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THE YORKSHIRE

Archaeological and Topographical

JOURNAL.
THE YORKSHIRE
Archæological and Topographical
JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE COUNCIL
OF THE
Yorkshire Archæological and Topographical Association.

VOL. V.

[ISSUED TO MEMBERS ONLY.]

LONDON:
PRINTED FOR THE ASSOCIATION BY
BRADBURY, AGNEW, AND CO., WHITEFRIARS, E.C.
MDCCCLXXXIX.
PREFACE.

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

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

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

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

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

In this, as in previous Volumes, the Contributors are alone responsible for the opinions and statements expressed in their several Papers.
## CONTENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Preface</td>
<td>v</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rolls of the Collectors in the West-Riding of the Lay-Subsidy (Poll Tax) 2 Richard II., Wapentake of Strafforth</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Municipal Episode at York. The late Robert Davies, F.S.A.</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Memoirs on the Wilsons of Bromhead—</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Introductory Note</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prefatory Letter to Wilson’s Yorkshire Deeds</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The late Rev. Joseph Hunter, LL.D., F.S.A.</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On the Origin, Descent, and Alliances of the Family of Wilson of Bromhead</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On John Wilson’s Collection of Charters, &amp;c.</td>
<td>111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schedule of Deeds Relating to Bromhead and the Wilsons</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On the Discovery of a Well in Beverley Minster</td>
<td>126</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On Yorkshire Dials</td>
<td>134</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Keal. Tumstone—Additional Note</td>
<td>223</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local Muniments</td>
<td>227</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rolls of the Collectors in the West-Riding of the Lay-Subsidy (Poll Tax) 2 Richard II., Wapentake of Tickhill</td>
<td>241</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On Monuments at Normanton, with Genealogical Notes</td>
<td>267</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biographical Notes on Yorkshire Tenants named in Domesday Book—The Under-tenants</td>
<td>289</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On the East Window of Selby Abbey Church</td>
<td>331</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CONTENTS.

CAER EBRAUC, THE FIRST CITY OF BRITAIN

On the West-Riding Sessions ROLLS

On two Altars, dedicated to the MATRES, in the York Museum

Rolls of the Collectors in the Subsidy (Poll Tax) 2 Richard II., Wapentake of Stayncrosse

King James the Second's Proposed Repeal of the Penal Laws and Test Act in 1688; His Questions to the Magistracy and Corporations touching the same; with their Answers thereto, in the Three Ridings of Yorkshire (Extracted from Rawlinson's MS. A, 139a, f. 274, 293, 295—311, in the Bodleian Library)

Report of the King's Agents as to Choice of Members for Yorkshire, York, Kingston-upon-Hull, Knaresborough, Scarborough, Ripon, Richmond, Hedon, Boroughbridge, Malton, Thirsk, Aldborough, Beverley, Northallerton, and Pontefract. (Rawlinson MS. A, 1396)

Lists of Officers in Colonel Darcy's Regiment and Lord Falconbridge's Troop in the North-Riding. (Rawlinson MS. A, 139a)

Report at the Thirteenth Annual Meeting of the Association

Statement of Accounts for 1877

Memorial of the Council to the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, praying them to make due provision at York for the Reception and Safe Custody of the Wills and Testamentary Records of the Exchequer and Prerogative Courts of the Archbishop of York
CONTENTS.

REPORT AT THE FOURTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ASSOCIATION ........................................ PAGE 485
STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS FOR 1878 .......................................................... 489
OFFICERS OF THE ASSOCIATION .............................................................. 490
LIST OF MEMBERS .................................................................................. 491
INDEX ..................................................................................................... 501

Illustrations.

1. View and Section of Well at Beverley Minster ........................................... 127
2. Seventeen Objects found in the Well ........................................................ 130
3. Yorkshire Dials—Aldborough, Edston, Sinnington, Lockton, Kirkdale ... 135
to fold and face
4. Roman Dial from Dover ........................................................................ 137
5. Yorkshire Dials—Kirkburn (2), Swillington, Old Byland ......... 141
to face
6. Dial formerly at Wallsend and Yorkshire Dials at Weaverthorpe, Kirkburn, and Kirkby Moor side to face 144
7. Dial from Darlington ........................................................................... 154
8. „ „ Warnford ........................................................................................ 155
9. Dials from Corhampton, Iniscaultra and Kilcummin, Co. Mayo ......... 156
10. Dial from Kilmalkedar, Co. Kerry .......................................................... 157
 „ „ Saul, Co. Down ................................................................................. 158
11. Diagram of Mull Mountain, Rushen ...................................................... 159
12. Portable Dial from Stokesay Castle, Shropshire (with Plan) ............... 194
13. Dial from St. Wilfrith’s, Bishopston, Sussex ......................................... 197
14. „ „ St. Michael’s, Winchester .............................................................. 198
15. Diagram showing design of Swillington Dial ........................................ 199
16. Runic Inscription on a Bead ................................................................ 201
17. Portable Dial from Cleobury, and accompanying disks ............ 202
18. Diagram explaining intention of Cleobury Dial ................................... 203
19. Another view of Cleobury Dial ............................................................. 204
20. Diagram identifying Holes in Dials with the positions of Stars ........ 204
21. Dial from Pittington Church, Durham ................................................. 207
22 „ „ Bottesford ...................................................................................... 210
CONTENTS.

23. Diagram of Arrangement of Breads on Altar . (to face) 225
24. Seals of Nicolaus de Meltona, Simon Willestorp, and
    two used by Adam, called "Procurator," and
    Johannes Framufer, his Brother . . (to face) 223
25. Seal of Michael de la Pole, Earl of Suffolk . . 235
26. Plan of Normanton Church . . . (to face) 267
27. Bench-end from same Church . . . . . 271
28. Coats of Arms of Sylvester, Sculthorpe, and Smith . 279
29. Diagram of East Window, Selby Abbey Church (to face) 331
THE YORKSHIRE
Archaeological and Topographical Journal.

"ROTULI COLLECTORUM SUBSIDII REGI A LAICIS ANNO SECUNDO CONCESSI IN WESTRHYNGO IN COMITATU EBORACI." ¹

"COLLECTORES WESTRHYNGI."

(Membra 1, columna 1.)

WAPPENTAGIUM DE STRAFFORD ⁴.

| Villata de Rosnynton ⁴ | Willelmus Gilbert & Margareta 
|                       | vx ejus iiij. d. |
|                       | Thomas Shephird & Agnes vx 
|                       | ejus iiij. d. |
|                       | Willelmus de Sandale iiij. d. |
|                       | Willelmus Cutte & Matilda vx 
|                       | ejus iiij. d. |
|                       | Johanna Eytoe iiij. d. |
|                       | Willelmus del Hill & Dionisia vx 
|                       | ejus iiij. d. |
|                       | Johanna de Sandale iiij. d. |
|                       | Isabella vx ejus iiij. d. |
|                       | Agnes seruiens dicti Johannis iiij. d. |
|                       | Johanna de Sandale iiij. d. |
|                       | Sibilla vx ejus iiij. d. |
|                       | Johanna de Westoñ & Dionisia vx 
|                       | ejus iiij. d. |

| Matilda attæ Lydeyate ⁴ | iiij. d. |
| Johannes Donn senior & Agnes vx 
| ejus iiij. d. |
| Johannes Harmane & Cecilia vx 
| ejus iiij. d. |
| Johannes Donn junior & Agnes vx 
| ejus iiij. d. |
| Ricardus Wilco & Agnes vx 
| ejus iiij. d. |
| Johannes Schepherd & Aliça vx 
| ejus iiij. d. |
| Johannes Taylour & Elena vx 
| ejus iiij. d. |
| Johanna Schepherd' & Johanna vx 
| ejus iiij. d. |
| Alicia Swayne iiij. d. |
| Johanna filia ejus iiij. d. |
| Johannes Gilbert & Johanna vx 
| ejus iiij. d. |

¹ Public Record Office, Lay Subsidies, West Riding Co. York, No. 37, Poll Tax A. ² Richard II. The following is the account of this record given in the catalogue: "A Roll made up of portions found at very different times, all in a very good state of preservation, which have been brought together and put in a perfect state of arrangement, so as now to form one of the most complete and valuable of the whole body of the Subsidy Rolls. That it is now complete, and in the state in which it was originally delivered into the Exchequer, appears from this, that attached to one of the membranes, united by old stitching, is the Indenture dated, at Doncaster, Monday next after the feast of the Exaltation of the Holy Cross in the third year of the King (Richard the Second), made between William de Melton and John Sayryll, Assessors and Taxors of the Subsidy granted to King Richard the Second in the second year of his reign, in the West.
WAPPENTIAGUM DE STRAFFORD.

Thomas de Schofield & Elena vx

VILLATA DE BRAYTHWAEL.

Thomas de Reynefield & Elena vx

Isabella filia ejusdem Willelm

Rotulus Webster & Beatrix vx

Willelmus de Smyth

Johannes Smyth & Alicia vx

Thomas Wynter & Alicia vx

Willelmus de Astoth & Agnes vx

Thomas Milner & Isabella vx

Willelmus del Hill & Elena vx

Margareta Milner

The following is the Indenture, dated at Doncaster, above referred to. It remains attached to Membrane 45 of the complete Record: "Hec indentura facta inter Willelmum de Melton & Johannea Saynell, assessorum & taxatores subsidii Requi Ricardo seundo post conquestum anno regni sui secundo concessi in Westrythynco in Comitatu Eboracii (ex una parte) & Petrum Mauldeuer, Chiualer, & Ricardum Lowre' de Doncaster Collectores ejusdem subsidii ibidem ex parte altera testatorum quod iidem assessorum & taxatores liberament prefatis Collectoribus hiis rotulis indicatores in quibus nominum omnis personarum in Westrythynco præcito existentium statum xvj annorum excolentium veris mendacibus dum taxat exceptis ac summae particularibus singulares personarum de dicto subsidio juxta statutum suum & gradus contingentes plenam annuitatem. Ad leandum & colligendum dictum subsidium juxta formam concessi ejusdem in Westrythynco predicto per Rotulas predictas ad eundem Regiæ virtute commissariis Regiae exordii Collectornos inde directe. In ejus rea testimonio partes predictae Sibi se haud emptissimis alternatis apposuerunt Datum apud Doncaster die tunc præmissum ante festum Exaltationis sancti Crucis anno regni dicti domini Ega terci".

The Seals are gone.
WAPPENTAGIUM DE STRAFFORD.

Johanna de Campsell
Beatrix Webster
Summa—vij.s. viij.d.

VILLATA DE BRAYTHEWELL.

Thomas de Scheffold & Elena vx
eius ad valorem xl. marci, xil.s. iiiij.d.
Katerina de Scheffold
Matilda seruiens dicti Katerine
Rogerus Spenser seruiens dicti
Thome
Johannes Camyll' seruiens dicti
Thome
Johannes de Worthynngtof
Johannes Bollok' senior
Henricus de Hallomschirle & Agnes vx ejus
Isabell' seruiens Vicari de Bray-
thewell
Thomas Whyte & Isabell' vx
eius, Walker
Johannes de Bellerby
Johannes Bollok' junior
Johannes Hawer & Agnes vx
Willelmus del Hill' & Elena vx

Isabella filia ejusdem Willemi
Robertus Webster & Beatriz vx
eius
Willelmus de Swaynef
Johannes Smyth & Alicia vx
eius, Smyth
Johannes Berne & Sibilla vx
Willelmus Wayte & Cecilia vx
eius
Thomas Wynter & Alicia vx
eius
Richard Jones
Willelmus de Asfo & Agnes vx
Henricus Wayte & Isabella vx
Thomas Milner & Isabella vx
eius, Tailleur
Henricus Walker & Cecilia vx
eius
Johannes Whyte & Cecilia vx
eius
Matilda filia ejus
Johannes Tournour & Agnes vx
Willelmus Carter & Elizabetha vx
Margaret Milner

riding com. Ebor, on the one part, and
Peter Mauleverer, kn., and Richard
Lewer, of Doncaster, collectors of the
said Subsidy, on the other part, witness-
ing that the said assessors have delivered
to the said collectors 53 indented Rolls in
which the names of all persons in the
Westriding being of the age of 16, and
not notorious mendicants, and the sums
charged on each, according to their state
and degree, are fully set down according
to the form of the said grant. The Rolls,
according to the tenor of this Indenture
are indented, and are in number exactly
53, viz.:—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Roll</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Strafford</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tickhill</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staincross</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Osodocross</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barkstone Ash</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agbrick</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morley</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skyrack</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Claro</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staincliff and Ewecross</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aynsty</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total | 53 |

The original cover remains attached to
one of the Rolls, with this contemporary
title, 'Rotuli Coll. Subsidior Regi a laic.
anno a' do concisi, in Westrythyng' in
com. Ebor.'—'Coll. Westrythyng.'

