rode de Halifax }

John f. Richard Benne de Schelff bapt. viij^o die.

Robert f. Edwardi fforest de Halifax bapt. nono die.

Anna f. Georgii Holl de Sowthorum bapt. eodem die.

Brian f. Robert Walker de Sowthorum, x^o

John f. Robert ffownness de Halifax }

Richd. f. Richd. Grenewod de Sowerby } xvij

Edward f. John Murgaterode de Warley, xix.

Wilhelmus filius bastardus—and Isabelle Estwod, Sowerby,
 eodem die.

John f. Thome Bolland de Hyprome, xxij.

Paulus f. Ed' Dobson de Hiprome, xxv^{to}

Elizabeth f. Thome Baits de Sowerby, xxvj^{to}

John f. Richd. Holmes bapt. xxvij^{to}

Septult Isabella f. Thome Leigh de Halifax } bapt. fuerunt xxix^o

Henricus f. Henrici Whytaer de Sowerb. }

Agnes f. Richardi Oldefeld de Warley bapt. xxx.

Hic incipit Mensis ffebruarij Ano. Dm. 1542.

Margareta filia Georgii Crowther de Sowerby bapt. fuit secundo die.

Margareta f. Edwardi Banaster de Sowerby bapt. vij^o

Isabella f. Edwardi Heyley de Ovenden bapt. xj^o

Elizabetha f. Jacobi Smyth de Sowerby bapt. xij.

Isabella f. Henrici Talyour de Sowthorum, xiiij.

Agnes f. Roberti Sutclyffe de Heptonstall, xv.

John f. Radulphi Stansfeld de Warley, xvj.

Elizabetha f. Richardi Schay de Warley, xvij.

Milo f. Richardi bryge de Warley xvij

John f. Robert Crabtre de Sowerbi xxiiij^{to}

Margareta f. Richard Denton de Halifax, vlt.

Eds. filius Henrici law de Northorum, *sepult* fuit vltimo die.

Hic incipit mensis Marcij .Ao. Dm. 1542.

Edwardus f. Wilhelmi Dughty de Ovenden bapt. fuit primo.

Robertus f. Brianij Crowther de Warley

Robt. f. Robt. Vycars de Northowrome

Willms. f. Jacobi Grenehawghe de Sowerby

Isabella f. Robt. Schoffeld de Hyprome

} bapt. fuerunt
secundo die
mensis eiusdem.

B. Johane filia bastarda Richardi Berstowe de Halifax & Johanna Gray iij.

John f. Caroli Broke de Lyghtclyff

John f. Gilbt. Pennington de Warley

Agnes f. Alanj Hopkynson de Sowerby

Robert f. John Schor de Ovenden bapt. fuit eodem die.

Agnes f. Persevalli Deyne de Mygeley bapt. quinto.

Willm. f. Hugonis Rayneforth, Halifaxie

Thomas f. Wilhelmi Myggelay de Myggelay

Agnes f. Thome Oldefeld de Warley bapt. nono.

Robert f. Brian Doggeson de Halifax

Agnes f. Richardi Brodeley de Hyprome

Elizabeth f. Thome Longebothum de Sowthorum, xiiij^o

Edward f. John brodeley de Halifax, xvij.

Margaret f. Gilbt. Deyne, Warley, xxj^o

Agnes f. Roberti Appostelles de Ovenden

Agnes f. Xpoferi Cosyn de eadem

[1543] John f. Richard Nycoll de Halifax, xxv^t die Mensis

Mrcij Ao Dm. 1543.

Nupti 1542.

Radulphus Stansfeld, Elizabetha Bynnes

Georgius Estwode, Margareta Harryson

contraxerunt matrimonium vicesimo tercio die Aprilis 1542.

Willmus Brodeley, Margaret Deyne, vidua, xxiiij.

Richardus Brodeley, Isabella Cokecroft, contrax matm. solemn.

vij^o die Maij.

Edmund fforness, Agnes Cowpon, ix Maij.

Edwardus Haldeworth, Helena Smythe, quinto Junij

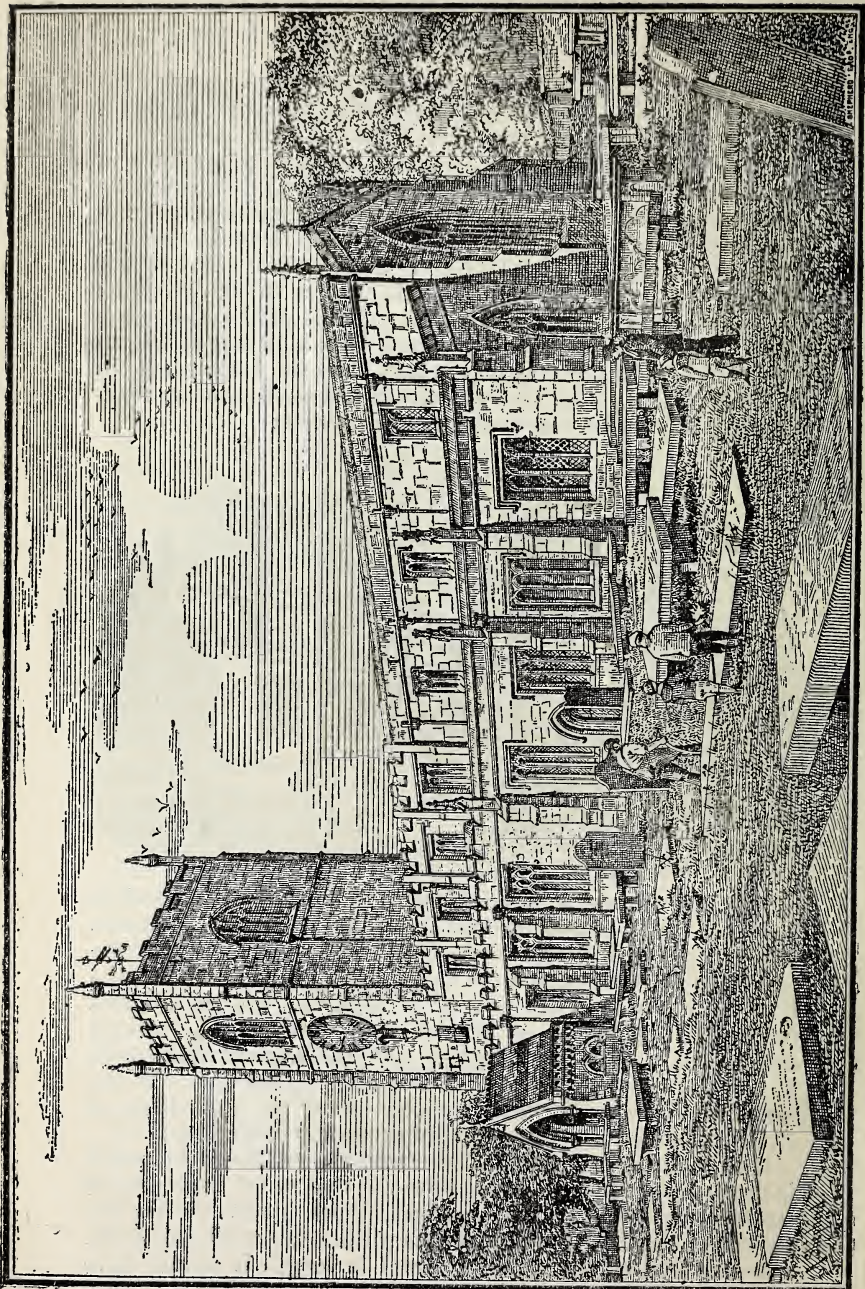
A Day at Skipton.

The Bradford Historical Society had its first excursion for 1890, on May 3rd, when over a hundred persons availed themselves of the opportunity of visiting Skipton Church and Castle, under the guidance of Mr. W. Harbutt Dawson, the author of the "History of Skipton," (Edmondson & Co.) To illustrate Mr. Dawson's paper, we have added a large number of engravings, two of which are kindly lent by him, three by Messrs. Edmondson, of the *West Yorkshire Pioneer*, Skipton; five by our printer; ten by Mr. Townsend, of the *Craven Herald*, Skipton; the remaining sixteen are our own. Some of the blocks are of early workmanship, but even these have a history to tell, in themselves, of the progress that has recently been made in book adornment. Mr. Dawson commenced as cicerone by reading the following account of the Parish Church:



"To deal first with historical data. We are not justified in believing that a church existed at Skipton before the Conquest. The Domesday Survey, completed in the year 1086, at any rate makes no reference to one. Robert de Romille, on whom the Conqueror bestowed the honour of Skipton, was the original founder of the church as he was of the castle. The earliest mention of a church at Skipton is in the time of William de Meschines, who married Cecilia, a daughter of Romille. In the year 1120 this church, with the chapel of Carleton and village of Embsay, formed the endowment of the priory of Embsay.

How long the original Norman structure continued in use it is impossible to say; we know, however, that at the beginning of the fourteenth century an enlargement took place. Before the extension, the church was doubtless without the north and south aisles, as well as the clerestory, and in length it cannot have



Skipton Parish Church.

extended beyond the fourth pier from the west end. At the beginning of the fourteenth century a tower was probably added, and aisles were attached to the north and south, and were continued as far as the western tower-wall. The sedilia in the south wall must be referred to this period, probably also the door in the north wall now walled up, and the recess near it used for holy water.

Whitaker thinks the sedilia may be dated considerably earlier. "These, if they have not been removed (of which there is neither tradition nor appearance) will prove, first, that the former church consisted of one, or at most of two, aisles only; secondly, that the whole choir of three aisles has been added to the original building eastward, and the appearances of the masonry confirm this supposition."

The church was considerably enlarged in the latter part of the fifteenth century, when the choir (with aisles) was continued to its present extent. Not only does the appearance of the masonry support this, but the fact that upon his accession to the throne in 1483, Richard III., who was for some time lord of the castle and honour of Skipton, ordered the payment of £20 towards the repair of the parish church here.

The stonework of the western portion of the church is clearly shown by the north and south walls to be of much older date than the eastern. Against each of these walls there are six buttresses, and the westernmost three are far more massive than the others, although that nearest what is now the vicar's vestry appears to have been restored at a date not far distant. Near the westernmost window of the north wall is a door-way which has been walled up. This is evidently of old date. A little farther a window-space, about five feet in height, and of rectangular form, has also been closed. The tracery of the north windows is in four styles, and the south wall furnishes another. The western portion of the south wall, as of the clerestory, it may be noted, is battlemented.