The following is the Indenture, dated
at Doncaster, above referred to. It re-
mains attached to Membrane 45 of the
complete record:—'Hec indentura facta
inter Willelmum de Meltof & Johannen
Sayuylle, assessores & taxatores subaidii
Regis Ricardo secundo post conquestum
anno regni sui secundo concessi in West-
rythyngo in Comitatu Eboraci (ex una
parte) & Petrum Mauleuerer, Chiualer,
& Ricardum Lewer' de Doncaster Col-
lectores ejusdem subaidii ibidem ex parte
altera testatur quod iidem assessores &
taxatores liberarunt prestatix Collectibus
liij rotulos indenatac in quibus non
omnia personarum in Westrythyngo
predicto existentium etatem xvij annorum
excedencium veris mendicantibus dum-
taxat exceptis ac summe particulares sin-
gulæ sarundem personarum de dicto sub-
sidio juxta status suos & gradus conting-
(unt)es plenarie annotatut. Ad leuan-
dum & colligendum dictum subaidium
juxta formam concessiis ejusdem in
Westrythyngo predicto per Rotulos pre-
dictos ad opus Regis virtute commissionis
Regis eiusdem Collectibus inde directe.
In cuius rei testimonium partes predicte
Sigilla sua his indenturis alternatim ap-
pouerunt. Datum apud Doncastre die "lune
proximo ante festum Exaltacionis sancte
Cruce anno regni dicti dominii Regis
tercio."

(The Seals are gone.)
WAPPENTAGIUM DE STRAFFORD.

Johanna Bollok' ........... iiiij.d.  
Willelmus Alook & Johanna vx ejus .. iiiij.d.  
Henricus de Kilnheirst & Johanna vx ejus .. iiiij.d.  
Thomas Bullok' & Isabella vx ejus .. iiiij.d.  
Eua Chapman ................. iiiij.d.  
Cecilia atte Tonechend ........ iiiij.d.  
Alicia seruens Willelmi de Thornour ........ iiiij.d.  
Agnes Schaster .......... iiiij.d.  
Agnes filia Ragnaldi .......... iiiij.d.  
Simon seruens Willelmi Cressey .......... iiiij.d.  
Willelmus Steristhory & Johanna vx ejus, Marchant de bestes ....... xijij.d.  
Johannes de Steristhory' .... iiiij.d.  
Johannes de Caudby ........ iiiij.d.  
Cecilia seruens Willelmi de Streistroph .......... iiiij.d.  
Willelmus de Thornour & Agnes vx ejus, Taylour ...... vj.d.  
Thomas seruens dicti Willelmi .......... iiiij.d.  
Isabella seruens ejusdem Willelmi .......... iiiij.d.  
Henricus Bollok' & Matilda vx ejus .......... iiiij.d.  
Ricardus Doy & Johanna vx ejus ........ iiiij.d.  
Willelmus Waynell' & Johanna vx ejus .......... iiiij.d.  

(W memb rum 1, column 2.)

Sibilla quondam vx' Rogeri Diso. ... iiiij.d.  
Nicholaus seruens Willelmi Cressey .... iiiij.d.  
Rudolphus Mawr & Agnes vx ejus ........ iiiij.d.  
Johannes Knyght & Alicia vx ejus .......... iiiij.d.  
Robertus Hede & Alicia vx ejus ........ iiiij.d.  
Simon Taylour & Alicia vx ejus .......... iiiij.d.  
Isabella de l'arke .......... iiiij.d.  
Stephanus Elleson & Elizabetha vx ejus, Smytk .......... vj.d.  
Ricardus seruens ejusdem Stephani .......... iiiij.d.  
Willelmus Lower .......... iiiij.d.  
Johannes seruens dicti Stephani .......... iiiij.d.  
Johannes Marschall' & Johanna vx ejus ........ iiiij.d.  
Willelmus Turnour & Alicia vx ejus .......... iiiij.d.  
Johannes del Clay & Johanna vx ejus .......... iiiij.d.  
Elizabet que fuit vx' Johannis filii Johannis .......... iiiij.d.  
Allicia Breweister .......... iiiij.d.  
Johannes Chapman & Elizabetha vx ejus .......... iiiij.d.  
Willelmus de Bramptoñ .......... iiiij.d.  
Willelmus Cressey & Johanna vx ejus, Firmarius de Grauno ........ xijij.d.  
Walerius de Bolyngtoñ & Alicia vx ejus, Taylour .......... vj.d.  
Willelmus de More & Margareta vx ejus, Summa — xxxix. iiiij.d.  

VILLATA DE WOMBBEWEL.'

Johannes de Wodhall' ad valorem ........ xxv.  
Militia .......... xxv.  
Hugo de Wombewel, eodem nomine, & Elena vx ejus .......... xxv.  
Elena seruens Johannis de Wodhall' .......... iiiij.d.  
Ricardus de Merkesburg'h & Cecilia vx ejus .......... iiiij.d.  
Johannes de Fryelawode (?) & Aulia vx ejus, flashere ... vj.d.  
Willelmus Cok' & Cecilia vx ejus, Baxter .......... vj.d.  
Willelmus Baxter' & Elizabetha vx ejus .......... iiiij.d.  
Willelmus Joyce & Aulia vx ejus .......... iiiij.d.  
Alicia Shepshank', Chapman .......... iiiij.d.  
Agnes del Clife .......... iiiij.d.  
Thomas Wryght & Isabella vx ejus ........ iiiij.d.  
Johannes Gilberd' & Emma vx ejus .......... iiiij.d.  
Johannes Rayerd' & Agnes vx ejus, Taylour .......... vj.d.  
Willelmus del Clay & Margeria vx ejus, flashere ....... vj.d.  
Johannes de Wykarrode & Alicia vx ejus, Taylour .......... vj.d.  
Johannes Bythebroke & Cecilia vx ejus .......... iiiij.d.  
Johannes Pygot' & Dionisia vx ejus .......... iiiij.d.  
Ricardus de Smythelay & Alicia vx ejus, Taylour .......... iiiij.d.  
Ricardus de Colewell' & Alicia vx ejus .......... iiiij.d.  
Johannes de Turtoñ & Matilda vx ejus, Taylour .......... iiiij.d.  
Robertus de Lyntoñ & Cecilia vx ejus .......... iiiij.d.  
Johannes de Cawod' & Johanna vx ejus .......... iiiij.d.  
Johannes del Strete & Johanna vx ejus .......... iiiij.d.  
Henricus Souter & Johanna vx ejus .......... iiiij.d.  
Adam Bladok' & Alicia vx ejus .......... iiiij.d.  
Ricardus Bulder & Johanna vx ejus .......... iiiij.d.  
Johannes Thyncker & Cecilia vx ejus .......... iiiij.d.  
Thomas Deyne & Dionisia vx ejus .......... iiiij.d.  
Ricardus Deyne & Isabella vx ejus .......... iiiij.d.  
Willelmus de Derlay & Cecilia vx ejus .......... iiiij.d.  

2
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Date</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Willelmus Tynoker &amp; Johanna</td>
<td>vj.d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ejus, Lodermyk</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Johannes Coke &amp; Johanna</td>
<td>vj.d.</td>
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<td>Thomas, filius Thome de Reresby, Armiger</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Alicia filia dicti Thome de Re-</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>resby Chiualer</td>
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<tr>
<td>Johannes de Rygeway &amp; Cecilia vx ejus</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robertus Combe &amp; Beatrice vx ejus</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Willelmus Couper &amp; Johanna vx ejus</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

3 In such instances as the above, the extension of the Christian name, or anything depending upon it, is given in italics, because there is nothing in the original to indicate whether the sex be male or female.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Mother/Father</th>
<th>Sex</th>
<th>Relationship to Parents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Robertus Cawey &amp; Johanna vx</td>
<td></td>
<td>iiij.d.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Johannes Godhale &amp; Magota vx</td>
<td></td>
<td>iiij.d.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Robertus Swyft &amp; Magota vx</td>
<td></td>
<td>iiij.d.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Johannes Mote &amp; Dionisia vx</td>
<td></td>
<td>iiij.d.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Robertus de Hannelay &amp; Anota vx</td>
<td></td>
<td>iiij.d.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Alanus Schepird &amp; Matilda vx</td>
<td></td>
<td>iiij.d.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ricardus Haremyhere &amp; Beatrix vx</td>
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<tr>
<td>Johannes Wippe &amp; Johanna vx</td>
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<tr>
<td>Johannes Cato &amp; Alicia vx</td>
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<td>Willelmus sfoye &amp; Agnes vx</td>
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<td>Johannes sfirthe &amp; Cecilia vx</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ricardus de Holand &amp; Alicia vx</td>
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<tr>
<td>Thomas Shephird &amp; Agnes vx</td>
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<td>iiij.d.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ricardus Tyncker &amp; Matilda vx</td>
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<td>iiij.d.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Johannes Preste &amp; Agnes vx</td>
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<td>Johannes de Holand &amp; Isabella vx</td>
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<td>iiij.d.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Willelmus Smyth &amp; Beatrix vx</td>
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<td>iiij.d.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Thomas Breto &amp; Alicia vx</td>
<td></td>
<td>iiij.d.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Johannes de Copelay &amp; Matilda vx</td>
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<td>iiij.d.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Thomas Milner &amp; Alicia vx</td>
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<tr>
<td>Johannes Herriyngman &amp; Chris- tiana vx</td>
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<tr>
<td>Alanus Godhaile</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rodulphus Shepherd &amp; Matilda vx</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Ricardus Parsonman</td>
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<td>Robertus Boswell</td>
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<td>iiij.d.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Johanna by the lake</td>
<td></td>
<td>iiij.d.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Henricus Layer</td>
<td></td>
<td>iiij.d.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Thomas floxole</td>
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<td>iiij.d.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Willelmus de Copelay</td>
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<td>Agnes soror dicti Willelmus</td>
<td></td>
<td>iiij.d.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Robertus Yoni</td>
<td></td>
<td>iiij.d.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Johannes Seygraud</td>
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<td>iiij.d.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Johannes Hunte</td>
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<td>iiij.d.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Robertus de Yorke</td>
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<td>iiij.d.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Beatrix Mote</td>
<td></td>
<td>iiij.d.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rodulphus de Combe</td>
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<td>Willelmus Voula</td>
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<tr>
<td>Magota Coyle</td>
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<tr>
<td>Leticia Scot</td>
<td></td>
<td>iiij.d.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Robertus Breton</td>
<td></td>
<td>iiij.d.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Johanna seruien Thome Breton</td>
<td></td>
<td>iiij.d.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Matilda florogther</td>
<td></td>
<td>iiij.d.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Summae—xxxix. viii.d.</td>
<td></td>
<td>iiij.d.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

VILLA DE CONESBURGIO

Thomas Bosc' & Johanna vx ejus iiij.d.

Johannes filius Petri & Agnes vx ejus iiij.d.
Thomas de Mapples & Johanna vx ejus iiij.d.
Walterus Palmer & Agnes vx ejus iiij.d.
Johannes seruien ejus iiij.d.
Rogerus de Popewell' & Johanna vx ejus iiij.d.
Johannes Alamyco & Elizabetha vx ejus iiij.d.
Johannes de Cawod' & Elena vx ejus iiij.d.
Adam Costenoght & Rosa vx ejus iiij.d.
Elizabtha filia Ricardi Ammory iiij.d.
Henricus Clerk' & Margareta vx ejus iiij.d.
Robertus de Stanbere & Margeria vx ejus iiij.d.
Johannes Gabuñ(!) & Idonix vx ejus iiij.d.
Thomas Page & Alicia vx ejus iiij.d.
Ricardus Code & Alicia vx ejus iiij.d.
Johannes Brodesfeote & Isabella vx ejus iiij.d.
Willelmuus Hyne & Johanna vx ejus iiij.d.
Johannes del Gote & Johanna vx ejus iiij.d.

(Membrane 19, column 3.)

Robertus Bussell' & Agnes vx ejus iiij.d.
Thomas de Horasford' & Matilda vx ejus iiij.d.
Ricardus Ammory & Margareta vx ejus iiij.d.
Johannes Godemore & Matilda vx ejus iiij.d.
Robertus Bosseuil & Emma vx ejus, Tailour vj.d.
Radulphus fisysche & Johanna vx ejus iiij.d.
Ricardus Ammory & Alicia vx ejus iiij.d.
Willelmuus Wescy & Magota vx ejus iiij.d.
Willelmuus Sauter & Beatrix vx ejus iiij.d.
Alanus Alcy & Juliana vx ejus iiij.d.
Willelmuus Lombard' & Cecilia vx ejus iiij.d.
Hugo Bellard' & Alicia vx ejus iiij.d.
Johannes Marschall' & Emma vx ejus iiij.d.
Johannes Coller & Magota vx ejus iiij.d.
Johannes filius Jacoby & Elizabetha vx ejus iiij.d.
Henricus de Bergb' & Johanna vx ejus iiij.d.
Johannes del Hill' & Johanna vx ejus iiij.d.
WAPPENTAGIUM DE STRAFFORD.