A vicarage was endowed here in 1326 by Archbishop Melton. However a former endowment existed, for in 1267 a vicar was instituted, and in Archbishop Melton's endowment the former endowment is said to be insufficient. In early times there were several charities here, and mention is made of the charities of the Rood, of Our Lady, and of St. Nicholas.

In the time of the Civil Wars, Skipton church was greatly damaged by the Parliamentary forces, but was repaired by Lady Anne Clifford. Even before she began to restore the castle Lady Anne turned her attention to the church. In her private memorials Lady Anne refers to the repairing of the church:—"In the Summer 1655, whilst she was at Appleby Castle, at her own charge she caus'd the steeple of Skipton church to be built up againe, which was pull'd down in the late

Warrs, and leaded it over and then repaired some part of the Church and new glaz'd the Windows, in every of which Window she put quarries, stained with a yellow Colour, these two letters, viz., A P, and under them the year 1655. . . . Besides she raised up a noble Tomb of Black Marble in memory of her Warlike Father." Six of the original quarries inserted in the windows still remain. During the siege of Skipton Castle in the same wars, the steeple received very rough treatment. Whitaker says that it was "nearly beaten down by random balls." No doubt this statement is tolerably correct, for Lady Anne Clifford herself speaks of causing "the steeple of Skipton church to be built up again, which was pulled down in the time of the late wars," and of leading it over. The Lady's act is recorded upon a tablet affixed to the north-east pinnacle of the steeple.



Skipton Church and Castle.

The fine oaken roof is one of the most interesting features of the church. It was constructed, it is supposed, in the time of Richard III., and is nearly flat. Whitaker does not refer the roof to so early a period, believing that it cannot be older than Henry VIII.'s time.

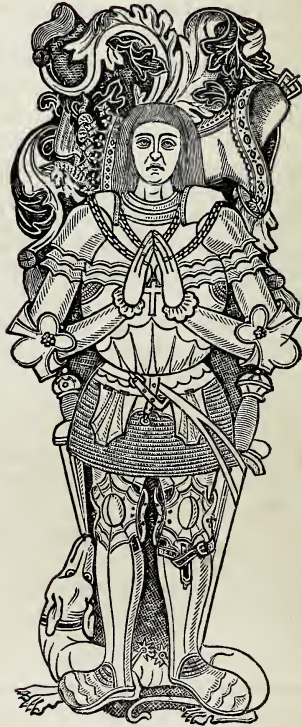
The ancient screen is a beautiful piece of workmanship. It is said to have come originally from Bolton. Prior to 1802, the screen supported a handsome rood-loft, but in that year, the east or organ gallery was erected, and the rood-loft was consequently taken down and the screen moved forward. Formerly the screen bore an inscription with the date 1533. It will hardly be believed that when the church was restored in 1854-5, the churchwardens had the screen removed, and but for the entreaties of the architect and of some reverent worshippers it

would have been banished from the church for ever. The late Mr. R. H. Sidgwick kept it in his safe possession for some time after it had, against his protest, been taken down.

The south porch was erected in 1866. Reference must be made to the Clifford tombs, which help to make Skipton parish church so exceptionally interesting to the antiquary.

Bolton Abbey was originally the place of interment for those of the Clifford family who died in this county. After the Dissolution, however, the sepulchre was disused, and Skipton church became the burial place. Henry Lord Clifford, the "Shepherd Lord," was the last Clifford interred at Bolton, and Henry first Earl of Cumberland was the first interred at Skipton. Here have been interred the bodies of five earls, three countesses, and four earls' sons. The tombs stand within the communion rails, and are three in number, but there is also a mural tablet close by. The tombs are those of (1) Henry, first Earl of Cumberland, and Margaret Percy, his wife; (2) Francis, son of George Earl of Cumberland; (3) Earl George. The tablet is to the memory of Francis, Charles, and Henry, sons of Henry, last Earl of Cumberland.

In the time of the Civil War, as I have said, the church suffered greatly at the hands of the Roundheads. During the years of the siege of the castle, or the years immediately following, most of the brasses upon the two tombs then in existence (for that of George Earl of Cumberland was built by the Lady Anne Clifford in 1654) were displaced, and the tombs themselves were damaged. Within late years, however, five of the original brasses have been found. They were discovered about 1850 in a house at Thorlby which was undergoing repairs. These brasses consist of the figure of the Trinity, and the second of the sons on the tomb of Earl Henry, and three shields on the altar tomb. The brasses yet missing were replaced by the Duke of Devonshire when he generously restored the tombs in 1867, at a cost of £1000. Fortunately, before the tombs were spoiled during the Civil War, Dodsworth, the eminent antiquary, had copied the inscriptions. The tomb of Henry, first Earl of Cumberland, bears an inscription round the edge of the slab recording his death in April, 1542. Upon the slab are effigies in brass of the earl and his wife. It will be noticed that he is clad in armour, and wears broad-toed sabatons. Round his left leg is the Garter, and his head rests upon a tilting helmet, with crest, a wyvern sejant. His feet rest upon a greyhound. He carries a sword and dagger, and a cross suspended from his neck by a chain. At his feet is a shield within the Garter, Clifford impaling the old Percy arms (for similarity, see also the arms of Plumpton). Over his head within the Garter are the Clifford arms. His wife Margaret, daughter of Percy, Earl of Northumberland, is represented reposing her head on a handsome



pillow. Over her gown is a mantle bearing the arms of Clifford, Percy and Lucy quarterly, Bromflete, old Percy (Plumpton), Vesci, and Poynings. The mantle is attached by a cord from the neck to the waist, and the two tassels hang near her feet, which rest upon a dog, the token of fidelity. Above her are the so-called Old Percy arms; beneath her feet the Clifford arms within the Garter. Upon a stone standing vertically at the head of the tomb are brasses of Henry second Earl of Cumberland and his two sons kneeling in tabards charged with the Clifford arms, the Earl's impaling Dacre, and over their heads, as shown in the figure, a scroll inscribed—

S'cta trinitas un' Deus miserere nob'.



Brasses, on Clifford Tomb in Skipton Church, of Sons and Daughters of Clifford.

To the right are his two wives and two daughters kneeling, one charged with Clifford impaling Dacre on her mantle, one with Clifford, the daughters in plain gowns. On the scroll is—

Pater de celis de' miserere nob'.

The central emblem indicates the Trinity; and those at the four corners represent the Evangelists. Beneath the figures we read—

Here lieth Sir Henry Clifford Knighte Earl of Cumberland and Ann hys wyffe daughter of William Lord Dacre of Gillesland which Sir

Henry departed this life the eighth daye of Januarie in the yere of our lord God mcccclxx.

This slab was formerly concealed by the large tablet now in the east wall, but in 1844 it fell down and exposed the original slab to view. With the exception of the figure of the Trinity and that of the second son, all the brasses upon this tomb are modern restorations. A long inscription referring to Earl Henry and his family will be found on the east wall.

At the head of the tomb of Earl Henry is an altar-shaped tomb to the memory of Francis, son of George Earl of Cumberland. This Francis was scarcely six years of age at the time of his death, which took place in December, 1589. Upon the slab of this tomb are several brasses, three original. The brass containing the original inscription was stolen with others, and Lady Anne Clifford replaced it with another, now remaining.

The tomb of Earl George stands on the south side of the altar, precisely opposite to that of Earl Henry. It is most elaborately adorned with armorial bearings. Whitaker remarks—"I much doubt whether such an assemblage of noble bearings can be found on the tomb of any other Englishman." There are no fewer than seventeen richly ornamented shields upon this tomb.

The tomb was erected by Lady Anne Clifford. I came across the original agreement made for its completion at Skipton, shewing that £20 was paid for polishing the marble slab and lettering. It is entitled "Agree^t with Jo. Ellis for finishinge the Tomb att Skipton, all saue the Tombe-stone," and is dated 9th October, 1654.

A slab bearing a long inscription referring to Earl George will be found on the east wall.

In the churchyard are several interesting tombstones, including one in Latin to a member of the Longfellow family. By the south-west buttress of the tower, indeed partially beneath it, is an ancient tombstone. It is supposed that it was removed from its original position at the extension of the old Norman church and placed here. Near the porch is also a tombstone of ancient date, but it is not inscribed in any way.

[Another gravestone records in Latin the death of Ann, daughter of William West, of Eastby, gentleman, and Ann his wife, obiit 7 die 9 bris, 1716, aetat 6 "Hic etiam jacet supra-dictus Gulielmus West qui obiit 14^o die Januarij, sepult 17^o et Anno Christi 1723^o Ætatis suae 59^o. In pace quiescat." Two brasses are affixed on the stone to other members of the West and Baynes families. Another stone states that Mr. John Swire died November 20th, 1760, aged forty-eight. A stone bears a Latin inscription to the memory of two children of Jonathan Colton, who was "Schol. in hoc Oppido Grammat. sub-praeceptor," nat. 1708; ob. 1773.

As usual in churchyards, there are several instances of the epitaph :

“ Affliction sore
 Long time she bore
 Physicians were in vain.
 Till God did please
 To give her ease
 And cure her of her pain.”

In one case there is a departure from the stereotyped form though at the expense of mixing up the third and first persons feminine :

“ Affliction sore long time *she* bore
 All human help was vain,
 Till death gave ease and God did please
 To free *me* from *my* pain.
 From floods of tears, from ills and woes,
 The Lord hath set me free
 And crowned me with immortal bliss
 A happy state for me.”



Tufton.



Tufton (Baronet.)

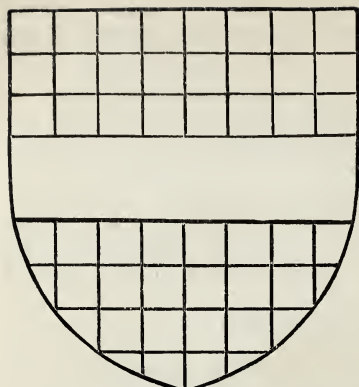
Clifford arms : chequy, or and azure, a fess gules.

Tufton arms : sable, an eagle displayed ermine within a bordure argent.

Tufton arms, baronet : bordure wavy argent.

Russell, Baron de Clifford : argent, a lion rampant gules on a chief sable, three escallops of the first. *Crest*—A goat statant argent, attired or. *Supporters*—Dexter a wyvern gules ; sinister a monkey proper, ringed round the loins and chained or.