Johannes Page & Isabella vx ejus iiij.d.
Johannes Wesly & Alicia vx ejus iiiij.d.
Ricardus filius Alexandri & Juliana
vx ejus iiiij.d.
Willelmus filius Roberti & Beatriz
vx ejus iiiij.d.
Willelmus de Langthway & Matilda vx ejus
Johannes de Breg & Alicia vx ejus
iiij.d.
Adam Pacy & Alicia vx ejus
iiij.d.
Heuristicus de Westeby & Matilda
vx ejus, Braunkleyn xlid.
Rogerus Milner & Johanna vx ejus iiij.d.
Robertus Potter & Alicia vx ejus iiij.d.
Johannes filius Nicholai & Agnes
vx ejus iiij.d.
Johannes Cote & Sara vx ejus iiij.d.
Johannes de Butterbusk & Emma
vx ejus iiij.d.
Ricardus Olivi & Eliza vx ejus
iiij.d.
Agnes de Butterbusk
iiij.d.
Magota filia ejus
iiij.d.
Thomas de Crokwell
iiij.d.
Johannes seruiens dicti Thome
iiij.d.
Elizabetha Bernefelder
iiij.d.
Johannes filius ejus
iiij.d.
Elizabetha del Bergh
iiij.d.
Agnes Smyth
iiij.d.
Ricardus filius ejus
iiij.d.
Isabella Bate
iiij.d.
Agnes Page
iiij.d.
Johannes filius Ricardi
iiij.d.
Jacobus filius Ricardi
iiij.d.
Willelmus Cartwright
iiij.d.
Magota Cartwright
iiij.d.
Idonia filia Roberti
iiij.d.
Magota Wryda
iiij.d.
Idonia de Werth
iiij.d.
Johannes filius Roberti
iiij.d.
Henricus filius Johannes
iiij.d.
Ricardus filius Johannes
iiij.d.
Ricardus filius Elene
iiij.d.
Willelmus filius Roberti Porter
iiij.d.
Johannes seruiens Henrici de
Westeby
iiij.d.
Radulphus seruiens dicti Henrici
iiij.d.
Ricardus seruiens dicti Henrici
iiij.d.
Willelmus Milnor, Taylour
iiij.d.
Katerina seruiens ejus
iiij.d.
Emma seruiens ejus
iiij.d.
Johannes seruiens ejus
iiij.d.
Johannes Coller
iiij.d.
Adria Clerk
iiij.d.
Johanna Dire
iiij.d.
Cecilia Orlainsce
iiij.d.
Willelmus Small
iiij.d.
Matilda filia Henrici Hedo
iiij.d.
Johannes Page
iiij.d.
Juliana Vesey
iiij.d.
Henricus seruiens ejus
iiij.d.
Henricus Webester
iiij.d.
Isabella Herpour
iiij.d.
Johannes seruiens ejus
iiij.d.
Adam del Wodd
iiij.d.
Agnes Bussell senior
iiij.d.
Dionisius Bosell
iiij.d.
Agnes Bussell junior
iiij.d.
Magota del Gote
iiij.d.
Petrus Swynhirdi
iiij.d.
Robertus Topyn
iiij.d.
Johannes seruiens Roberti Bosec-
uill
iiij.d.
Johannes seruiens dicti Roberti
iiij.d.
Willelmus de Buttrbsuke
iiij.d.

Summa—xxxvij.s.

(Membrane 2, column 1.)

VILLA DE AUSTRELFD.

Nicholas Bate & Margreta vx ejus, Marchant de bestes xij.d.
Johannes seruiens dicti Nicholai iiiij.d.
Matilda seruiens dicti Nicholai iiiij.d.
Willelmus Symmesof & Cecilia
vx ejus iiiij.d.
Willelmus Cok' & Sibilla vx ejus
iiiij.d.
Johannes Geppoh & Agnes vx ejus
iiiij.d.
Adam de Amcotes & Alicia vx ejus
iiiij.d.
Robertus Smyth' & Emman vx ejus
iiiij.d.
Willelmus Kandill & Emma vx
ejus
iiiij.d.
Ricardus fogglier & Alicia vx ejus
iiiij.d.
Johannes Tauermer & Isabella vx
ejus
iiiij.d.
Magota Pegge
iiiij.d.
Cecilia filia ejus
iiiij.d.
Robertus Richerd' & Magota vx ejus
iiiij.d.
Johannes Pegge & Cecilia vx ejus
iiiij.d.
Thomas Bate & Cecilia vx ejus
iiiij.d.
Simon Williams of & Agnes vx
ejus
iiiij.d.
Agnes Brasso
iiiij.d.
Ricardus Cssou & Elena vx ejus
iiiij.d.

Summa—vij.s.

VILLA DE BRAMCROFT.

Nicholas Hanock' & Johanna vx ejus, Taylour vj.d.
Robertus seruiens dicti Nicholai iiiij.d.
Johannes seruiens dicti Nicholai iiiij.d.
Johannes de Whitelay & Magota
vx ejus iiiij.d.
Johanna (sic) Merler & Johanna vx
ejus
iiiij.d.
Elia de Stokwell' & Johanna vx
ejus
iiiij.d.
Margaretta seruiens dicte (sic) Elie
Summa—ij.s. vj.d.

VILLATA DE DALTON.

Ricardus Stere & Alicia vx ejus iiiij.d.
Willelmus Anydeer & Johanna vx
ejus
iiiij.d.
WAPPENTAGIUM D'E STRAFFORD.

Hugo Lofdey & Idonia vx ejus
Willelmus fforman & Matilda vx ejus
Thomas Wadyloue & Magota vx ejus
Willelmus filius Thome & Alicia vx ejus
Johannes Henrysof & Johanna vx ejus
Robertos Emce & Agnes vx ejus
Johannes de Berlay & Aucia vx ejus
Ricardus forman & Alicia vx ejus
Willelmus Lawesoif & Agnes vx ejus
Johannes Bayes & Elena vx ejus
Robertus Tag & Johanna vx ejus
Johannes Chapman & Agnes vx ejus
Johannes filius Ricardi & Agnes vx ejus
Robertus filius Laurencii & Magota vx ejus
Willelmus filius Johanna & Cecilia vx ejus
Radulphus By the yate
Willelmus filius Ricardi Stery
Robertus filius ejus
Johannes filius Gilberti
Mergareta de Bramlay
Robertus Taplour
Beatrix Machun
Isabella filia eius
Johannes Gillesoif
Mergareta Lawesoif
Willelmus de Berlay
Johannes Emces
Cristiana filia Thome
Agnes de Bramlay
Willelmus filius ejus
Rogerus seruiens dicte Agnetis
Willelmus Albus
Willelmus Amory
Matilda Amory
Nicholas seruiens dicte Matilde
Willelmus Swynchird
Willelmus Jacsoif
Gilbertus Machof
Willelmus Hayre & Alicia vx ejus
Johannes Adamsom & Cecilia vx ejus
Summa—xxii. s. i. d.

VILLATA DE VILLAY.

Johannes de Vlly & Margareta vx ejus, srankeleyn
Adam Coteler & Agnes vx ejus, Smyth
Robertus Shephird & Elena vx ejus
Ricardus Betedogther
Matilda Smalby
Ricardus Savage & Alicia vx ejus
Adam de Neubal
Agnes Porter

(Membrane 2, column 2.)

Johanne de Crosselay
Johannes filius dicte Johanne
Willelmus Wryght & Agnes vx ejus
Ricardus Jolond & Agnes vx ejus
Agnes seruiens ejus
Beatrix Gren
Johanna Macoif
Johannes Pegnah & Agnes vx ejus
Matilda atte Tonehend
Johannes Bokerode & Cecilia vx ejus
Henricus Gamyll & Cecilia vx ejus
Radulphus Laune & Cristina vx ejus
Thomas filius ejusdem Radulphi
Willelmus del Woste & Alicia vx ejus
Willelmus Broune & Agnes vx ejus
Isabella Walkelyn
Willelmus Byrne & Emma vx ejus
Willelmus Wryght & Matilda vx ejus
Johannes Wryght & Beatrix vx ejus
Johannes Wryght
Johannes Scott & Matilda vx ejus
Beatrix vx Willemi filii Thome
Agnes Wadde
Willelmus Arthorer (1)

Summa—xiii. s. x.d.

VILLATA DE ECLEBFELD.

Johannes de Wadeselay, Chiualer, & Isabella vx ejus
Johannes de Shirely & Johanna vx ejus
Robertus de Shirely
Robertus Pipild & Alicia vx ejus
Johannes filius ejus
Johannes Mounteiney & Elizabetha vx ejus, Smyth
Johannes filius ejus
Isabella seruiens ejus
Thomas Alayh & Johanna vx ejus
Bocher
Johannes filius ejus
Robertus Alayh
Elizabetha Alayh
Dionisia Mocok
Robertus Candelayn & Agnes vx ejus
ROBERTUS GRAYF & JULIANA VX ejus
Johannes de Bromygh & Agnes
vX ejus
Willelmus filius ejus
Alicia filiesser
Agnes filius
Agnes filia dicta Agnetia
Johannes de Denyngton
Johannes de Skargill
Cecilia Pogmore
Alicia Walkelyn
Johannes Seygoun
Willelmus del Dale & Cecilia vx
eius
THOMAS DEL DALE
JOHANNES DEL DALE
ROBERTUS DEL DALE
JOHANNES CANDELAY & AGNES VX
eius
SIMON WUELL & ISABELLA VX eius
Johannes Shoter & Magota vx ejus
Willelmus Shoter
Thomas Candelay & Margareta
vx ejus
JOHANNES ROSE
ROBERTUS SHEPHERD & JOHANNA VX
eius
JOHANNA SERUIENS DICTI ROBERTI
MAGOTA CALCHEIRD
Alicia filiesser
Johannes seruiens ejus
Willelmus fylayer & Johanna vx
eius
JOHANNES WINCHEGH (I) & ALCIA
vx ejus
ALICIA WHITING
Juliana Tycker
Johanna filia ejus
Johannes Bull & Magota vx ejus
JOHANNA CARE & AGNES VX ejus,
Soster
THOMAS SERUIENS EJUS
CECILIA KEN
ROBERTUS FILIUS EJUS
AGNES FILIUS
JOHANNES SOTE
JOHANNES FILIUS EJUS
RADOULPHUS CUTTE & CECILIA VX
eius
THOMAS FILIUS EJUS
JOHANNES FILIUS ROBERTI DE VIGHTI-
brig
JOHANNES FILIUS EJUS
RICARDUS DE LEGHAM & MAGOTA
vx ejus, Marchant de Bestes
Willelmus filius ejus
Willelmus del Shayte
Adam seruiens ejus
Willelmus de Wolheous & Agnes
vx ejus
JOHANNES DE BIRLAY SENIOR & ISABEL-
ella vx ejus
JOHANNES VIGHTIBRIG & ISABELLA VX
eius

(Membrane 2, column 3.)

THOMAS FÌA WILLIAM & ELIZABETHA
vX ejus, ad valorem Militis
MARGARETA SERUIENS DICTI JOHANNIS
(eio) .
JOHANNES RAYNEHALL
Willelmus Raufo
RICARDUS ALFRAY & CECILIA VX eius
AGNES FILIA EJUS
RICARDUS JONESO
AGNES HUlle
JOHANNES FILIUS ADE
JOHANNES DEL KARRE & MARGARETA
vX eius
Willelmus Shepherd & Johanna vx
eius
RICARDUS CRAPP & JOHANNA VX
eius
SIMON SERUIENS HENRICI DE BIRLAY
Willelmus del Boure
HENRICUS DE BYRLAY & MARGARETA
vx ejus, Brammcleven
AGNES SERUIENS EJUS
THOMAS ALFRAY
RICARDUS BOWERE
RICARDUS BRIGHDAY & ALICIA VX
eius
THOMAS HENRIIS & ALICIA VX ejus
JOHANNA SMYTH
NICHOLAS PÆWESCI & IDONIA VX
eius, BAKESTER
Willelmus de Wynteworth
JOHANNES POCETAL
JOHANNES GRUBE JUNIOR
JULIANA NICOLLE
Willelmus Thirpe, Flesheuer
ROBERTUS BETAU & CECILIA VX ejus
JOHANNES DEL BRIG & CECILIA VX
EIJUS
JOHANNES DE MOREWOD & JOHANNA
VX ejus
PETRUS FİLİUS PETRI & MAGOTA VX
eius
JOHANNES PERESO & MAGOTA VX
eius
JOHANNES DE HOUSELAY & MARGARETA
vx ejus, Marchant de Bestes
JOHANNES DE FLOCKETO
Willelmus de Crosslay
ISABELLA DE HOUSELAY
ADAM ARKYN & ISABELLA VX ejus,
Smyth
RICARDUS ROBYNO & MARGARETA
vx ejus
ALICIA DE LONDE
MATILDA CRAPP
JOHANNA MAGE
PETRUS ADAMSO & ISABELLA VX
eius, Smyth
PETRUS ADAMSO, Soter
RICARDUS DE CROSSLAY & JOHANNA
vx ejus
MATILDA SERUIENS DICTI PETRI
JOHANNA DE CROSSLAY
Thomas Ryusell and Oubray vx ejus
Willelmus filius dicti Thome
Johannes Spenser & Dionisia vx ejus, firmarius I. Maneri
Ricardus seruiceus ejus
Ricardus de Wynteworth & Agnes vx ejus, firmarius vunus Graunge
Willelmus Wynter & Johanna vx ejus
Robertus de Shirleyf & Johanna vx ejus
Johannes Dyker & Cristiana vx ejus
Cecilia filia ejus
Johannes de Houselay
Thomas de Shirleyf & Isabella vx ejus
Johannes Scot & Margareta vx ejus, Arasmith
Johannes de Thwayt & Margareta vx ejus
Johannes Brunne & Agnes vx ejus
Willelmus del Well & Agnes vx ejus
Willelmus Brunne & Cecilia vx ejus
Henricus Whet & Johanna vx ejus
Willelmus filius dicti Hercici
Johannes de Staynford & Isabella vx ejus, Taylour
Thomas Hunt & Matilda vx ejus
Johannes Charyer & Isabella vx ejus, Smyth
Ricardus de Hertlay & Alicia vx ejus
Ricardus Wilbe & Agnes vx ejus
Willelmus de Hertelay & Agnes vx ejus
Willelmus filius ejus
Agnes vx Willelm Hudoson
Johannes de Birlay & Matilda vx ejus
Thomas Leby & Idonia vx ejus
Johannes Combe & Agnes vx ejus
Magota vx Johanna Dodoñ
Johannes de Hertelay & Johanna vx ejus, Mercur
Johannes filius ejus
Johannes seruens dicti Johannis
Johannes Hyde & Isabella vx ejus
Willelmus filius ejus
Thomas ffrenceseñ & Agnes vx ejus, Smyth
Aliaci filia ejus
Willelmus Shepherd
Robertus Puke
Willelmus de Wynteworth & Johanna vx ejus
Thomas Saynwyn & Johanna vx ejus
Henricus de Staynford, Soutr, & Agnes vx ejus
Petrus filius Willelmus
Ricardus filius ejus
Adam Smyler & Margareta vx ejus
Johanna Robyndochter
Aliaci soror ejus
Johannes Lond & Clara vx ejus
Johannes filius ejus
Johannes Barbot
Matilda filia ejus
Johannes Barbot junior & Agnes vx ejus
Adam Lucas & Cecilia vx ejus
Willelmus Wrythecrok & Johanna vx ejus
Johannes Grubbe & Isabella vx ejus
Johannes Kydder & Johanna vx ejus
Ricardus Redhall & Alicia vx ejus
Matilda filia ejus
Johannes Sudare & Elena vx ejus
Petrus Gillam & Margareta vx ejus
Johannes filius Willelmus & Juliana vx ejus
Willelmus filius Matilde & Beatrix vx ejus
Petrus del Grene & Alicia vx ejus
Johannes Carter
Johannes Crist & Isabella vx ejus
Johannes filia ejus
Willelmus Brone
Magota filia ejus
Laurenceus Carter & Isabella vx ejus
Mergareta Bond
Isabella filia ejus
Henricus Wyrgh & Magota vx ejus, Catewyght (sic)
Johannes filius ejus
Johannes Alfray & Johanna vx ejus
Magota Brone
Isabella filia Johannis
Johannes Scoth, Taylour, & Isabella vx ejus
Willelmus Machet & Margareta vx ejus
Hugo Clippets & Margareta vx ejus
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Margareta filia ejus
Johannes Coke
Laurenceus filius Johannis
Ricardus Hyngham & Isabella vx ejus, Cotilder
Ricardus de Brytto & Magota vx ejus, Wyrgh
Robertus flos & Alicia vx ejus
Johannes de Bithorp & Alicia vx ejus

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<td>Johanna filius ejus</td>
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<td>Thomas Waren &amp; Alicia vex eus</td>
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<td>Thomas Shorts &amp; Agnes vex eus</td>
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(Continued on next page.)
Johannes Sheman & Agnes vx ejus
Johannes de Lyngryth & Dionisia vx ejus
Ricardus fox & Juliana vx ejus
Johannes Gilsof & Johanna vx ejus
Robertus de Whiffeld & Magota vx ejus
Ricardus de Wormelay
Alexander Martyn
Ricardus filius Roberti & Alicia vx ejus
Radolphus vo Scaleworth & Alicia vx ejus
Thomas Henriofo & Cecilia vx ejus
Hugo Wryght & Dionisia vx ejus
Johannes Fage & Agnes vx ejus
Johannes filius Radolph & Agnes vx ejus
Agnes Porter
Johannes Domor & Alicia vx ejus
Willelmus de Claytfo & Alicia vx ejus
Christina Oxbir
Thomas Furney & Alicia vx ejus
Johannes de Wrote & Alicia vx ejus
Johannes de Gaythele & Alicia vx ejus
Thomas Haket & Johanna vx ejus
Johannes Heleuer & Dionisia vx ejus
Thomas Derky & Agnes vx ejus
Ricardus de Stircheley & Matilda vx ejus
Johannes Taylour & Matilda vx ejus
Ricardus Jubbe & Cecilia vx ejus
Ricardus Broune & Dionisia vx ejus
Johannes Charteres & Agnes vx ejus
Johannes flescher & Alicia vx ejus
Hugo de Stanes & Agnes vx ejus
Robertus Oremme & Agnes vx ejus
Nicholaus de Shittlyngtoñ & Alicia vx ejus
Thomas de Saurebe & Alicia vx ejus
Thomas Turnour & Emma vx ejus
Ricardus Grayne & Cecilia vx ejus
Johannes seruens ejus
Ricardus Raulynoñ
Johannes de Maltoñ
Richardus Saper
Thomas Webester
Ricardus de Hirby

Thomas Gaknaue
Johannes Whitteselman
Thomas de Crosby & Matilda vx ejus
Gilbertus de Bemmey & Margareta vx ejus

Summa—xxiij.a.

(Membrane 8, column 1.)

VILLA DE BAUTFYRK.

Robertus de Mortoñ & Johanna vx ejus ad valorem militis xx.s.
Robertus Smyth & Agnes vx ejus, Merchant xl.d.
Robertus filius Alani & Agnes vx ejus, Couper vjd.
Ricardus Packer & Johanna vx ejus.
Willelmus Coke & Agnes vx ejus
Willelmus de Mittoñ & Isabella vx ejus
Robertus de Wystoñ & Agnes vx ejus
Johannes Damysell & Johanna vx ejus
Johannes Betesof & Aucia vx ejus
Johannes Trot & Agnes vx ejus
Henricus de Riggetoñ & Johanna vx ejus, Master vjd.
Ricardus Trulle & Agnes vx ejus
Johannes Perduial & Johanna vx ejus, Carterwght
Laurencius seruens dicti Johannis Henricus de Randby & Cristiana vx ejus, Souter vjd.
Johannes Lekerman & Aucia vx ejus
Gaffidus Bartrem & Agnes vx ejus, Pedler vjd.
Robertus Leuet & Johanna vx ejus, Smyth vjd.
Ricardus Huntte & Agnes vx ejus
Johannes Hillary & Cristiana vx ejus
Johannes de Gretham & Juliana vx ejus
Johannes Sotheroñ & Agnes vx ejus
Johannes Whitsteler & Agnes vx ejus
Johannes Fikerre & Alicia vx ejus
Johannes Kypes & Alicia vx ejus
Willelmus Webester & Cristiana vx ejus, Taylour vjd.
Rogers Walker & Johanna vx ejus, Wryght vjd.
Johannes Blaunkency & Agnes vx ejus, Smyth vjd.
WAPPENTAGIUM DE STRAFFORD.

(Membrane 3, column 2.)

Johannes Brabannaman
Johannes filius ejus
Robertus filius Roberti de Wystoñ
Robertus filius Roberti de Wystoñ
Johannes seruisiens Roberti de Wystoñ
Henricus Tropynall'
Aucia seruisiens ejus
Willelmaus de Cotes
Johannes filius Roberti
Radulphus seruisiens ejus
Aucia seruisiens Roberti Smyth'
Cicilia Grubbe
Cicilia seruisiens Willelmi Coke
Magota seruisiens dicti Willelmi
Isabella seruisiens Mariota Gulle
Johannes seruisiens Roberti Packer
Robertus seruisiens ejus
Matilda seruisiens Rogeri Walker
Johannes seruisiens dicti Rogeri
Beatrix seruisiens ejusdem Roberti

Summa—lx.s. x.d.

VIIlA D A DE HERTHILLI

Johannes de Kentoñ & Agnes
Johannes seruisiens dicti Johannis
Galfridus seruisiens ejus
Matilda seruisiens ejus
Johannis filius Willelmi Kentoñ
Isabella de Kentoñ
Edmundus de Herthill' & Lora
Aucia filia ejus
Aucia filia ejus
Thomas Webster & Margareta
Aucia filia ejus
Thomas Taylor
Willelmanus de Belgh' & Agnes
Willelmanus de Belgh' & Agnes
Radulphus Doille & Matilda
Johannes Bedell' & Rosa
Hugo Masoñ & Alicia ejus
Waccar
Johannes de Tretoñ & Alicia
Johannes Milner & Alicia
Adam Mantell' & Cecilia
Thomas Danæ & Alicia ejus
Robertus Mawer & Elena
Lora filia ejus
Willelmanus storthæ & Isabella
Robertus Doille & Cecilia
Adam de Kentoñ & Agnes
Alicia Hughwyf

Thomas Cnody & Agnes vx ejus
Robertus Hude & Alicia vx ejus
Elia Taylor & Agnes vx ejus
Johannes Brabayn & Agnes vx ejus
Johannes Webester & Johanna vx ejus
Johannes Pegge & Agnes vx ejus
Willelmanus filius Roberti & Agnes vx ejus
Johannes Tropnell & Agnes vx ejus
Johannes del Cotes & Johanna vx ejus
Johannes Schimmer & Agnes vx ejus
Willelmanus Nest & Alcuia vx ejus
Johannes Gulle, Smyth'
Thomas frater dicti Johannis
Willelmanus Milner & Agnes vx ejus
Johannes del Peke, Taker
Robertus Leget' & Agnes vx ejus
Henricus de Brombriche & Alcuia
donwser & Agnes vx ejus
Beatrix Leker
Magota Gulle, Chapman
Robertus Spark'
Thomas de Barlay
Magota de Dunynstoñ
Johannes Prentys
Isabella filia ejus
Rosa de Sorby
Agnes de Grenefeld'
Agnes Tort'
Isabella de Mortof
Emma Diker
Alicia Coke
Aegnes Tauermer
Matilda de styshelake
Willelmanus Noutheid'
Johanna Taylour
Alicia Chaumbirmaydyne
Petrus Cleske
Johannes de Mortol
Johannes del Chaumbir
Ricardus Parker
Ricardus Taylour
Thomas Armys
Robertus Brewester
Ricardus Gillowe
Johannes Matere
Johannes Serigaunt
Thomas Carter
Ricardus Sotheroñ
Henricus Grauntfoly
Aegnes Tayte
Alicia de Wellagh'
Alicia de c'arhicroñ
Willelmanus filius Johannis Betesof
Willelmus Huchoñ & Matilda vx ejus.  
Thomas Wryght & Johanna vx ejus, Wryght.  
Johannes de Gremeler & Lora vx ejus, Synect.  
Johannes Soker & Lora vx ejus.  
Johannes Knape & Auicia vx ejus.  
Ricardus del Welde & Margaret vx ejus, Souter.  
Johannes Rote & Matilda vx ejus.  
Johanna Edward.  
Adam Bromying & Elizabutha vx ejus.  
Radulphus de Todelay & Johanna vx ejus.  
Johannes de Wiltorph' & Matilda vx ejus, Taylow.  
Johannes de Prestfo & Auicia vx ejus.  
Johannes de Wrykesop' & Agnes vx ejus, Smyth.  
Robertus seu uins dicti Johannis.  
Johannes Clerse & Isabel va vx ejus, Webster.  
Thomassu nei Fent & Auicia vx ejus.  
Cecilia Nesse.  
Willelmus Nonthord' & Johanna vx ejus.  
Rogers Biltoñman.  
Johanns Brend' & Isabella vx ejus.  
Willelmus Edward & Auicia vx ejus, Taylow.  
Auicia Mayre.  
Johannes Bothe & Agnes vx ejus, Webster.  
Ricardus seu uins ejus.  
Johannes Heigh & Isabelva vx ejus.  
Johannes Wildebor & Matilda vx ejus.  
Robertus Symmes & Auicia vx ejus.  
Johannes filius ejus.  
Johannes Cutteson & Elizabutha vx ejus.  
Johannes de York & Agnes vx ejus.  
Willelmus de Biltoñ & Custancia vx ejus.  
Nicholau Thorser & Agnes vx ejus.  
Radulphus Wilkyseone & Alicia vx ejus.  
Thomassu Gem & Johanna vx ejus, flesheower.  
Robertus Shepherd & Elizabutha vx ejus.  
Thomas Ertoñ & Auicia vx ejus.  
Auicia Hardewerd.  
Willelmus Woderoue & Isabella vx ejus.  
Johannes Sothe & Johanna vx ejus.  
Johannes Adikynsoñ & Agnes vx ejus.  
Johanna filia ejus.  
Robertus Helwys & Isabella vx ejus, Taylow.  
Johannes Couper & Matilda vx ejus.  
Willelmus Hull' & Elizabutha vx ejus, flesheower.  
Willelmus Bee & Johanna vx ejus.  
Willelmus Oliuer & Agnes vx ejus.  
Johannes de Housed f & Alicia vx ejus.  
Johannes filius ejus.  
Johannes Bernerd' & Cecilia vx ejus.  
Johannes Estrik' & Johanna vx ejus.  
Willelmus Tulkerd' & Matilda vx ejus.  
Johannes Woderoue & Alicia vx ejus.  
Agnes de Housed f.  
Nicholau de Kentoñ & Matilda vx ejus.  
Thomas Smyth' & Magota vx ejus, Smyth.  
Stephanus Tulkerd' & Johanna vx ejus.  
Johannes Wele & Beatrix vx ejus.  
Johannes Thurstañ & Emma vx ejus, Taylow.  
Nicholau Huddesoñ & Johanna vx ejus.  
Willelmus Whityng' & Emma vx ejus.  
Robertus Mirfyn.  
Willelmus Oliuer.  
Willelmus filius Thome de Wodhall'.  
Summa—xxxix. vjd.  

VELLATA (sic) DE BILHAM.  
Willelmus Perkynsoñ & Johanna vx ejus.  
Johannes Troune & Elena vx ejus.  
Alicia filia ejus.  
Cecilia Berbon.  
Thomassu Smyth' & Agnes vx ejus.  
Johannes Wryght.  
Emma Paynel.  
Robertus Perkynsoñ.  
Summa—ijs. viij. d.  