Coussmaker : quarterly, one and four, azure on a chevron between three mullets or, as many trefoils slipped vert : two and three (for Southwell), argent, three cinquefoils gules, on each six annulets.



Shield of Clifford.

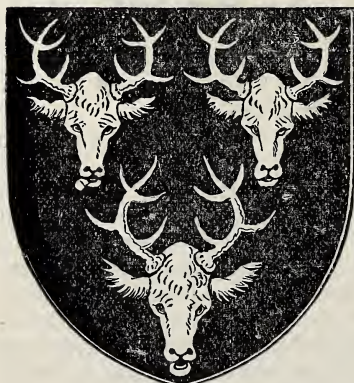


Coussmaker.

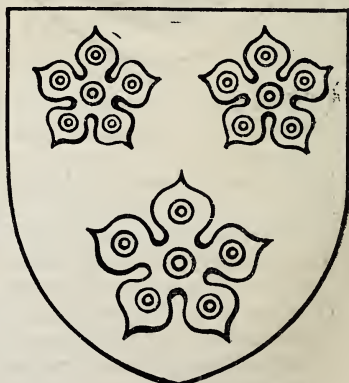


CHE · SARA · SARA

Russell—Baron de Clifford.



Cavendish.



Southwell—Baron de Clifford.

Southwell, Baron de Clifford : see two and three, Coussmaker. Supporters, see Russell.

Cavendish : sable, three bucks' heads cabossed argent, attired or. Robert de Clifford, first Lord of Skipton, son of Roger, by Isabel de Veteripont (Vipont), was slain at Bannockburn in 1314.



The Rev. P. C. Kidd, late vicar.

George, Lord Clifford, thirteenth Lord, and third Earl of Cumberland, married Margaret daughter of Francis Russell, Earl of Bedford. Anne Clifford, their daughter, sole heiress, was born at Skipton in 1589. She married the Earl of Dorset in 1608-9, and the Earl of Pembroke in 1630. Her daughter Margaret (by the first husband), was eventually sole heiress.

having married John Tufton, Earl of Thanet. The granddaughter of the sixth Earl of Tufton married in 1729, Edward Southwell, M.P., but their grandson Edward, Baron de Clifford, died without issue, and his niece, Sophia Coussmaker became Baroness. Her grandson, Edward Southwell Russell, is now Baron de Clifford. Sir Richard Tufton, natural son of



Rev. H. L. Cook, present vicar.

Tufton, eleventh Earl of Thanet, was father of Lord Hothfield, of Hothfield, Skipton, Appleby, and Brougham.

Henry Clifford, fifth Earl of Northumberland, nephew of George the third earl, had an only daughter who married Richard Boyle, first Earl of Burlington, whose descendant Charlotte

Elizabeth Boyle, Baroness Clifford, married William Cavendish Marquis of Hartington, fourth Duke of Devonshire.



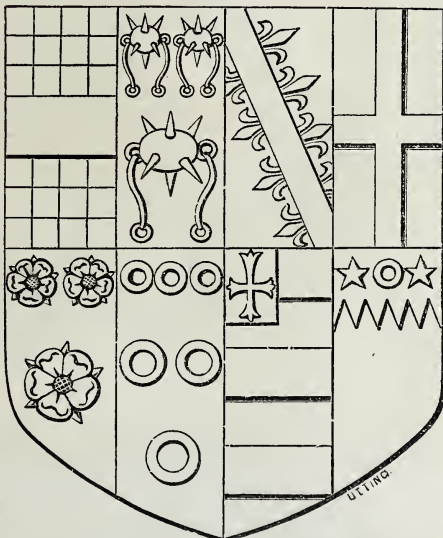
Lady Grisold, Countess of Northumberland, (mother of Henry, Lord Clifford, the last Earl of Northumberland, Lady Margaret Wentworth, and Lady Frances Clifton,) was buried at Londesborough in 1613.

Edmondson's "Baronage" gives forty-nine quarterings as belonging to the baroness of Clifford in 1734, including Tufton, Clifford, an augmentation, azure three (chain shots) or; Vipont, six annulets or, three, two, and one.

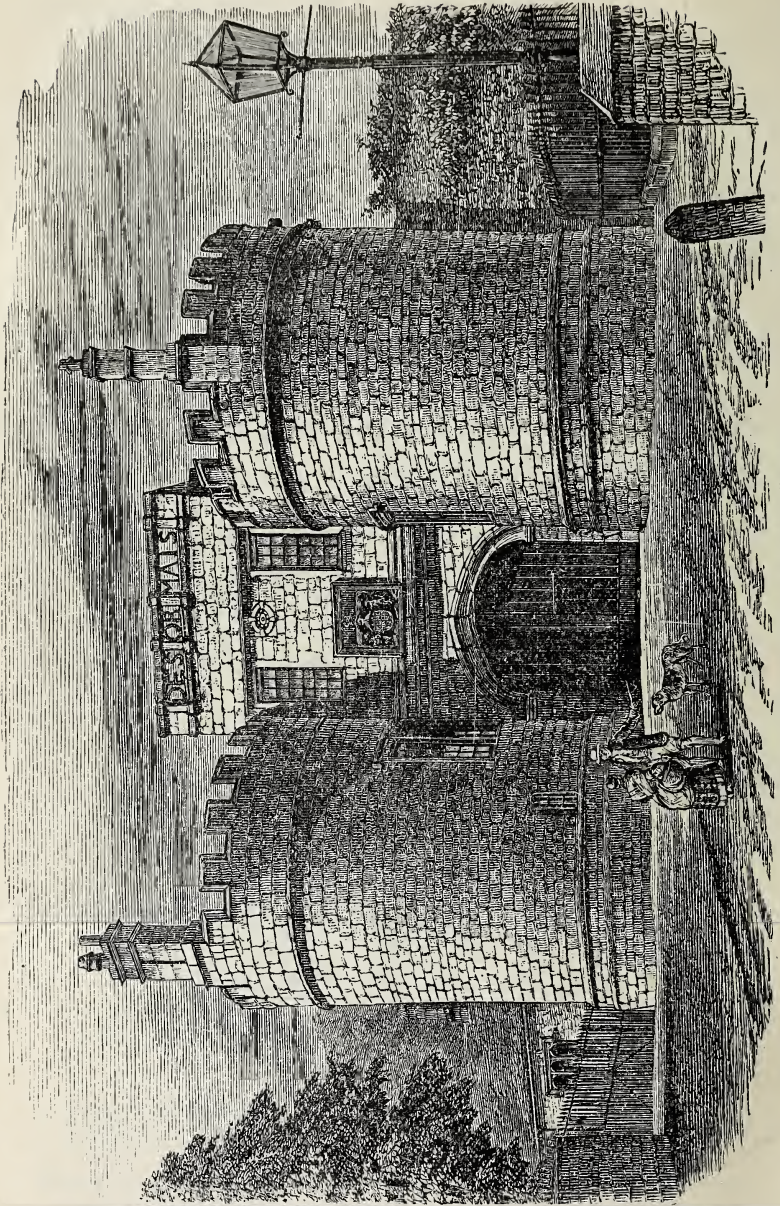


The eight quarterings in our illustration are, Clifford, (Scudamore), Bromflete, Vescy, Flint (?), Vipont, Atton, St. John.

Notes, Ed.]



Quarterings used by Earls of Cumberland.



The Outer Entrance—Skipton Castle.

The Castle.

Mr. Dawson's second paper was as follows:—

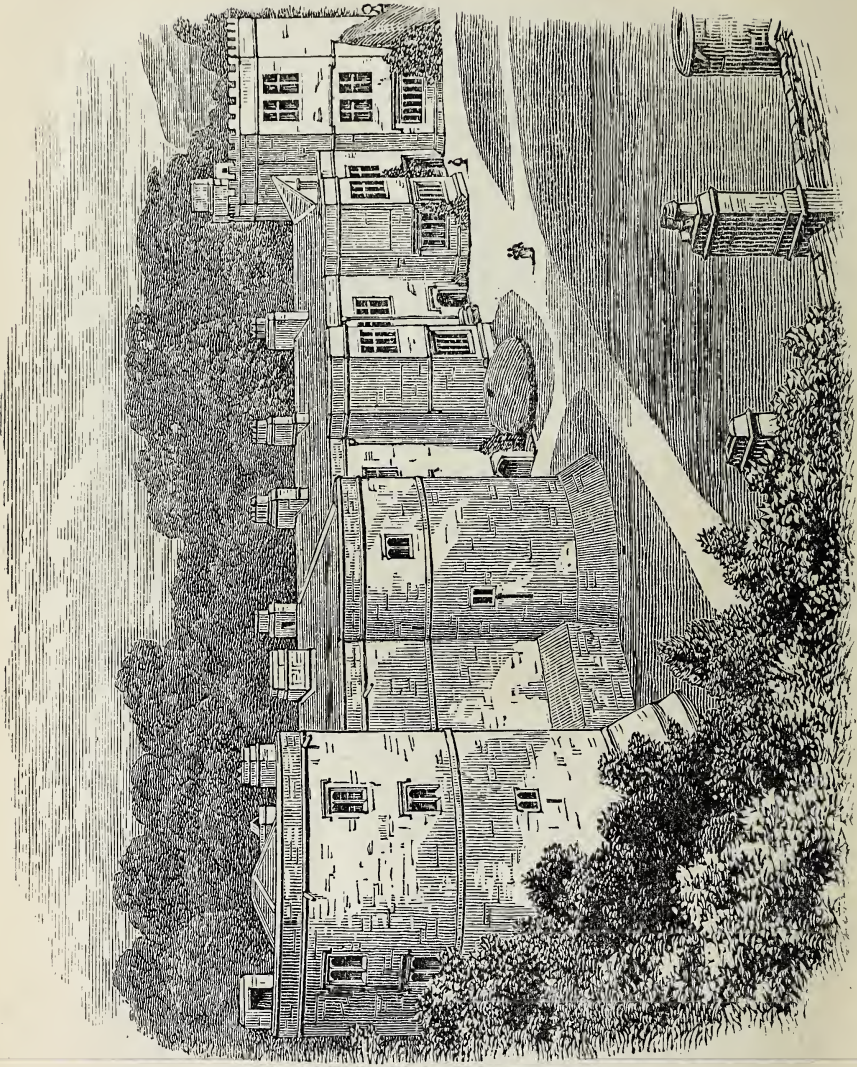


Regarding the original castle of Skipton two facts may be taken as certain: that Robert de Romille, the first Norman grantee of the honour of Skipton was its founder, and that it was built in the last quarter of the eleventh century—that is, at the end of the Con-

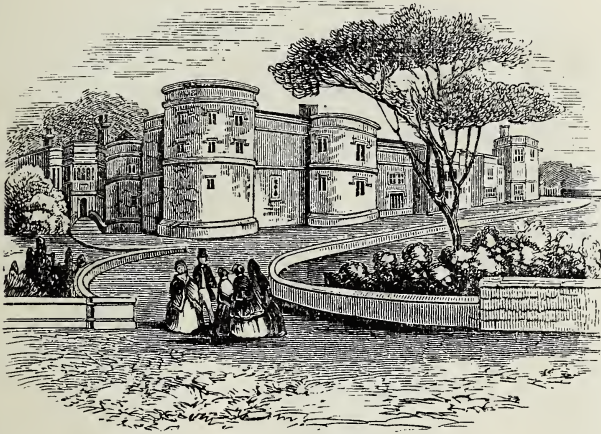
queror's reign or the beginning of his successor's. Of the character of the structure we cannot judge from the remnant that remains, and we must therefore assume the building to have followed the usual Norman style. The remains of the first castle include, at most, the western doorway of the inner castle (Whitaker: "the treble semi-circular arch supported upon square piers") and the dungeon. In Mr. Whitaker's opinion this western doorway is the only remnant we have.

It is very probable that in the twelfth century Skipton Castle was very roughly treated, if not indeed actually destroyed. The Countess of Pembroke records in her Memorials that Robert de Clifford "was the chief builder of the most strong parts of Skipton Castle, which had been out of repair and ruinous from the Albemarle's time." Six Earls of Albemarle held the honour of Skipton during the second half of the eleventh and the first half of the twelfth century. That period was one of disquiet and bloodshed. Independently of constant struggles among themselves, the barons were at continual variance with their kings, and more than one of the Albemarles rebelled against the crown. It seems to me probable that Skipton castle was destroyed during the time of William Fitz Duncan, who became lord of Skipton in 1152. This Fitz Duncan was a nephew of David King of Scotland, and he desolated Craven in 1138. Fourteen years after (1152) he was established by his uncle in the honour of "Skiptun and Crafa," and John, Prior of Hexham, records regarding the struggle that took place at the time, that King David "destroyed a small fortress built by the enemy." This fortress I take to mean Skipton castle, for cogent reasons which I cannot advance here.

The "chief builder" of Skipton castle (to use the words of Lady Anne Clifford,) was Robert de Clifford, who entered upon
Y.N.Q.



the honour of Skipton in 1309. Clifford no doubt found the residence which had stood since the time of the earlier Almarles neither strong enough nor sufficiently pretentious for a noble of his importance. The mode of warfare and the style of military architecture were changing. It was during the reign of Edward I. that round towers became fashionable, and after that model Clifford began the erection of a fortress. It must be borne in mind that the eastern part of the castle is of comparatively modern date, having been erected in the sixteenth century. The quadrangular court which is formed by a series of rectilinear apartments, and into which the Norman arch opens, is known as the Conduit Court, and is so called from the fact that the conduit bringing the supply of water to the castle terminates here. The thickness of the walls varies from nine to ten or eleven feet.



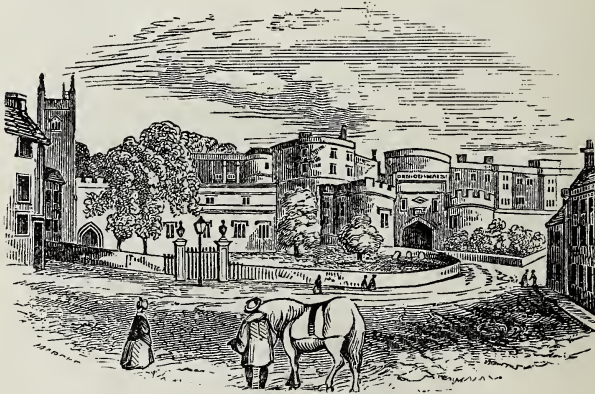
Skipton Castle.

Not long after the re-erection of the castle by Robert de Clifford, it was visited by royalty. Edward II. is known to have been at Skipton on the 1st and 2nd of October, 1323, for several royal mandates printed in Rymer's *Fœdera* are dated from Skipton. The same Edward was in Skipton in 1324.

The eastern portion of the castle, about sixty yards in length, the terminating point of which is the Octagon Tower, is of date much more modern than the western. It was built by Henry the first Earl of Cumberland in 1536 for the reception of Lady Eleanor Brandon, who married his son Henry Clifford in 1537. This lady was the daughter of Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, and niece of Henry VIII., and it was in consequence of her high rank that the Earl deemed this enlargement of his castle necessary. The erection of this eastern part occupied no longer time

than four or five months. The entrance at the western end of the castle was built by Lady Anne Clifford after the siege of the seventeenth century.

To the west of the castle stand the remains of what was once the Castle Chapel. Whitaker supposes it to have been founded by Alice de Romille. In Archbishop Holgate's Return of Chantries and also in an inspeximus of Henry Lord Clifford, dated 1512, the founder is said to have been an Earl of Albemarle. The original shell of the building may yet be traced, although additions have been made to it in modern times. Several windows and the original door are easily distinguishable, while the piscina still retains its position in the south wall. This *sacred* building is now used as a stable!

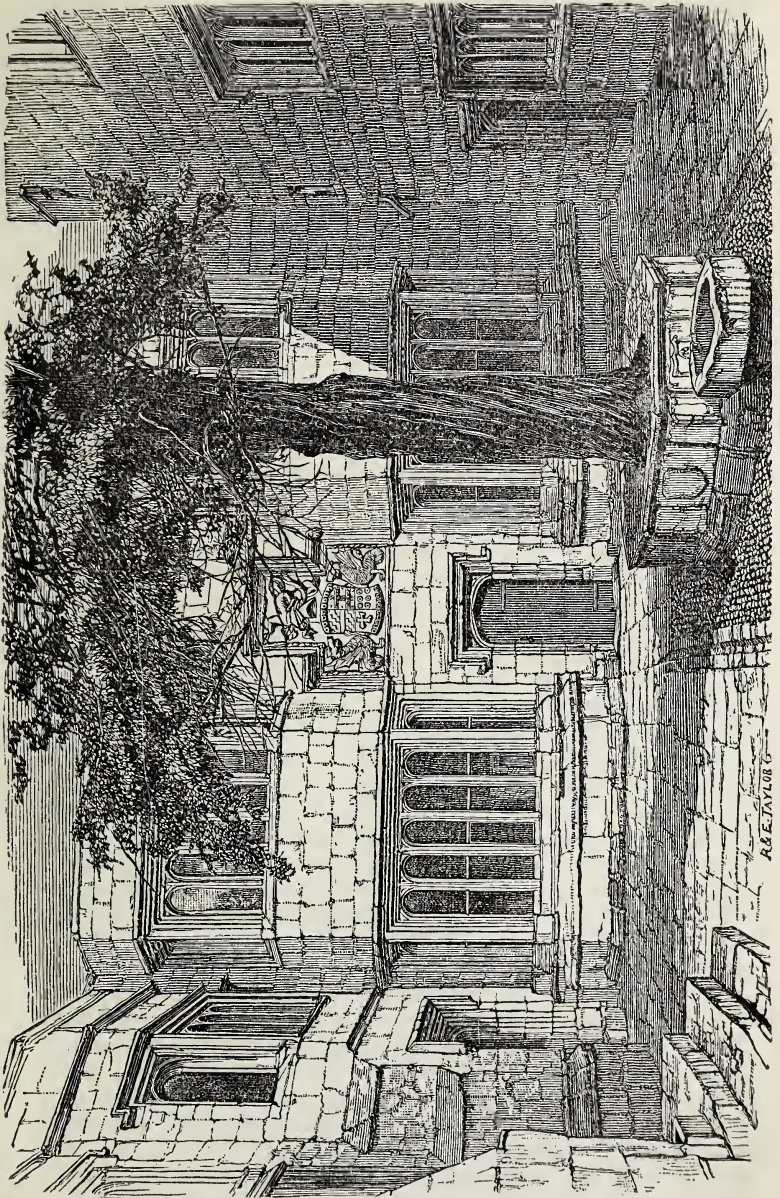


Skipton Church and Castle.

To refer to some of the characteristics of the castle as it is. There is first the tower with the conspicuous motto "Desormais" (Henceforth), twice repeated. In a moulding extending round the parapet of the central chamber of the gate-house is an inscription, taken from one of Horace's Odes, intended to perpetuate the renown of George, Earl of Cumberland. Below "Desormais" and just over the gateway are the arms of Henry, fifth Earl, with the initials H. C. and the fractured date 16—.

Right of the archway is the Shell House, so called because the four walls of one of the lower rooms are decorated with sea shells, Neptune being shown over the fireplace. Tradition says that George, Earl of Cumberland, brought the shells home from one of his expeditions.

Passing through the modern entrance to the western portion of the castle, we stand in a wide arched passage leading to the inner court. Facing the doorway a staircase leads to a spacious apartment used as the steward's office. The walls here are but four feet thick, while those of the older portions are nine feet



The Conduit Court, Skipton Castle.

and upwards. Facing this staircase is another narrow one of stone. An ascent of eighteen steps brings us to what is known as "Fair Rosamond's Inner Chamber," a strange title, seeing that that Clifford died many years before Skipton Castle came into the hands of her family. At the head of the passage can be traced the groove in which a portcullis was worked. This is by the side of the Norman arch, which Whitaker believes to be the only vestige of the original castle. We now enter the Inner or Conduit Court, which is tenanted by a ancient yew tree. Of what age it is, cannot be determined with any degree of certainty. Whitaker supposes it to have been planted here in the place of one destroyed during the siege of 1642-5, but the conjecture is perhaps a doubtful one. It is probable the tree is much older. However that may be, it still continues to flourish, notwithstanding the persistent unkindness of relic-hunters. Three particulars of the castle are worthy of notice: (1) every one of its numerous rooms has a separate level, that is, cannot be reached without either going up or down a step or a series of steps. (2) Each room has two doors, for egress in case of danger. (3) There were no windows but such as faced the interior quadrangle. Many loop holes have been made into windows in modern times.