VILLE DE HETTHOF' ET BALBY.  
Johannes Michiloñ & Matilda vx ejus.  
Thomassu filius Johannis Michiloñ.  

(Membrane 3, column 3.)
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Name</th>
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<td>Willelmus Nayler &amp; Juliana</td>
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<td>Willelmus Bascoñ &amp; Margareta</td>
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(Membrane 8b, columna 1.)

**VILLATA DE BRYMESFORD.**

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<td>Alicia Brake</td>
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<td>Johannes Guñey &amp; Alicia vx*</td>
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<tr>
<td>Johanna seruiens ejus</td>
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<td>Johannes Bake &amp; Beatrix vx*</td>
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<td>Hugo Star</td>
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2 This amount is requisite to make up with the other totals the grand summary given for the whole of the Wapentake, but the addition of the items comes to only 13s. Similar discrepancies, however, occur in connection with many of the totals for the townships, &c. In one instance the difference is as much as 10s. It must not therefore be imagined when the items do not tally with the total that any entries have been omitted which are on the Roll. The possibility is (as also with respect to the generality of Subsidy Rolls?) that the returns in it are transcripts of separate preliminary documents. And perhaps some, at least, of the discrepancies here noticed are due to the omission of entries that were in such primary accounts.
Brampton' Juxta Wath'.

Robertus del Aby
Thomas Pope & Johanna vx ejus, Nalger
Johannes del Aby & Agnes vx ejus, Taylour
Agnes seruiens Johannis del Pek
Thomas Turesman & Johanna vx ejus
Robertus seruiens ejus
Wilhelmus del Leghe, Taylour, & Johanna vx ejus
Ricardus del Leghe & Agnes vx ejus, Spicer
Wilhelmus de Werneworth & Elizabeta vx ejus
Margareta seruiens Willemii del Leghe
Johannes Toppyn & Isabella vx ejus
Alcia filia ejus
Johannes del Leghe
Robertus de le Werk
Adam de Adam
Ricardus del Pecke, Wryght, & Elena, vx ejus
Robertus filius ejus
Robertus filius ejus
Johannes de Coldowe & Isabella vx ejus, Wryght
Johanna filia ejus
Johannes Blanxbirny, Smyth
Robertus filius ejus
Wilhelmus filius ejus
Agnes filia ejus
Wilhelmus Webster & Cecilia vx ejus
Johannes Catelynoth & Alicia vx ejus
Henricus de Costeley & Alicia vx ejus
Adam Wild', Satter, & Cecilia vx ejus
Johanna filia ejus
Edmundus de Hodes, Pender, & Agnes vx ejus
Wilhelmus Catelyn & Cecilia vx ejus
Nabilia (sic) seruiens ejus
Wilhelmus de Melioth & Agnes vx ejus, Taylour
Johannes de Kent & Isabella vx ejus, Smyth
Henricus seruiens ejus
Wilhelmus de Poggenmore
Wilhelmus de Raynebergh & Alicia vx ejus
Dionisia Cepolghter
Wilhelmus Nayler & Agnes vx ejus
Johannes Renu & Margareta vx ejus
Wilhelmus del Hill & Alicia vx ejus, Smyth
Wilhelmus Renu

(Registrum 36, column 2.)

Thomas de Honeloy & Margareta vx ejus
Robertus Blausche & Elizabetha vx ejus, Smyght
Johannes de Willuoft & Johanna vx ejus
Walterus de Wyntesworth & Cecilia vx ejus
Johannes del Aby & Margareta vx ejus
Thomas Seynethgesteand Johanna vx ejus, Firmarius del Graunge
Alicia seruiens ejus
Wilhelmus Ancerman
Robertus Bakeser & Matilda vx ejus
Thomas Pogemore & Agnes vx ejus
Agnes filia ejus
Robertus Carter & Isabella vx ejus
Alicia Pete
Ricardus Hobesft & Agnes vx ejus
Henricus del Wode
Johannes Dye & Alicia vx ejus
Robertus de Raynebergh & Elizabetha vx ejus, Marchant del Bestes
Thomas Long
Adam Pogemore
Johannes Naylor
Wilhelmus de Braythwelli

Summa—xxiiij.s. vjd.

Villa de Wath'.

Thomas de Wodhall & Agnes vx ejus, frankeley
Johannes de Kent & Agnes vx ejus, Tbor
Thomas seruiens ejus
Alanus Nelleson & filia vx ejus
Wilhelmus Colley
Hugo Wende
Robertus Elyot & Elizabetha vx ejus
Johannes Seruiens ejus
Ricardus Hunte & Johanna vx ejus
Johannes Brythewater
Johannes Horne & Johanna vx ejus
Wilhelmus filius ejus
Thomas Souter & Johanna vx ejus
Robertus filius ejus
Agnes filia dicti Thom
Wilhelmus Clerk & Cecilia vx ejus
Mathilda filia ejus
Robertus del Chaumbere
Juliana Roger
Agnes de Croftoun
Johanna filia ejus
WAPPENTAGIUM DE STRAFFORD.  

Johannes Discoñ & Alicia vx ejus . iiiij.d.  
Rogers Bacoñ & Emma vx ejus, . xij.d.  
Firmarius de Manere . . . . iiij.d.  
Willemus filius ejus . . . . . iiij.d.  
Johannes Fyode & Leticia vx ejus . . . . iiij.d.  
Willemus fronkys & Juliana vx ejus, Souter . . . . v.j.d.  
Willemus Hoberd' & Johanna vx ejus . . . . iiiij.d.  
Hugo de Neuhall' & Agnes vx ejus, Souter . . . . v.j.d.  
Willemus Gesoñ & Isabella, vx ejus . . . . iiiij.d.  
Agnes fox . . . . iiiij.d.  
Matilda seruiens ejus . . . . iiiij.d.  
Johannes Cotte (l) & Alicia vx ejus . . . . iiiij.d.  
Matilda filia Isolde . . . . iiiij.d.  
Ricardus Stener . . . . iiiij.d.  
Willemus Noterd' & Matilda vx ejus . . . . iiiij.d.  
Willemus Walker & Margareta vx ejus, Firmarius de Manere . . . . v.j.d.  
Thomas Magotañ . . . . iiiij.d.  
Cecilia Dej' . . . . iiiij.d.  
Rogers de Shelley & Agnes vx ejus . . . . iiiij.d.  
Willemus Howe & Matilda vx ejus . . . . iiiij.d.  
Agnes filia ejus . . . . iiiij.d.  
Johannes Adwyee & Alicia vx ejus . . . . iiiij.d.  
Isabella filia Clerici . . . . iiiij.d.  
Johannes Blythe & Cristiana vx ejus . . . . iiiij.d.  
Petrus Held' & Rosa vx ejus . . . . iiiij.d.  
Isabella vx, Johannes Jonetson . . . . iiiij.d.  
Thomas Carter & Magota vx ejus . . . . iiiij.d.  
Johannes Brigeman & Johanna vx ejus . . . . iiiij.d.  
Johannes Stele & Alicia vx ejus, Smyth' . . . . v.j.d.  
Willemus seruiens ejus . . . . iiiij.d.  

(Villae de Wermesworth.)  

Willemus Horne & Cecilia vx ejus . . . . iiiij.d.  
Johannes Borne & Johanna vx ejus, Taylour . . . . v.j.d.  
Robertus Brig' & Cecilia vx ejus . . . . iiiij.d.  
Henricus Theker & Matilda vx ejus . . . . iiiij.d.  
Johannes Lyster . . . . iiiij.d.  
Willemus filius ejus . . . . iiiij.d.  
Ricardus Yoman & Agnes vx ejus, Souter . . . . v.j.d.  
Johannes Nouthird' & Alicia vx ejus . . . . iiiij.d.  
Johanna Haket' . . . . iiiij.d.  
Isabella Hoberd' . . . . iiiij.d.  
Alanus Turnour . . . . iiiij.d.  
Johannes dey & Alicia vx ejus . . . . iiiij.d.  

Summen—xxx. x.d.  

VILLA DE BERMESSWORTH.  

Henricus de Grendoñ & Agnes vx ejus, frankleyn . . . . x.d.  
Willemus Chapman & Juliana vx ejus . . . . iiiij.d.  
Willemus Kene & Johanna vx ejus, Wryght' . . . . v.j.d.  
Hugo Barbour & Emma vx ejus . . . . iiiij.d.  
Johannes Smyth' & Agnes vx ejus, Smyth' . . . . v.j.d.  
Agnes Curson' . . . . iiiij.d.  
Johanna filia ejus . . . . iiiij.d.  
Thomas de Barby & Alicia vx ejus . . . . iiiij.d.  
Elena de Bautre . . . . iiiij.d.  
Ricardus filius dictae Elene . . . . iiiij.d.  
Willemus filius dictae Elene . . . . iiiij.d.  
Johannes filius dictae Elene . . . . iiiij.d.  
Johannes de Wolley & Johanna vx ejus . . . . iiiij.d.  
Johanna de Popeltoñ . . . . iiiij.d.  
Agnes filia ejus . . . . iiiij.d.  
Johannes filius Roberti de Sfynnglay & Beatrix vx ejus . . . . iiiij.d.  
Agnes de Cateby . . . . iiiij.d.  
Johannes seruiens Henrici de Grendoñ . . . . iiiij.d.  
Agnes de Merre . . . . iiiij.d.  
Johannes Parsonsoñ & Agnes vx ejus . . . . iiiij.d.  
Juliana seruiens dicti Henrici . . . . iiiij.d.  

Summen—x.x. iiiij.d.  

VILLA DE BRAMLAT.  

Johannes Wikerson' & Sibilla vx ejus, firmarius del Graunge . . . . xij.d.  
Ricardus seruiens dicti Johannis . . . . iiiij.d.  
Johannes seruiens dicti Johannis . . . . iiiij.d.  
Nicholaus Milner & Agnes vx ejus . . . . iiiij.d.  
Henricus Milner & Cristiana vx ejus . . . . iiiij.d.  

(Membrane 85, column 3.)
WAPPENTAGIUM DE STRAFFORD. 19

Johannes de Balse & Magota vx ejus  iiij.d.
Simon Hery & Aegnes vx ejus  iiij.d.
Johannes Spinkill' & Alicia vx ejus  iiij.d.
Adam Shepherd' & Idonia vx ejus  iiij.d.
Johannes de Scoobs & Alicia vx ejus  iiij.d.
Johannes de Meltiñ & Alicia vx ejus  iiij.d.
Elizabetha seruiens ejus  iiij.d.
Johannes de Caldwell & Elizabeha vx ejus, Wryght  vj.d.
Johannes Bateosñ & Cristiana vx ejus  iiij.d.
Simon del Graunge & Matilda vx ejus  iiij.d.
Thomas de Grewehill & Cecilia vx ejus  iiij.d.
Johannes Porter & Alicia vx ejus  iiij.d.
Thomas Perkyns & Isabella vx ejus  iiij.d.
Richardus de Heywood & Aegnes vx ejus  iiij.d.
Johannes de Estwode & Sibota vx ejus  iiij.d.
Beatrix Sawago  iiij.d.
Adam Hawesno & Johanna vx ejus  iiij.d.
Henricus Fleischer & Alicia vx ejus  iiij.d.
Robertus Hert  iiij.d.
Johannes Dotl & Alicia vx ejus  iiij.d.
Simon Smyth & Margareta vx ejus, Smyth'  vj.d.
Robertus Shepherd' & Alicia vx ejus  iiij.d.
Petrus Nauthird' & Johanna vx ejus  iiij.d.

Summa—x. iiij.d.

(Villata de Barnby, super done.)

Johannes florestor & Aegnes vx ejus  iiij.d.
Adam de Weste & Aegnes vx ejus  iiij.d.
Johannes Shedyng & Alicia vx ejus  iiij.d.
Johanna Tomwyf  iiij.d.
Johanna filia ejus  iiij.d.
Aegnes filia ejus  iiij.d.
Adam Webester & Margareta vx ejus  iiij.d.
Willelmus Leper & Alicia vx ejus  iiij.d.
Johannes Nonnyng & Alicia vx ejus  iiij.d.
Rogersus Milloasñ  iiij.d.
Matidia Millo'  iiij.d.
Robertus Milner & Dionisia vx ejus  iiij.d.
Dionisia vx Thome Disoñ  iiij.d.

Robertus Cook' & Aegnes vx ejus  iiij.d.
Robertus de Bernby & Johanna vx ejus, Marchesini de bestes  iiij.d.
Johanna seruiens dicti Roberti  iiij.d.
Margaret Warde  iiij.d.
Juliana seruiens dicti Margarete  iiij.d.
Agnes florestor  iiij.d.
Robertus Monco' & Alicia vx ejus  iiij.d.
Thomas Joneson & Johanna vx ejus  iiij.d.
Ricardus Richardosñ & Aegnes vx ejus  iiij.d.
Johannes filius Elea & Aegnes vx ejus  iiij.d.
Dionisia del Hall'  iiij.d.
Agnes Olyefdoghter  iiij.d.
Magota Carter  iiij.d.
Isabella Taylour  iiij.d.
Margaret seruiens dicto Isabelle  iiij.d.
Juliana Wylock'  iiij.d.
Johannes filius ejus  iiij.d.
Johannes Smyth'  iiij.d.
Thomas Shephird'  iiij.d.
Radulphus Carter & Alicia vx ejus  iiij.d.
Johannes Kilnbean & Elizabeha vx ejus  iiij.d.