The first door to the left of the courtyard leads to the dungeon reached by fifteen steps. This dungeon was doubtless frequently used in olden times. As early as the reign of King John prisoners for offences within the fee of Albemarle were committed to Skipton Castle, and afterwards removed for trial at York. Henry, first Earl of Cumberland, towards the close of Henry VIII's reign, had amongst other prisoners a notorious deer-stealer named West, of Grassington. It appears also from records at Bolton that in 1559 one Francis May was imprisoned in the castle for hunting at night in Skipton Park, but he escaped; wherefore searching questions were sent, on the Earl of Cumberland's behalf, to John Henryson, the gaoler.

Near the dungeon is another very interesting apartment. The floor lies some four feet lower than the passage by which it is approached. The present entrance, however, cannot be the original one; it must have been broken through the wall. The condition of the passage wall and the direction in which a door at the head of the passage has opened seem to support this view. Furthermore, entrance to the room can only be gained, when a temporary ladder is taken away, by a sheer jump of several feet. The apartment is nearly circular, and is arched, and at the west side a loop-hole, now filled up, can be detected. The room, which is under the kitchens, is about eighteen feet in diameter, and sixteen feet in height, although the proper floor is a little lower than the present one. To the right of the entrance is a perfect archway, some six feet high, going beyond the wall several feet, Where this leads to is yet a mystery, but I cannot

avoid coming to the conclusion that the room was originally entered by this arch. Of course conjectures as to the use of this place are abundant. Some hold that it was merely used in conjunction with the kitchen, others that it was a dungeon, while another conjecture is that from this room in times of danger a secret place of concealment was offered to the pursued; and yet another that the archway referred to is the head of a subterranean passage of indefinite extent. The last conjecture is unworthy of consideration. And though I should hesitate before setting this down as one of the "secret chambers" which are supposed to be appurtenant to every ancient fortress, it seems pretty clear, both from its extreme height and the peculiarity of ingress, that the room was not one for ordinary domestic use. It is of evident antiquity. A little labour spent in excavation here might yield very interesting results.

Returning from this gloomy cellar to the court-yard, we reach the banqueting-hall, on the same side, by means of a flight of steps. A door to the left leads to the spacious kitchen, where are two or three good old-fashioned fireplaces. The banqueting hall adjoins the withdrawing room, in which there is a large window facing the mill and the Springs. The door leading out of this room is of very modern construction. The original one was in the centre of the wall facing the door from the banqueting room, and was scarcely three feet wide. It opened into a passage almost as narrow, from which it reached that famous apartment—absent from no well-ordered castle—Mary Queen of Scots' Room. I suspect that Queen Mary's visit is an imaginary one. The Queen was, however, imprisoned in Bolton Castle, Wensleydale. Very near this room is a spacious drawing-room, which can also be reached from the court-yard. From this room a door leads to the Muniment room, which is very rarely entered. Here are drawers and chests full of unsorted documents relating to the Cliffords, the Earls of Thanet, and the Craven estates. From the drawing-room a bed-room is entered, which is lighted from the court-yard. A passage leads into what is known as the Watch Tower, so named from its being the highest of the towers. Near this apartment is a staircase—the narrowest in the whole castle. The entrance will scarcely admit the shoulders of a man of even ordinary size, as it is not more than eighteen inches wide. The staircase leads to another bedroom, in which are four windows. From this room access is gained to the roof.

The first door to the right of the entrance to the court-yard leads into a dark apartment in which there is a loophole, now nearly concealed by a fireplace. Farther on, in the Watch Tower, is the "guard-room," which commands a view of the gateway, the castle entrance, and the bailey. There are here three loopholes. Over several of the doors in the court-yard are carved the arms and quarterings of the Cliffords. The eastern



Clifford Picture.

part was built in the sixteenth century, and contains beautiful old tapestry; famous portraits, including those of Cromwell, Lady A. Clifford, George, Earl of Cumberland; and other objects of interest. *In the Earl of Thanet's bedroom* the tapestry designs are "Solomon passing his judgment," "Queen Esther and King Ahasuerus," and "Joseph and his brethren—the discovery of the cup." *In another bed-chamber*—the one in which the second Earl of Cumberland is said to have lain when in a trance—the scenes portrayed are "An Eastern marriage," several New Testament incidents, and "Forest scenes." *In the drawing-room* the "Four seasons" are beautifully represented. *The highest room of the Octagon Tower*, known as the "State Chamber," also contains some very curious tapestry work. The "Siege of Troy" forms the subject of one portion, two forest scenes occupy another side of the room, while the "Spanish Inquisition" is a piece of work of very large dimensions.

[The original Clifford picture is at Appleby Castle, and the Skipton copy is now at Hothfield. It was drawn up by the accomplished Lady Anne, Countess of Pembroke. It is $8\frac{1}{2}$ feet high within the frame, and the two folding side pictures are three feet ten inches wide. The frame is five inches wide. The middle picture represents George Earl of Cumberland, his countess holding in her left hand a book (Psalms), their eldest son Francis, and their son Robert. The earl wears a blue sash, and the garter is buckled round his left leg. A ring adorns the thumb of the countess's right hand. Francis holds an ancient shield, F., on which is a long biographical account of the two boys. Three books, "Alkimee", "Senekae", the Bible, are shown on a shelf. At A is inscribed a biographical account of the earl; at G, his arms within the garter; B, is the portrait of Lady Frances, wife to Baron Wharton, with inscription below; C, is the portrait of Anne, Countess of Warwick, with inscription; D, is the portrait of Elizabeth, Countess of Bath, with inscription; E, Lady Margaret, Countess of Derby, with inscription. Around the border of the centre picture, beginning at the bottom of the left side is the pedigree, with shields, from Norman times. J is a scroll containing a memoir of Roger de Clifford.

The left hand picture represents Lady Anne Clifford when young. M contains a biographical account; K, is the portrait of Samuel Daniel, her tutor; L, is Mrs. Anne Taylour, her governess.

The right-hand picture represents the Countess Dowager of Pembroke; P, gives further biographical notices of her ladyship; N, is the portrait of the Earl of Dorset, her first husband; O, that of Philip Herbert, Earl of Pembroke, her second husband.

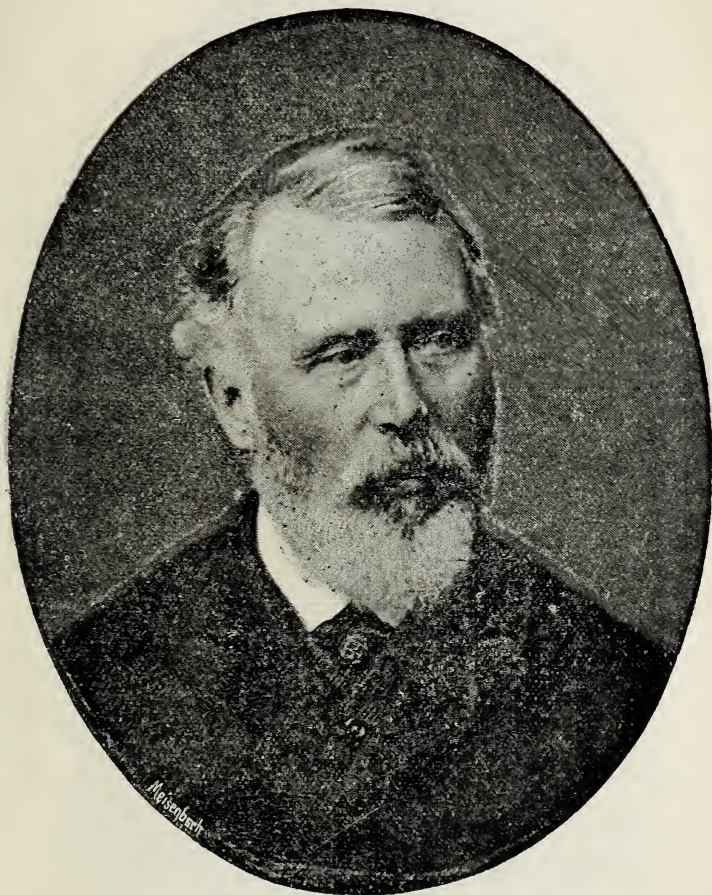
A full account of this genealogical work of art will be found the third edition of Whitaker's *Craven*.

Of Skipton worthies of the present day, we have pleasure in giving the portraits of Walter Morrison, Esq., of Malham Tarn



Walter Morrison, Esq., M.P.

House, the present M.P. for Skipton division (Liberal Unionist); S. Cunliffe Lister, Esq., of Swinton and Manningham, who



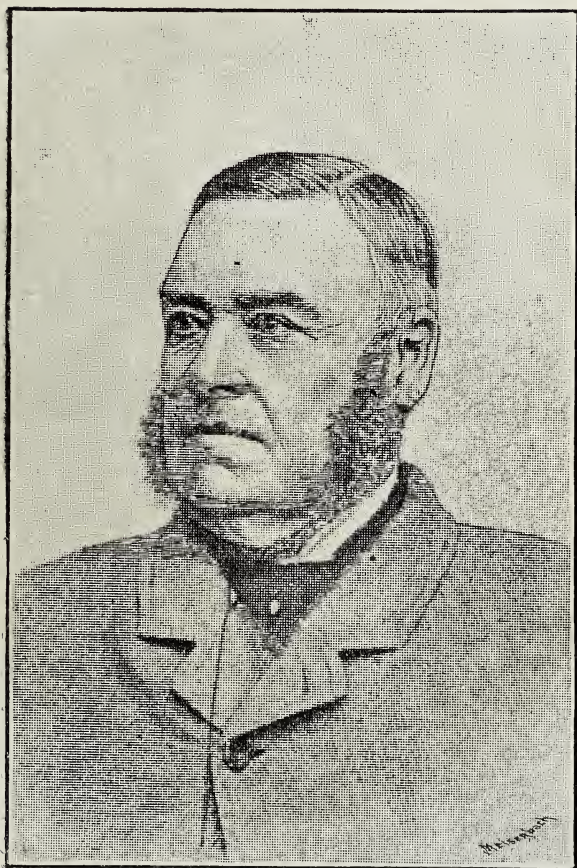
S. Cunliffe Lister, Esq.

contested as Conservative candidate for the division when first formed in 1885; and Sir Mathew Wilson, Bart., of Eshton

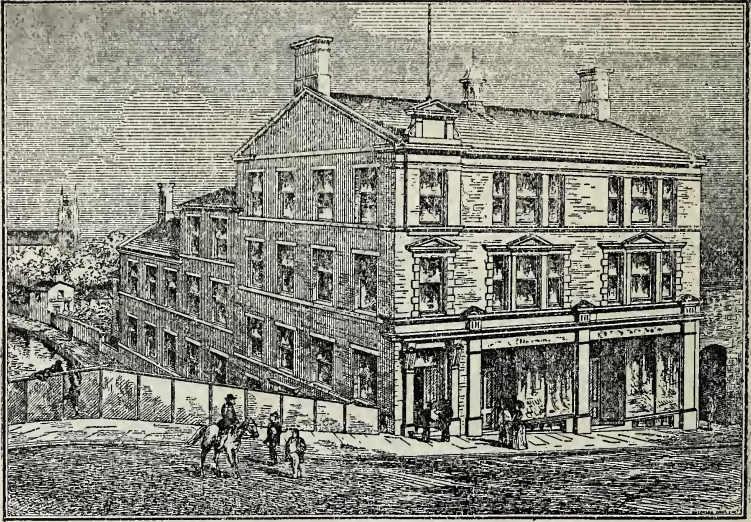


Sir Mathew Wilson, Bart.

(Liberal), who gained the seat in 1885, and had previously represented it and the rest of the North West Riding. A fine statue of Sir Mathew stands near the Parish Church gate, at the head of the Market Place, High Street.



J. Coulthurst, Esq.



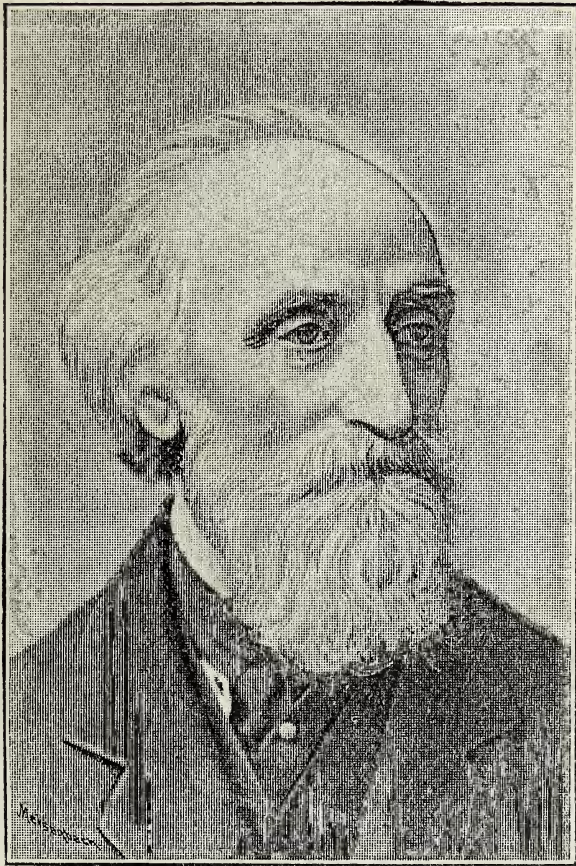
Conservative Club.



Coulthurst Arms.

J. Coulthurst, Esq., J.P., D.L., has served as High Sheriff of Yorkshire. The pedigree of the family will be found in Whitaker's *Craven*, third edition. Mr. Coulthurst is the president of Skipton Conservative Association.

The next portrait is that of the president of the Skipton Liberal Association, J. B. Dewhurst, Esq., J.P., and County Councillor, whose great firm is known far and wide, and whose beautiful factory is at once an ornament and a boon to the town.

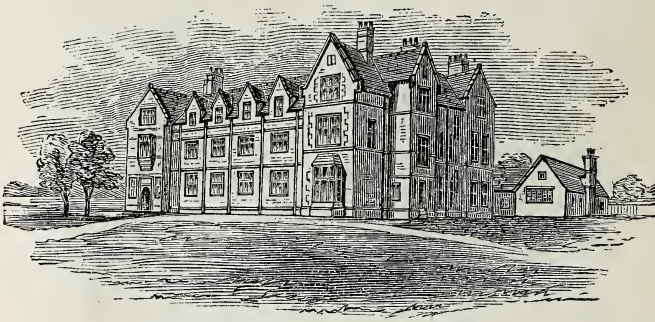


J. B. Dewhurst, Esq., J.P.

Of the important buildings that adorn Skipton we can only add views of the Conservative Club, Christ Church, the Grammar School and the Wesleyan Chapel, but many more should be added.

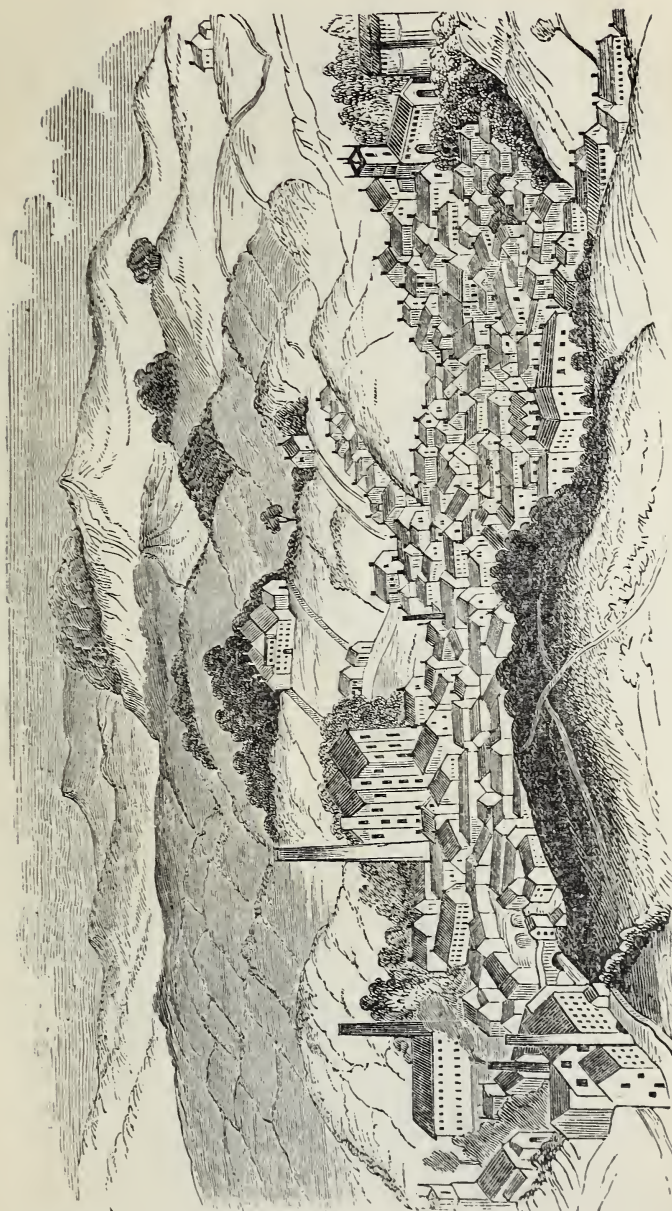


Christ Church.



Grammar School.

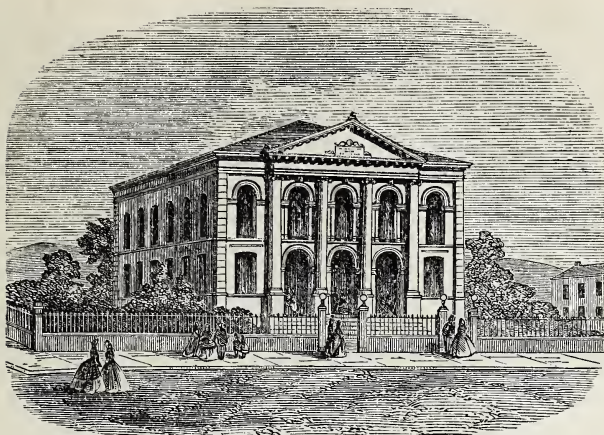
In the Grammar School is deposited the remnant of the Petyt Library, which belongs to the town, the gift of Sylvester Petyt, Esq., whose portrait in oil may be seen in the parish church vestry. It is rich in seventeenth century volumes, but has been greatly neglected in former years. There is a manuscript catalogue which reveals that many volumes are missing, and the town authorities would do well to have a new catalogue made by an expert bibliographer, and have the volumes placed where they will be available as a reference library.



Old Skipton.

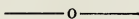


Skipton Old Station.



Wesleyan Chapel.

There is an old-world quaintness still lingering about the town of Skipton, notwithstanding the great alterations made in the present century. Its central importance in the old coaching days is represented by two direction boards near the church gates: Settle 16 miles, Kendal 45, Lancaster 43; Knaresboro' 24 miles, Harrogate 21, Ripon 30. Even the bellman, in his liveried coat, hat girdle, and scarlet waistcoat, has a glamour of olden times. Two old views will show the reader what Skipton was when the railway first reached it. There is now a fine new station.



SOME ACCOUNT OF THE
PARISH CHURCH OF ST. MARY'S, HONLEY;

By MRS. MARY A. JAGGER. *Continued from page 240.*

The Inscriptions written in Latin on the old Church plate, translated, are as follows:—

On the large paten,—“To the glory and honour of God, for the people's convenience, and for the welfare of the Chapel of Honley, this piece of silver have the inhabitants presented, together with the rest, for the constant celebration of the Eucharist.”

On the small paten,—“Sacred to God and the Church, at the cost of the inhabitants. A.D. 1792.”

On the chalice,—“Honley Chapel, A.D. 1754.”

Netherthong and Crosland, though now separated from Honley with regard to Ecclesiastical matters, looked upon the new edifice with a little envy. When the natives of these two

townships were returning home on a Saturday evening, or from the far-famed Honley feast, they were wont to stand under the Church wall and shout derisively at the new building. Their farewell greetings were not at all respectful. They would exclaim—"We neither care for your new church, nor yet for your grand steeple with its four clock faces, and your pinnacles; we won you at York! we won you at York!" This pleasing retrospect of their last victory so elated the natives of Crosland that when they arrived at the bottom of the defile, known as the "Sentry," the superfluous high spirits had to be let off. Mag bridge divided the two townships, Honley and Crosland, and this structure had to be the safety-valve; for as a rule, the coping stones on Honley side were toppled over into the water. Honley resented this, and took the same trouble with the coping stones on the other half belonging to Crosland. The bridge stood almost as many sieges as Pontefract Castle, and often was utterly dismantled, and dangerous to cross.