— Thomas Shephird' & Johanna vx ejus  iiij.d.
Juliana filia dicti Thome  iiij.d.
Robertus Milner & Aegnes vx ejus  iiij.d.
Aegnes filia ejus  iiij.d.
Robertus Cok' & Juliana vx ejus  iiij.d.
Johannes Chambord' & Alicia vx ejus  iiij.d.
Johanna Shedyng'  iiij.d.
Alicia en the Lane  iiij.d.
Johanna en the Lane  iiij.d.
Ricardus Willesoñ & Johanna vx ejus  iiij.d.
Johannes Warde & Elea vx ejus  iiij.d.
Robertus en the Lane & Margareta vx ejus  iiij.d.
Willelmus Ciasoñ & Dionisia vx ejus  iiij.d.
Thomas Stemford' & Johanna vx ejus  iiij.d.
Robertus seruiens ejus  iiij.d.
Thomas Nikesoñ & Dionisia vx ejus  iiij.d.
Margareta Nikesoñ  iiij.d.
Johannes filius dicti Thome  iiij.d.
Margareta filia ejus  iiij.d.
Mergareta Calwey'  iiij.d.
Aegnes filia ejus  iiij.d.
Robertus Danyell' & Juliana vx ejus  iiij.d.
Johannes Banbery & Johanna vx ejus  iiij.d.
Johannes Walsey & Emma vx ejus  iiij.d.

** Now Barnby.

C 2
WAPPENTAGIUM DE STRAFFORD.

Thomas Sheneurek & Agnes vx ejus iiiid.
Thomas Thumorworth & Isabella vx ejus iiiid.
Juliana Boyle iiiid.
Margareta filia dicte Juliane iiiid.
Alicia de Crolle iiiid.
Ricardus de Crofte & Matilda filia ejus iiiid.
Johannes de Sprotburgh & Elena vx ejus iiiid.
Thomas Truknaw & Alicia vx ejus iiiid.
Robertus Thomesso & Alicia vx ejus iiiid.
Adam Duke & Juliana vx ejus iiiid.
Ricardus filius ejus iiiid.
Beatrix filia dicti Ade iiiid.
Ricardus Whyte & Alicia vx ejus iiiid.
Robertus filius dicti Ricardi iiiid.
Robertus Maso & Margareta vx ejus iiiid.
Johannes Willeso & Johanna vx ejus iiiid.
Alicia seruiens dicti Johannis iiiid.
Matilda Shithere iiiid.
Thomas Tournour & Elizabatha vx ejus iiiid.
Johannes Wombok & Emma vx ejus iiiid.
Elena filia dicti Johannis iiiid.
Dionisius Haustof iiiid.
Johannes Whette & Margareta vx ejus iiiid.
Thomas Libber & Alicia vx ejus iiiid.
Ricardus Taylour & Johanna vx ejus iiiid.
Johannes de Ekyngtof & Alicia vx ejus iiiid.
Elizabatha Storore iiiid.
Rogerus de Prestofo & Agnes vx ejus iiiid.
Ricardus Letyll & Johanna vx ejus iiiid.
Willelmus de Haytefeld & Isabella vx ejus iiiid.
Alicia Hogedoghter iiiid.
Cecilia Gamyll iiiid.
Petrus Hogensof iiiid.
Willelmus Layng & Alicia vx ejus iiiid.
Adam Richardsof & Beatrix vx ejus iiiid.
Agnes del Clay iiiid.
Beatrix filia Ricardi iiiid.
Alicia filia ejus iiiid.
Johannes Camyll & Margareta vx ejus iiiid.
Johannes filia ejus iiiid.
Robertus filii dicti Johannis iiiid.
Thomas filius Willelmi iiiid.
Adam Browne iiiid.

Adam filius ejus iiiid.
Thomas de Sekileroft iiiid.
Johannes Prestesof iiiid.
Johannes Dauyssof iiiid.
Henricus Whet & Agnes vx ejus iiiid.
Adam Battesof & Alicia vx ejus iiiid.

Summa—xxxvij.d. iiiid.

(Villata Parte de Pykebour.)

Ricardus Perkysof & Gudus (!) vx ejus iiiid.
Johanna Perky iiiid.
Robertus filius ejus iiiid.
Robertus Hannefo & Agnes vx ejus iiiid.
Robertus Baxsteman & Agnes vx ejus iiiid.
Johannes de Bedford & Matilda vx ejus iiiid.
Robertus Ledebefer & Magota vx ejus iiiid.
Sibilla Robyn yieldt iiiid.
Johannes Hoggesofo iiiid.
Henricus Walker iiiid.
Robertus Dey iiiid.
Johannes Hannefo iiiid.
Cecilia filia Roberti iiiid.

Summa—iiiij.s. iiiid.

VILLATA DE TODEWY.

Henricus Taylour & Johanna vx ejus, Tailour vijd.
Henricus Carter & Johanna vx ejus iiiid.
Willelmus Gosyp & Isabella vx ejus iiiid.
Edmundus de Wortelay & Matilda vx ejus, Marchant de beste xijd.
Willelmus Sayndepaule & Katerina vx ejus, fraunkleyen xjd.
Ricardus Pensax iiiid.
Katerina seruiens dicti Willelmi iiiid.
Johannes seruiens dicti Willelmi iiiid.
Johannes de Kerre iiiid.
Adam Silkok & Emma vx ejus iiiid.
Johannes Silkok & Johanna vx ejus iiiid.
Isabella Rage iiiid.
Johanna Rage iiiid.
Agnes de Penystoo iiiid.
Johanna seruiens dictae Agnetis iiiid.
Willelmus Coward & Alicia vx ejus iiiid.
Johannes Bird & Dionisia vx ejus iiiid.

4 Part of Pickburn.
WAPPENTAGIUM DE STRAFFORD. 21

Robertus Pete & Elizabeta vx ejus iii.j.d.
Alicia seruens dicti Boberti iii.j.d.
Mariota Browne iii.j.d.
Johannes Toppyng & Emma vx ejus iii.j.d.
Margareta del Smythes iii.j.d.
Robertus Aldunso iii.j.d.
Thomas Gudus & Alicia vx ejus iii.j.d.
Godus Tolywnwyf' iii.j.d.
Isabella Gossyp' iii.j.d.
Custancia Pete iii.j.d.
Johannes del Kechn & Agnes vx ejus, Bocher vj.d.
Elena Osbern iii.j.d.
Clemens filius dicti Elenae iii.j.d.
Robertus Hudsoñ & Agnes vx ejus iii.j.d.
Agnes Gossyp' iii.j.d.
Emma Gossyp' iii.j.d.
Isabella Carter iii.j.d.
Ricardus de Bondthrthrop' iii.j.d.
Johannes de Bondthrorp' & Elizabeta vx ejus iii.j.d.
Williamus Parsonseruant' iii.j.d.
Johannes Parsonman iii.j.d.
Williamus del Rodes iii.j.d.
Alicia del Graunge iii.j.d.
Johannes del Graunge iii.j.d.

Summa—xvij.s. viij.d.

VILLATE DE BAKESTAN' ET ALKELET.

Johannes Battelyn & Agnes vx ejus iii.j.d.
Adam Smyth & Agnes vx ejus iii.j.d.
Johannes Smyth' iii.j.d.
Dionisius Smyth' iii.j.d.
Williamus Grasce & Agnes vx ejus iii.j.d.
Williamus Turre & Elena vx ejus iii.j.d.
Elyas de Leland & Johanna vx ejus iii.j.d.
Johannes Lously & Johanna vx ejus iii.j.d.
Johannes Kerboy & Johanna vx ejus iii.j.d.
Katerina Brode iii.j.d.
Alicia Vtyng' iii.j.d.
Johannes Vtyng' & Alicia vx ejus iii.j.d.
Alicia Hudsoñ iii.j.d.
Williamus Hudsoñ iii.j.d.
Walterus Gall' & Johanna vx ejus iii.j.d.
Alicia Typpell' iii.j.d.
Thomas Drory & Dionisia vx ejus, Marchant de bestes i.j.s.

Ricardus Cok' & Dionisia vx ejus iii.j.d.
Johanna Saynepal' iii.j.d.
Johannes Brode & Johanna vx ejus iii.j.d.
Wilielmus Hird' iii.j.d.
Johannes Takell' & Agnes vx ejus iii.j.d.
Johanna de Alkeley iii.j.d.
Johannes Lously & Agnes vx ejus iii.j.d.
Thomas de Syninglay iii.j.d.
Johannes de Syninglay & Agnes vx ejus, Marchant i.j.s.
Hugo Cok & Agnes vx ejus iii.j.d.
Johannes Gayte & Emma vx ejus iii.j.d.
Elyas del Clay & Johanna vx ejus iii.j.d.
Emma Milner iii.j.d.
Elena Sayntelyn iii.j.d.
Dionisia filia ejus iii.j.d.
Thomas Storour & Dionisia vx ejus iii.j.d.
Johannes Lously iii.j.d.
Henricus Storour & Agnes vx ejus iii.j.d.
Wilielmus Drory & Dionisia vx ejus, fyshere vj.d.
Margaretta de Syngesby iii.j.d.
Wilielmus Knyght' & Johanna vx ejus iii.j.d.
Wilielmus Kerboy & Alicia vx ejus iii.j.d.
Johannes de Besakell & Alicia vx ejus iii.j.d.

(Membrane 4, column 3.)

Henricus Warner & Dionisia vx ejus iii.j.d.
Williamus de Hoyles iii.j.d.
Nicholaus Storour iii.j.d.
Johannes Knyght' iii.j.d.
Edmundus de Syningley iii.j.d.

Summa—xvij.s. x.d.

VILLATA DE ARNETHORF. 3

Wilielmus Prewet & Elena vx ejus iii.j.d.
Alicia del Chambur iii.j.d.
Cristianus Seruant' iii.j.d.
Matilda de Gaytford' iii.j.d.
Johannes Collessoñ & Agnes vx ejus iii.j.d.
Elena filia dicti Johannis iii.j.d.
Robertus Nell & Agnes vx ejus iii.j.d.
Radulphus Hannesoñ & Matilda vx ejus iii.j.d.

* Now Arnethorpe.
WAPPENTAGIUM DE STRAFFORD.

Agnes Storge
Alicia Wicuk
Matilda Wilkok
Agnes del peke
Johannes Miryn & Cristiana vx ejus, Wryght
Johannes filius dicti Johannis
Hugo del West
Ricardus Sermon & Johanna vx ejus
Robertus Esteler (read 'Esteler!')
Elena Chadwyk
Willelmus Milner & Eua vx ejus
Nicholas Clero & Agnes vx ejus
Emma filia dicti Nicholai
Radulphus de Besakill & Emma vx ejus
Johannes de Dryffeld & Agnes vx ejus
Johannes de Alkelay & Alicia vx ejus
Sibilla Curson
Alida Clerkin
Johannes de Culyneham & Margaret vx ejus
Johannes Beleschagh & Agnes vx ejus
Adam de Couhous & Elena vx ejus
Johannes filius dicti Ade
Walter Freeman & Agnes vx ejus
Johannes Marowe
Johannes Eweherd & Agnes vx ejus
Agnes de Dryffeld
Johannes Robynsohn & Agnes vx ejus
Henricus Wartson & Matilda vx ejus
Summa—xiiij. iij.d.

VILLA DE KIRKSDALL.

Willelmus Smyth' & Isabella vx ejus
Willelmus Wayte & Johanna vx ejus, Wryght
Johannes, filius Willelmi, & Isabella vx ejus
Rogerus Moldon
Johannes Bell
Willelmus Layock
Dionisius del Kell
Isabella Dobson
Willelmus Malkynson & Dionisia vx ejus
Robertus Frankys
Johannes de Lynlesay
Magota Slayton
Alicia filia dictae Magote
Willelmus Rahed
Johannes del frey & Dionisia vx ejus
Isabella filia dictae Isabelle
Thomas de Willyk & Johanna vx ejus
Johannes Webester & Isabella vx ejus, Souter
Johannes Robynsohn & Agnes vx ejus
Johannes Saundirman dicti Johannis
Johannes Saundirman senior
Robertus Wodcock & Johanna vx ejus
Johannes Cok' & Matilda vx ejus
Agnes Gage
Emma filia dictae Agnetia
Alexander de Rokeby & Alicia vx ejus, Marchant des bestes
Mergeria seruiens dicti Alexandre.
Johannes Humer
Johannes Smyth' & Idonia vx ejus, Smyth
Johanna filia dicti Johannis
Dionisia filia dicti Johannis
Willelmus seruiens dicti Johannis
Robertus Taylour & Elena vx ejus
Matilda Saunderdyft
Sfranciscus Curson & Isabella vx ejus, Smyth
Robertus seruiens dicti francisci
Hugo de floeswel & Agnes vx ejus, Taylour
Robertus seruiens dicti Hugonis
Johanna seruiens dicti Hugonis
Johannes filius dicti Johannis
Agnes de Bolchowe
Adam de Bolchowe
Johannes filius dicti Ade

(Membrane 4b, column 1.)