The new Church arose to its completion amidst many difficulties; for there was carelessness and mismanagement on the part of both Contractor and Clerk of Works. It required all the activity, diligence, and ability of Mr. James Stocks, the Churchwarden, to bring it safely through its various troubles.

The cost of the re-building of St. Mary's Church amounted to over £4000. The following is a list of the donors, none with the exception of two, any longer worshipping here in the "Temple made with hands:"—

	£	s.	d.
The Ripon Diocesan Church Building Society ...	400	0	0
The Right Hon. William, Earl of Dartmouth ...	320	0	0
Miss Mary Anne Armitage	500	0	0
William Brooke, Esq.	500	0	0
Thomas Brooke, Esq.	200	0	0
George Jessop, Esq.	150	0	0
Mrs. John Allen	100	0	0
John Brooke, Esq.	50	0	0
Geo. Beaumont, Esq.	50	0	0
Mrs. Waddington	50	0	0
James Stocks	30	0	0
Honley Co-operative Society	24	5	0
Charles Brook, Edward Brooke, Enoch Vickerman, Mr. Teale and Edward Lees, each £20	100	0	0
Godfrey Drake, Esq.	10	10	0
Miss Brooke, Miss E. Brooke, B. L. Shaw, Wm. Wilkinson, Benj. Mellor, Joseph Haigh, John Dyson, Thomas Dyson and Wm. Leigh Brook, each £10	90	0	0
Joseph Milner	5	5	0
Thomas Schofield	5	5	0

	£	s.	d.
Walter Platt, Rev. C. Drawbridge, Mr. and Mrs. Tidswell, W. Green Armitage, Wm. Leigh, Wm. Drawbridge, Abraham Littlewood, George Lockwood, B. France & Son, Wm. Bottomley, Mrs. Donkersley, B. Littlewood, Joseph Littlewood, Mrs. Eastwood, Charles Hallas, Miss Smith, Rev. Geo. Hough and Mrs. W. Leigh, each £5	90	0	0
Smaller Subscriptions	42	17	10
Received for Vaults	20	7	10
Bank Interest	47	15	11
	<hr/>		
	£2,785	6	7
William Brooke, Esq. made up the balance ...	£1,434	11	8
	<hr/>		
Total Cost ...	£4,219	18	3

In the summer of 1878, considerable improvements were carried out. Previously, gas had been introduced. The Church was cleaned and all the woodwork repainted. New systems of ventilation and of heating by hot water were introduced. The pews in the body of the Church were altered, so as to allow kneeling more conveniently, and a wooden screen with folding doors was thrown across the entire width of the Church at the west end, as a protection from draughts. The total cost defrayed by subscriptions and collections was £469. Mr. Thomas Farrar, who was then Churchwarden, devoted much time and energy to these alterations.

THE BELLS.—Two new bells and a clock were added to the Church in 1885. The bells were supplied by Messrs. Taylor, of Loughboro, and their cost was defrayed by public subscription. The large bell weighs over one ton; the small bell, five cwt. They were dedicated to the service of the Church on Sunday, October 25th, 1885. The morning preacher at this interesting ceremony was the Rev. Canon Bardsley, vicar of Huddersfield, and Rural Dean. His text was "They made them golden bells." In the evening, the Rev. Canon Ingham Brooke, Rector of Thornhill and Rural Dean, occupied the pulpit. He preached to a crowded congregation from the text "Where art thou?"

The new clock was supplied by Messrs. Potts, of Leeds; and the sole cost was defrayed by a lady parishioner. The old clock had begun to exhibit signs of age, and was very erratic in its moods, cold and changeable weather having a disastrous effect upon its internal organisation. The new clock, which is a great boon to the inhabitants, chimes the hour and half-hour; and its deep rich sonorous tone sounds over hill and valley. The old bell, which previously hung in the tower, has been transferred

to the chapel in the Cemetery. On account of its cracked tone it was re-cast in the year 1753, and bears that date. As previously stated, it is said that the old chapel was nick-named "Old Peg," on account of the cracked tone of its bell; but I cannot vouch for the truth of this statement. Harsh or harmonious as the tone may be, its death-toll has long sounded down the valley telling of man's mortality. There is an old custom associated with this bell that makes it interesting. The custom may be only a relic of Popery, when people went to the Old Oratory to be shriven; but in our enlightened age we can afford to forget that fact. I refer to the ringing of the "Pancake-bell." Formerly, its first toll was the signal, that in Honley all parish apprentices, as well as other apprentices to any handicraft, were free from their master's control on that day. Though freedom is not as pleasant as its sound, the apprentices were wont to rush up Church Street with wild whoops of delight, to salute the old bell and play sad havoc for the rest of the day, chiefly kicking the football in the streets.

The ringing of the "Pancake-bell" is still kept up, and I hope the day is far distant ere the time-honoured custom will be discontinued. On each Shrove-Tuesday, the children will rush out of school, and with the trust of childhood, which even an advanced education cannot altogether crush, look up at the steeple with wistful earnestness, as if they expected the pancakes falling down,—a belief not quite extinct in the village.

BAPTISMS AND MARRIAGES.

Previous to 1813 all baptisms and burials belonging to Honley Parish are recorded in the Parish Church at Almondbury. The first baptism entered in the Honley register is that of Matthew Roberts, son of Charles Hallas, Clothier, Ludhill, Decr. 13th, 1812. A license was granted on July 11th, 1837, for the solemnisation of Marriages in St. Mary's Church, and the first marriage that took place was on Dec. 3rd, 1837, between Henry Beever, of Honley, and Anne Brooke, of Brockholes. Previous to this date, all marriages took place at Almondbury. I have heard the description of the picturesque bridal-train, as they set out from some hill-side home; the lady decked in her bridal finery, mounted upon the pillion; the gentleman upon his good pack-horse, that for once was exonerated from the prosaic duty of carrying pieces to Huddersfield Market. The bright colours worn by those who accompanied them, rivalling in appearance the bloom of the blushing gorse and heather, that they mayhap rode through. After the ceremony, the best mounted in the train would race back to the village, the first to arrive having the honour of kissing the bride. Old customs die hard, like the fox; and many Honley natives have had the same inclinations to wend their way to Almondbury to perform this important ceremony.

Again Honley people have been troubled with the disease of restoration. The attack is so mild, however, that it has only developed into "proposed alterations." I am glad to say that the Church will not have to pass through the same fiery ordeal, as many other luckless edifices have had to do.

At a public meeting of the Parishioners, held on Monday, Decr. 20th, 1887, in the National School, it was resolved to alter the interior of the present Church. A building committee was formed, and it was decided that Mr. C. Hodgson Fowler, Diocesan Architect, Durham, should be intrusted with the alterations. The organ is to be removed from the West to the East end (its once original position). The high singing-gallery is to be abolished; and oak choir-stalls to be substituted in the Chancel. The body of the Church will be re-seated with open benches; but not, I am glad to say, made of the now hackneyed pitch-pine. The pews in the galleries remain intact, but the fronts of the galleries are to be moved further back. An improved system of heating and ventilation is also to be introduced. A new pulpit and Lectern is to take the place of the present pulpit, reading and clerk's desk. Captain Jessop and Miss Siddon intend to present the Church with the new pulpit, in memory of the departed ones of their family. The three large East windows of transparent glass are to be replaced by memorial-windows. These windows are to the memory of the late Mr. Thomas Brooke, of Northgate House, placed there by his family. No words of mine are required to bring to memory the noble traits of this good man. I can only say of his death, what David said of Abner's death, "that a great man had fallen in Israel," and my readers will echo this. The subjects of the middle window are the Birth and Crucifixion of our Lord, and of His being seated at God's right hand after His ascension. The two side windows contain illustrations from the *Te Deum*.

Near upon a thousand pounds, the proceeds of a bazaar, the subscriptions of the members of the congregation, and donations from outside Churchmen, have already been collected and promised for the proposed alterations. Other gifts for various purposes have also been promised. A surpliced Choir of men and boys is to take the place of the present mixed choir, one of whom, Miss Brooke, of Northgate House, has faithfully performed her voluntary duties as leading Soprano for 22 years.

In closing this account of our church, I can only hope that the poor memorial will be received in the same spirit that it is written: to the memory of those who ought to have "the pleasing tribute of a Sigh."

WITTY DOCTOR.—(Page 293). Archbishop Mountain was appointed to the See of York, 1628. It is therefore clear that Charles I. was then reigning and not George II. F.C.

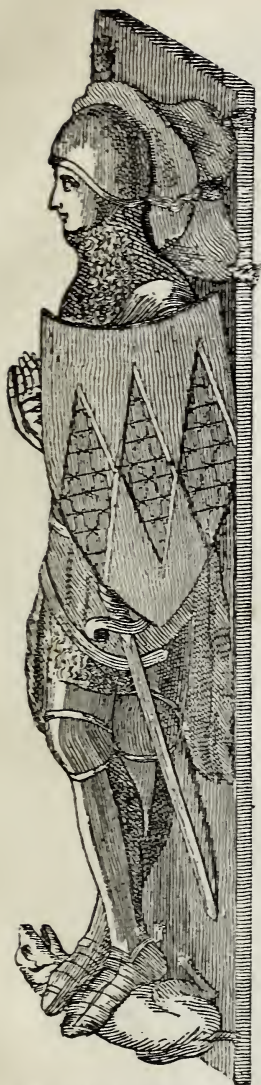
DENISON.—Wanted baptismal register of John Denison, who was residing at Pontefract from 1750 to 1789, and his marriage certificate to Miss Hagar or Eager. N.

DENTON REGISTER.—In your notice of Gainford Register, (p. 290), it should have been stated that Mr. Walbran transcribed *Denton* Register, and had eight copies printed by Mr. W. Harrison, Ripon. See Mr. Walbran's *History of Gainford*. Denton is a chapelry in Gainford parish. E.