Henricus de Holme & Sibilla vx ejus, Souter
Johannes seruiens dicti Henrici
Thomas Wayte & Matilda vx ejus
Agnes filia dictae Thomae
Elena Houchonsurant
Willelmus Malkynson
Alicia Wryght
Willelmus Fatte & Alicia vx ejus
Robertus Teuor
Mergreta de t'mley
Alicia seruiens dictae Margaere
Hugo Wayte & Cecilia vx ejus
Johannes Theethe & Agnes vx ejus
Agnes Chencio (t)
Johannes Brother & Johanna vx ejus
Hugo filius dicti Johannis
Johannes Wryght

Summa—xxij. viij.d.
### WAPPENTAGIUM DE STRAFFORD

#### Villata de Louersall

- **Robertus Rypers & Alicia** *v* ejus
  - *Marchaunt de beste* *iij. d.*
  - *Alicia seruensis dicti Roberti* *iiij. d.*
  - *Willelmus Veyle & Alicia* *v* *e jus*
  - *Marchaunt* *xiij. d.*
  - *Johannes seruensis dicti Willelmi* *iiij. d.*
  - *Johannes Goldsmith & Cecilia* *v* *e jus*
  - *Johanna Hearyswyf* *iiij. d.*
  - *Willelmus de Staynton & Margaretæ* *v* *e jus*
  - *Johannes Norys & Emma* *v* *e jus*
  - *Ricardus Osbar & Emma* *v* *e jus*
  - *Willelmus de Helughby & Alicia* *v* *e jus*
  - *Johannes de Oxenford* *iiij. d.*
  - *Cristiana de Oxenford* *iiij. d.*
  - *Willelmus Breto & Isabella* *v* *e jus*
  - *Johannes Breto & Agnes* *v* *e jus*
  - *Johanna de Lond* *iiij. d.*
  - *Willelmus Rouland & Elena* *v* *e jus*
  - *Ricardus de Ryles & Johanna* *v* *e jus*
  - *Johannes seruensis dicti Ricardi* *iiij. d.*
  - *Johannes Nicosof & Agnes* *v* *e jus*
  - *Elena Hobsonwif* *iiij. d.*
  - *Alicia filia ejus* *iiij. d.*
  - *Thomas Wake & Johanna* *v* *e jus*
  - *Johannes Decker & Alicia* *v* *e jus*
  - *Johannes de Ebor & Isabella* *v* *e jus*
  - *Dionisia de Lond* *iiij. d.*
  - *Dionisia Willesof* *iiij. d.*
  - *Alicia filia dictæ Dionisia* *iiij. d.*
  - *Willelmus de Stokwell & Cecilia* *v* *e jus*
  - *Johanna del Podell* *iiij. d.*
  - *Osbar Dassof & Johanna* *v* *e jus*
  - *Johannes filius ejus* *iiij. d.*
  - *Agnes filia ejusdem Johanne* *iiij. d.*
  - *Johanna Jonewyf* *iiij. d.*
  - *Agnes filia ejusdem Johanne* *iiij. d.*
  - *Ricardus Hobson & Emma* *v* *e jus*
  - *Johanna filia dicti Ricardi* *iiij. d.*
  - *Johanna de Wolfof* *iiij. d.*
  - *Johannes de Plumpto & Alicia* *v* *e jus*
  - *Willelmus Rypers & Alicia* *v* *e jus*
  - *Agnes Smythe* *iiij. d.*
  - *Willelmus Melot & Beatrix* *v* *e jus*
  - *Adam Smythe & Ross* *v* *e jus*
  - *Thomas Cartewright* *iiij. d.*
  - *Johannes Millot & Elena* *v* *e jus*
  - *Willelmus Clerk & Johanna* *v* *e jus*
  - *Iohannes Jackson & Juliana* *v* *e jus*
  - *Thomas Hobson & Margareta* *v* *e jus*
  - *Thomas Osborn* *iiij. d.*
  - *Johannes del Lond* *iiij. d.*
  - *Robertus Jackson & Alicia* *v* *e jus*
  - *Thomas filius dicti Beatrix* *v* *e jus*
  - *Willelmus Shepird & Margareta* *v* *e jus*
  - *Johanna Kynne* *iiij. d.*
  - *Johanna tieurydoughter* *iiij. d.*
  - *Robertus de urxenford & Johanna* *v* *e jus*
  - *Robertus del Podell & Johanna* *v* *e jus*
  - *Johannes Willesof & Cecilia* *v* *e jus*
  - *Johannes filius dicti Johannis* *iiij. d.*
  - *Cecilia Adamdoughter* *iiij. d.*
  - *Summa—xxij. d.*

#### Villata de Raumersche

- *Johannes Monfod & Isabella* *v* *e jus*, *Marchaunt de beste* *xiij. d.*
  - *Willelmus seruensis dicti Johannis* *iiij. d.*
  - *Johannes seruensis dicti Johannis* *iiij. d.*
  - *Agnes seruensis dicti Johannis* *iiij. d.*
  - *Robertus atte Brig & Johanna* *v* *e jus*
  - *Elena Slaster* *iiij. d.*
  - *Agnes filia dictæ Agnetis* *iiij. d.*
  - *Willelmus Mounc & Agnes* *v* *e jus*
  - *Thomas filius dicti Willelmi* *iiij. d.*
  - *Willelmus filius dicti Willelmi* *iiij. d.*
  - *Willelmus Hudesso & Alicia* *v* *e jus*
  - *Johannes Inesof & Agnes* *v* *e jus*
  - *Willelmus Gillis & Margareta* *v* *e jus*
  - *Johannes atte Halle* *iiij. d.*
  - *Johannes Mounke & Alicia* *v* *e jus*
  - *IIijd. (Membrane 4b, column 2.)
  - *Robertus Brabayn & Margareta* *v* *e jus*
  - *Willelmus Sagher & Idonia* *v* *e jus*
  - *Willelmus Wryght & Cecilia* *v* *e jus*
  - *Willelmus atte Halle & Agnes* *v* *e jus*
  - *Robertus atte Halle & Albreda* *v* *e jus*
  - *Johannes filius dicti Roberti* *iiij. d.*
WAPPENTAGIUM DE STRAFFORD.

Johannes Potter & Matilda vx* ejus ........................................ iiiij.d.
Alicia Potter ................................................................. iiiij.d.
Rogerus Redeyoun & Agnes vx* ejus ................................ iiiij.d.
Margareta seruiens dicti Rogeri .................................. iiiij.d.
Willelmus seruiens dicti Rogeri .................................. iiiij.d.
Thomas de Lound ......................................................... iiiij.d.
Johannes de Prious & Alureda vx* ejus ......................... iiiij.d.
Margareta seruiens dicti Johannis ................................ iiiij.d.
Robertus Wyppe & Margareta vx* ejus ......................... iiiij.d.
Thomas atte Hall' & Alicia vx* ejus .......................... iiiij.d.
Johannes Shyperd & Emma vx* ejus .......................... iiiij.d.
Rogerus Northird & Margareta vx* ejus ...................... iiiij.d.
Adam Sheperd & Alicia vx* ejus ................................ iiiij.d.
Ricardus Whisteler & Johanna vx* ejus ...................... iiiij.d.
Willelmus atte Hall' & Olyf vx* ejus ........................ iiiij.d.
Thomas Alsby & Agnes vx* ejus ................................ iiiij.d.
Willelmus seruiens dicti Thome ................................ iiiij.d.
Thomas Sharp & Isabella vx* ejus ................................ iiiij.d.
Ricardus Shepid ......................................................... iiiij.d.
Johannes filius dicti Ricardi ................................ iiiij.d.
Ricardus de Lound ....................................................... iiiij.d.
Robertus Long & Alicia vx* ejus ................................ iiiij.d.
Robertus Broune & Johanna vx* ejus ........................ iiiij.d.
Johannes de Lound ..................................................... iiiij.d.
Alicia Long ................................................................. iiiij.d.
Dionisius Long ............................................................ iiiij.d.
Johannes de Flofto & Clara vx* ejus ........................ iiiij.d.
Magota Swan ..................................................................... iiiij.d.
Ricardus de Donescatre & Beatriz vx* ejus ................ iiiij.d.
Thomas Smyth' & Isabella vx* ejus ................................ iiiij.d.
Ricardus filius ejus ......................................................... iiiij.d.
Agnes filia ejus ............................................................... iiiij.d.
Isabella filia ejus ........................................................... iiiij.d.
Johannes Ward & Kleena vx* ejus ............................ iiiij.d.
Johannes de Wod & Johanna vx* ejus ........................ iiiij.d.
Robertus Cartar & Alicia vx* ejus ................................ iiiij.d.
Johannes Long ............................................................... iiiij.d.
Robertus Lowe ............................................................... iiiij.d.
Johannes Her ................................................................. iiiij.d.

SUMMA—XXJ.

VILLATA DE DERFELD.

Willelmus Souter & Margareta vx* ejus ........................ iiiij.d.
Willelmus filius ejus ....................................................... iiiij.d.

Elizabetha filia ejus .................................................... iiiij.d.
Alicia Panonservaunt ................................................ iiiij.d.
Ricardus Derlyng' & Isabella vx* ejus ................ iiiij.d.
Ricardus filius dicti Ricardi ................................ iiiij.d.
Johanna filia dicti Ricardi ................................ iiiij.d.
Agnes filia dicti Ricardi ................................ iiiij.d.
Thomas de Crofton & Elizabetha vx* ejus ................ iiiij.d.
Ricardus de Wodhall' ................................................ iiiij.d.
Juliana serviens dicti Ricardi ................................ iiiij.d.
Willelmus Nlescher & Agnes vx* ejus ........................ iiiij.d.
Robertus de Heigham & Elizabetha vx* ejus, Mason ...... iiiij.d.
Beatrix filia dicti Roberti ........................................ iiiij.d.
Margareta de Hyndelay ........................................ iiiij.d.
Johanna Fox ................................................................. iiiij.d.
Alicia seruiens Thome de Crofton ........................ iiiij.d.
Thomas de Crok' & Isabella vx* ejus, Mason ........... iiiij.d.
Robertus Crok' ............................................................. iiiij.d.
Elizabetha de Huderfeld ........................................ iiiij.d.
Matilda Nlescher ......................................................... iiiij.d.
Johannes Smyth' ........................................................ iiiij.d.
Isabella fynne ............................................................. iiiij.d.
Isabella Marchall' ........................................................ iiiij.d.
Alexander Parneunter ................................................ iiiij.d.
Alicia de Thorp ............................................................ iiiij.d.
Thomas de Wakefeld & Cecilia vx* ejus ................ iiiij.d.
Agnes Gentildoghter ................................................ iiiij.d.
Margareta Dyam ........................................................ iiiij.d.
Matilda Spynk ............................................................ iiiij.d.
Johanna Vikarseruaunt ........................................ iiiij.d.
Thomas Derlyng' ........................................................ iiiij.d.
Alicia seruiens Johannis de Almanbery ................ iiiij.d.
Johannes Hyne ........................................................... iiiij.d.
Johannes Yongenmyth' ........................................ iiiij.d.
Johannes del Rechyhn ................................................ iiiij.d.
Willelmus del Dale ..................................................... iiiij.d.
Thomas Brewerste ..................................................... iiiij.d.
Willelmus Chapman .................................................. iiiij.d.
Ricardus Edward' & Alicia vx* ejus ........................ iiiij.d.
Thomas de Carleto .................................................... iiiij.d.
Willelmus Hanart ........................................................ iiiij.d.
Thomas seruiens Thome de Carleto ........................ iiiij.d.
Thomas Boseluill' & Agnes vx* ejus ................ iiiij.d.
Johannes filius dicti Thome ................................ iiiij.d.
Jacobus filius dicti Thome ................................ iiiij.d.

(Membrane 4b, column 3.)

Willelmus seruiens dicti Thome ................................ iiiij.d.
Edwardus Boseluill' ................................................ iiiij.d.
Johannes Smythly ..................................................... iiiij.d.

* Now Darfield.
Willelmus seruiens dicti Johannis... iiiij.d.
Adam Carter & Alicia vxt ejus... iiiij.d.
Agnes Spencer... iiiij.d.
Willelmus de Spayn & Agnès vx ejus... iiiij.d.
Ricardus Annoson, Wryght... vij.d.
Johannes de Spayn & Matilda vx ejus... iiiij.d.
Johannes Walker & Sibilla vx ejus... iiiij.d.
Ricardus del Bill & Margareta vx ejus... iiiij.d.
Johannes seruiens dicti Ricardi... iiiij.d.
Alicia seruiens dicti Ricardi... iiiij.d.
Eua seruiens dicti Ricardi... iiiij.d.
Ricardus Spark & Alicia vx ejus... iiiij.d.
Johannes Tassok & Alicia vx ejus... iiiij.d.
Thomas Srape... iiiij.d.
Adam de Wodhall & Alicia vx ejus... xij.d.
Johannes filius dicti Ade... iiiij.d.
Thomas seruiens dicti Ade... iiiij.d.
Adam filius dicti Ade... iiiij.d.

Summa—xvilij.d. vij.d.

(Membrane 5, column 1.)

VILLA DE RODERHAM.

Willelmus Lyster & Agnes vx ejus, Lyster... xij.d.
Johannes seruiens ejus... iiiij.d.
Alicia seruiens ejus... iiiij.d.
Robertus Hogg & Johanna vx ejus... iiiij.d.
Johannes Nutte & Agnès vx ejus... iiiij.d.
Petrus de Setherall & Isabella vx ejus... iiiij.d.
Robertus Kene & Elena vx ejus... iiiij.d.
Thomas Prenty & Alicia vx ejus... iiiij.d.
Johanna Swughie... iiiij.d.
Nicholus Taylour & Isabella vx ejus... iiiij.d.
Johannes Peresoon & Johanna vx ejus, Taylour... vij.d.
Radulphus del Schagh... iiiij.d.
Juliana Taylour... iiiij.d.
Johanna filia ejus... iiiij.d.
Johannes, seruiens Ade Symmesoon, & Alicia vx ejus... iiiij.d.
Ricardus Chapman & Johanna vx ejus, Spicer... vij.d.
Willelmus Bugge & Alicia vx ejus, Bakster... xij.d.
Johannae de Berneslay & Elizabetha vx ejus... iiiij.d.
Robertus seruiens ejus... iiiij.d.
Watlerus seruiens ejus... iiiij.d.
Willelmus seruiens ejus... iiiij.d.
Matilda Cander... iiiij.d.