KILDWICK.—Few Yorkshire people pass through Kildwick Railway Station without making a remark on this name, "killed-wick," that is, "killed-alive;" and especially since the railway accident here a few years ago. The false explanation comes more readily than the real one "The wyke of Kilda, or Childe." Archil held Childeuic, Gamel had Fernehil, Ravenchil owned Sutun, Torchil had Cutnelai (or Cononley), Gamelbar held Esebrune, whilst Bradelai was held by Archil, Torchil, and Gamel, under the King, in 1085. "Chil" forms part of the name of three owners, and probably all the five were descendants of Childe, whose name is associated to-day with this extensive Airedale parish. Very shortly these possessions were annexed to Skipton, under Robert de Romille. Gislebert Tyson held Estbrune, and also Stiueton (Steeeton), which previously belonged to Gamelbar, and also Glusebrun and Chelchis (Melsis), which Gamel had held; whilst Osbern de Arches held Siglesdene (Silsden). William de Percy got a part of Gamel's lands in Glusebrun and Chelchis.

Kildwick Church is one of the two in Craven mentioned in Domesday. It, with the village and manor of Kildwick, was given by Cecilia de Romille to the priory of Embsay, afterwards Bolton. Robert Wilkinson and Thomas Drake, two Halifax men, obtained Kildwick at the Dissolution of Monasteries, and Drake alienated the manor, in 2 Edw. VI., to John Garforth, of Farnhill, from whom it passed by purchase, 1 Eliz., to Henry Currer, Esq.

Kildwick Hall is sheltered from the east wind, and commands a fine prospect of Airedale, the river winding between high embankments, a clear, undefiled stream. Abandoned river-beds tell tales of ancient floods, and changes of course. Whitaker gives a full list of Vicars since 1272. The Church is 176 feet long, and is generally spoken of as the Lang Kirk of Craven. It was rebuilt in Henry VIII's. reign, and consists of nave, and north and south aisles. In the outer north wall may be seen some big, unshapely blocks of stone. The east window was erected in 1854 by W. Bradley Wainman, of Carr-head, to the



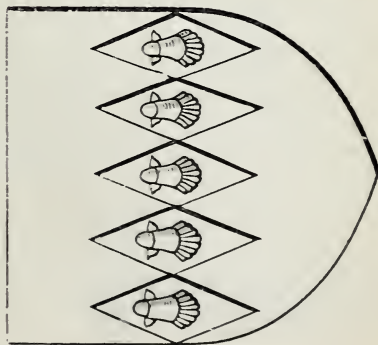
Sir Robert de Stiveton.



Garforth.

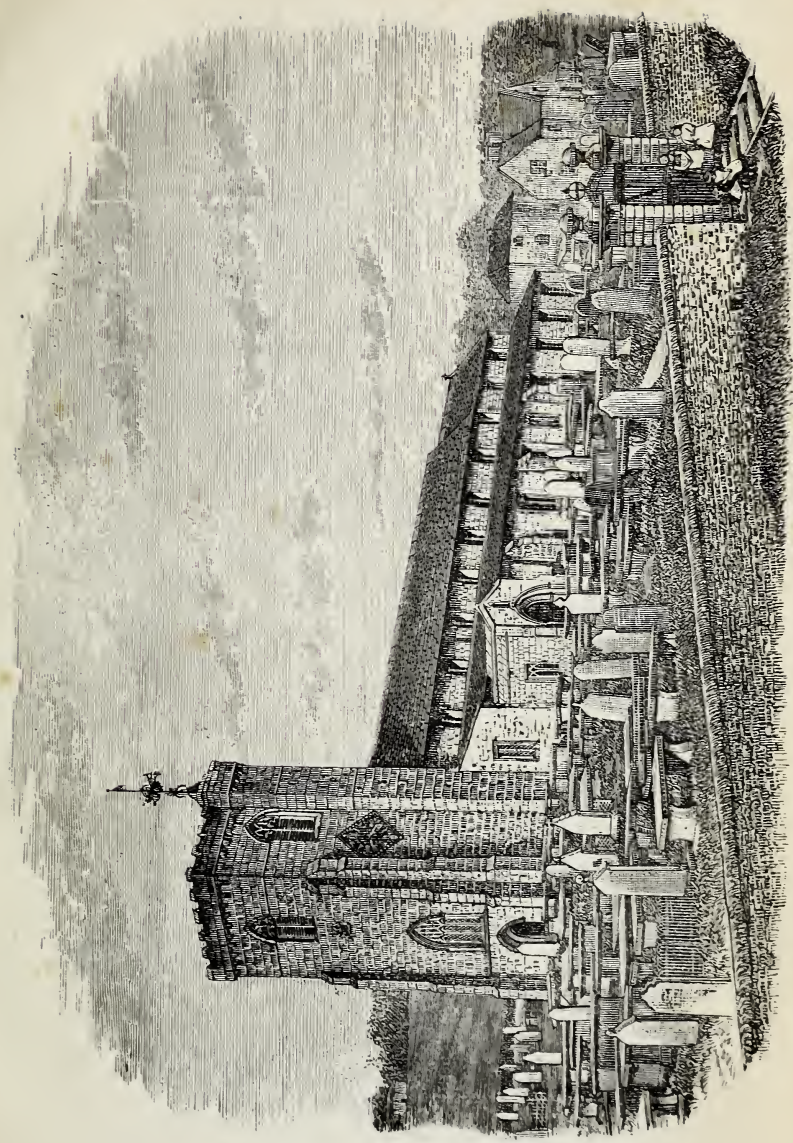


Swire.



Plumpton.





Kildwick Lang Kirk.



memory of three of his children. There are seven lights, the figure of the Saviour in the centre, two evangelists on each side, Peter and Andrew at the extremities. At the east end of the north aisle is the Curren chapel, and at the east end of the south aisle is the Horsfall, or Malsis chapel, the Horsfalls having owned Malsis before the Spencers, whose vault is below, and to whom (the Spencers) a stained window and mural tablet have been erected. In the chancel is a stone bearing the inscription—"Hic jacet Willielmus Horsfall, mercator Londinensis 1668, August." The Horsfalls' arms, three horses' heads, but no bezant, are cut at the head of the stone. On the top, right corner of the shield is a crescent. The register records his burial thus:—Gulielmus Horsfall, marctor Londinensis, de Malsis Hall in Sutton, bur. 26 Aug. 1668. In the north aisle is a gravestone with Calvary Cross. There are several mural tablets, and brasses to Joseph Heaton, Wainmans, Smiths, Ianson, Holmes 1728 (a fine one with carved oak frame). The memorial windows are to the memories of the Rev. Thomas Marsden; the children of Thomas Bairstow; Thomas and Richard Robinson and Robert Smith; Richard Hartley; Joseph Heaton; Maria Sarah Marsden, ob. 1871, aged 71; and Rev. J. T. C. Fawcett, M.A., 24 years vicar, died 26th Aug., 1867, erected by parishioners and friends. In the chancel is an old oak box, like a coffin, used for storing choir music. An old oak pew, 1633 E.E., and another, 1631, are worthy of note. The font is over four hundred years old. It is octagonal, having sculptured on the sides (1) *A. H. C.*, (2) *M.*, (3) red and sponge in saltire, (4) two whips in saltire, (5) three nails and two dice, (6) sword and torch in saltire, (7) hammer and pincers, (8) *A. O. H. A.* An old font cover was broken up and made into chairs, and a new carved oak one has been lately substituted. The tomb of Sir Robert de Steeton is a great attraction. He died in 1307, and his effigy has been well preserved, see the illustration herewith. On both sides is a modern inscription—Robertus de Styveton obiit A.D. MCCCVII, and at the foot the words—Renewed by subscription, 1854. In the windows of the north aisle are several shields of arms, ancient and modern. On the huge stone clock face of the tower is painted—"The gift of William Curren, Esq., of Steeton, late citizen of London, 1709. Renewed by subscription 1828." The horse-steps and remains of the stocks near the gate, and the old coach-house are mementos of early times. The registers reach back to 1575, and amongst the burial entries is one to a person aged 112, I am told. The first book is beautifully written, but the second volume, 1626, is a gem. They are about the finest and best preserved I have seen. The oldest dated gravestone now remaining in the yard is to Mary Craven, of Bradley, 1672. Near the s.w. door is one

“to the memory of the Rev. Mr. Robert Hargreaves, late curate of Todmorden, in Lancashire, died Aug. 6, 1770, aged 77. He was born in Farnhill, and was only son of Mr. James Hargreaves, an eminent tradesman.” (At Farnhill lived Turner the soldier, whose fame is recorded in a local book on natural history, in a series of oil paintings in the possession of a descendant at Bradford, for having slain a tiger in India, and old people remember the travelling exhibition of Turner and the tiger.) In the chancel are stones to commemorate William Bawdwen, Esq., of Stone-gap, who died Jan. 22, 1776, aged 55, and Roger Coates, Esq., of Kildwick Grange, who died March 17, 1660, aged 41. Of the intermarriages of the Coates, Swires and Horsfalls, we have not space to write at present. A tablet bearing arms, is erected to the memory of Samuel Swire, Esq., of Cononley, died May 5, 1763, aged 62; Elizabeth his wife, died April 12, 1790, aged 85; Roger their son, died Jan. 22, 1778, aged 42, and Elizabeth his wife, died July 18, 1773, aged 43. Close to the south wall of the church is an inscription as follows:—“This stone rescues from oblivion the memory of Thomas Wade, of Silsden moor, who after a life of plainness, uprightness and temperance, died Feb. 11, 1810, in the 103rd year of his age.” With notes from three more gravestones (at the east end,) we will conclude. (1) Thomas, eldest son of Rev. Thomas Marsden, Vicar of Kildwick and Skipton, died 14 March, 1850, aged 54. Maria Sarah, daughter Rev. Thomas, died 17 Oct., 1871, aged 71. Henry Horner Granger, surgeon, Skipton, grandson of Rev. Thomas, died 17 Oct., 1878, aged 64, and Elizabeth, relict of H. H. G., died 14 July, 1888, aged 75. (2) Rev. Mr. John Topham, late vicar, died August 5, 1733, aged 61. (3) Thomas Dewhurst, of Sutton, died Nov. 29, 1755, aged 31; a *descendant* of Thomas Dewhurst, late of London, minister. Mrs. Ann Dewhurst, of Sutton, died Nov. 15, 1758, aged 72, mother of above-said Thomas Dewhurst, of Sutton, and relict of above Thomas Dewhurst, late of London, minister. (It is marvellously true to name a son a *descendant*.) The Garforth or Garthford family have resided at Steeton more than three centuries, one of whom was vicar of Kildwick in 1659, and of Gargrave in 1667. The Plumptions held the manor of Steeton after the Steetons, and most of the manor was acquired by the Garforths in 1600-4.



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