Willelmus de Wykelay & Cristiana vx... iiiij.d.
Thomas Mason... iiiij.d.
Ricardus de Palde & Cecilia vx ejus... iiiij.d.
Johannes filius ejus... iiiij.d.
Adam Symmesoon & Alicia vx ejus, Souter... vij.d.
Beatrix Skynner... iiiij.d.
Johannes Webster & Agnès vx ejus... iiiij.d.
Johannes Wykir & Leticia vx ejus... Shereman... vij.d.
Johannes Wykir & Agnès vx ejus... Shereman... vij.d.
Johanna Swerdaliper... iiiij.d.
Willelmus Wykyn & Katerina vx ejus... iiiij.d.
Willelmus seruiens ejus... iiiij.d.
Johanna (sic) Quenosoon & Alicia vx ejus... iiiij.d.
Johannes Cadly & Leticia vx ejus... iiiij.d.
Willelmus de Wolehouse & Margareta vx ejus, Irenmanger... xij.d.
Johannes de Wyntworth... iiiij.d.
Robertus Warde & Johanna vx ejus... iiiij.d.
Johannes de Chesterfeld & Johanna vx ejus... iiiij.d.
Ricardus Taylour & Emma vx ejus, Taylor... vij.d.
Alicia ancilla ejus... iiiij.d.
Adam Mawher & Agnès vx ejus... iiiij.d.
Johannes filius ejus... iiiij.d.
Radulphus Lyster & Juliana vx ejus... iiiij.d.
Thomas seruiens ejus... iiiij.d.
Willelmus Kene & Margareta vx ejus, Outeke... xij.d.
Alicia ancilla ejus... iiiij.d.
Alicia Marschal... iiiij.d.
Johannes Louot & Alicia vx ejus, Walkere... xij.d.
Isabella filia ejus... iiiij.d.
Alicia ancilla ejus... iiiij.d.
Johannes Gardiner & Beatrix vx ejus, Walker... xij.d.
Emma Bugg... iiiij.d.
Johannes Milner... iiiij.d.
Willelmus Mennon & Custancia vx ejus... iiiij.d.
Rogerus Sparow & Johanna vx ejus... iiiij.d.
Willelmus Pawesoon & Johanna vx ejus... iiiij.d.
Elisabetha Chaloner... iiiij.d.
Johannes Chaloner filius ejus... iiiij.d.
Johannes seruiens ejus... iiiij.d.
Ricardus de Mapelbek & Beatrix vx ejus, Webster... xij.d.
Ricardus Palmer, Mason... xij.d.

7 Rotherham.
Leticia ancilla ejus
Johannes de Biggeby & Elisabetha
vX• ejus, Taylour
iiij.d.
Margaria de Brampton
vij.d.
Henricus del Kerre & Beatrix
vX• ejus, Webster
vij.d.
Robertus de Addewyk' & Beatrix
vX• ejus, Smyth'
vij.d.
Johannes seruius ejus
iiij.d.
Robertus de Hundesweff
iiij.d.
Isabella Nettemaker
iiij.d.
Willelmus Kanner & Isabella
vX• ejus
iiij.d.
Simon frater ejus
iiij.d.
Robertus de Rodes & Isabella
vX• ejus
iiij.d.

(Membrane 5, column 2.)

Robertus Wyker & Margareta
vX• ejus, Webster
vij.d.
Ricardus Schaloner Alicia
vX• ejus, Coner(t-)wever
xij.d.
Adan Celeman Johanna
vX• ejus
iiij.d.
Johannes Wright' Cecilia (?)
vX• ejus
iiij.d.
Robertus servus ejus
iiij.d.
Henricus de Estwode Alicia
vX• ejus, Taylor
vij.d.
Johannes filius ejus
iiij.d.
Willelmus Hering Johanna
vX• ejus
iiij.d.
Gillbertus Kyrkman Johanna
vX• ejus
iiij.d.
Johannes Kyrkman Johanna
vX• ejus
iiij.d.
Godfraydus Agnes vX• ejus
iiij.d.
Agnes Hylawadoghter
iiij.d.
Willelmus Wahle Johanna
vX• ejus
iiij.d.
Peterus Carter Johanna
vX• ejus
iiij.d.
Willelmus Hunshelle Agnes
vX• ejus
iiij.d.
Johannes Brantoon Elisabetha
vX• ejus
iiij.d.
Johannes filius ejus
iiij.d.
Eliseus Walah' Alicia
vX• ejus
iiij.d.
Ibota Arkmaker
iiij.d.
Robertus Godde Elena
vX• ejus
iiij.d.
Matilda Swynherd
iiij.d.
Thomas Tubbi', Scuter
iiij.d.
Matilda Tubbi'
iiij.d.
Ibota Waverer
iiij.d.
Willelmus Scatter
iiij.d.
Elena ancilla ejus
iiij.d.
Thomas Godale
iiij.d.
Johannes Mersburgh' Elisot'
vX• ejus, Marchant
xv.
Alicia ancilla ejus
iiij.d.
Willelmus Wahle
iiij.d.
Rosa ancilla Johannes Mersburg'
iiij.d.
Johannes Carter, servus ejus,
Alicia vX• ejus
iiij.d.
Robertus Godde
iiij.d.
Willelmus Leubeter Elena
vX• ejus
iiij.d.
Robertus Schapman Marior'
vX• ejus
iiij.d.
Johannes Delhorne
iiij.d.
Johannes de Dalton' Emma
vX• ejus
iiij.d.
Willelmus Lambbe Marior'
vX• ejus, Smyth'
vi.d.
Johannes de Wyrsoppe Johanna
vX• ejus
iiij.d.
Willelmus servus ejus
iiij.d.
Robertus de Bolf Ibota
vX• ejus, Marchaut
v.s.
Robertus servus ejus, Alicia
vX• ejus
iiij.d.
Henricus de Bolf Agnes
vX• ejus, Osteler
xiij.d.
Alicia ancilla ejus
iiij.d.
Johannes Bugg Emma
vX• ejus
iiij.d.
Robertus Marchall' Alicia
vX• ejus, Smyth
vi.d.
Willelmus servus ejus
iiij.d.
Dauud Walschenman Margareta
vX• ejus
iiij.d.
Johannes Barbot
iiij.d.
Radulphus Pouay Cristiana
vX• ejus
iiij.d.
Nicholaus Bakster Cristiana
vX• ejus, Baker
vi.d.
Willelmus Hayward' Margareta
vX• ejus
iiij.d.
Nicholaus Falden Agnes
vX• ejus, Draper
xij.d.
Dauud Walschenman servus ejus
iiij.d.
Alicia ancilla ejus
iiij.d.
Robertus Ferour Johanna
vX• ejus, Smyth
iiij.d.
Margareta Garlek
iiij.d.
Agnes filia ejus
iiij.d.
Johannes de Wyntwerth' &
Clementia vX•, Taylour
vi.d.
Thomas le Day, de Estwode,
Marior' vX
iiij.d.
Johanna filia ejus
iiij.d.
Ricardus Folyot Lucia
vX• ejus, Walker
vi.d.
Custancia filia Lucie
iiij.d.
Agnes filia ejus
iiij.d.
Robertus Law, Draper
xij.d.
Agnes ancilla ejus
iiij.d.
Johannes filius ejus
iiij.d.
Robertus Bradly Alicia
vX
vij.d.
Bakester
iiij.d.
Johannes Mode
iiij.d.
Johannes Wyt Eisot' vX• ejus
iiij.d.
Johannes servus ejus
iiij.d.
Johannes de Estwode Agnes
vX
iiij.d.
Johannes Wynne
iiij.d.
Ricardus Creull' Cristiana
vX• ejus
iiij.d.
Thomas Bakester Betrix
vX•, Osteler
vX•
xl.d.
Thomas servus ejus
iiij.d.
Margaretus ancilla ejus

Willelmus del Lawhe Cicilia

Thomas Butchard Agnes vx eujus

Willelmus Butchard Johanna vx eujus

Willelmus Kene Ibota vx eujus

Agnes vx Mathie

Matilda filia ejus

Willelmus de Baddesworth

Magota vx. Bakester

Thomas serenus ejus

Johannes de Dretoh Juliana vx ejus, Tailour

Johannes flos Marior vx eujus, Smyth'

Agnes ancilla ejus

Willelmus Mota Itodina vx ejus

Ricardus Spark' Alicia vx ejus, Soder

Matilda trowne

Katerina filia ejus

Elissot del Peke

Johannes de Mappes Alicia vx eujus, Segner

Thomas Bolacchegh' Alicia vx eujus

Johannes Forseaud' Isabella vx eujus

Symon Gardinerman Margareta vx eujus

Eliseus Carpenter, Cartwyth, Elesot vx eujus

Willelmus filius ejus

Johannes Mabill' Emma vx eujus, Drapour

Johannes de Paldey Isabellvx, Berker

Margaretus filia ejus

Cibella ancilla ejus

Ricardus: Plummar Agnes vx ejus

Johannes filia ejus

Johannes Yhowell (t)

Alanus Webster Emma vx ejus, Welster

Alicia Herymg

Elisot Adam

Betrix Barbot

Agnes Gefloghter

Johannes Crane Alicia vx ejus

Johannes Dollyn Agnes vx ejus

Johannes de Redfirth Emma vx ejus

Adam Skotte Beatrix vx ejus

Rosa Cartwyth, Malemaker

Alicia ancilla ejus

Elisot Grane

Johannes Gryse Agnes vx ejus

Willelmus de Mappes Margareta vx ejus, Berker

Rosa filia ejus

Johannes filius ejus

Thomas Breustar

Rogerus serenus Willemlmi Mappis

Ricardus Loalnd

Robertus Sauago Matilda vx ejus

Ricardus Note Johanna vx ejus

Elena filia Galfridi

Johannes Prentis Eiliana vx ejus

Robertus de Roderham Alicia vx ejus

Johannes Legger, Tylour

Willelmus de Bramtof

Johannes Freve

Robertus Cartowyth, Cartowyth

Alicia ancilla ejus

Robertus Bugg' Emma vx ejus

Willelmus Pekelman, Flemar

Johannes serenus ejus

Adam Spiser Elisabetha vx ejus, Spiser

Alicia ancilla ejus

Betrix Atewell'

Rogger Westryn Amicia vx ejus

Thomas Wryth Betrix vx ejus

Willelmus serenus ejus

Johanna Buldour

Katerina Skyunker

Gilbertus Barker Christiana vx ejus

Cicilia Baker

Willelmus Schepe Cicilia vx eujus, Smyth'

Willelmus Baker, Baker

Marior' ancilla ejus

Ibot' filia ejus

Robertus serenus ejus

Johannes Loueday

Willelmus Kneyte Margareta vx ejus

Ricardus Baker Elena vx ejus

Johannes Colt Katerina vx ejus

(= Membrane 5b, column 1.)

Johannes filius ejus

Ricardus Butwhayt Johanna vx ejus

Agnes filia ejus

Magota Bugg'

Johanna ancilla ejus

Robertus Sadoler Emma vx ejus

Summa—cvixiij s.

Villata de Tretton.8

Willelmus Hobbes & Emma vx ejus

8 Now Tretton.
WAPPENTAGIUM DE STRAFFORD.

Magota de Wales ejus.
Johannes de Ballale ejus.
Idonia filia ejus.
Agnes Colle.
Agnes Edynus Dwny.
Agnes de Byrley.
Agnes de Selwter Juliana.
Thomas serurius ejus.
Thomas Parsonson Alicia.
Willelmus de Cotes Agnes.
Johannes Susann.
Robertus Susann.
Ricardus Smyth Isabel.
Johannes filius ejus.
Ricardus Goson Agnes.
Rudolphus Cutford Alicia.
Robertus Shepherd Alicia.
Willelmus Shepherd.
Robertus Montwet.
Alicia filia Hugonis.
Magota ye Wonman.
Cristiana Shepherd.
Johannes Conyer Johanna.
Johannes Quyntorell Agnes.
Willelmus Gillow Margeta.
Johannes Quyntell.
Alicia Oubre.
Cicilia Gibyffy.
Willelmus del Heye.
Ricardus Birlay Johanna.
Thomas Turnour Magota.
Thomas Watteson.
Amanus Shepherd.
Thomas Smyth Cristiana ejus.
Ricardus filius Thone Smyth.
Ricardus filius dicti Thomae.
Isabella Parsoffanter.
Johannes de Clayton Alicia.
Johannes Pasoffanter.
Adam Colle.
Thomas Parsonson.
Bernoq Jasoull Agnes.
Johannes de Hall.
Idones de Halle.
Johannes att Hall.
Cicilia seruuus.
Katerina Terell.
Ricardus Waren Johanna.
Ricardus Hiche Isabella.
Johannes de Hole Isabella.
Johannes Thorbmill.
Johannes Helot.
Johannes filius ejus.
Johannes serurius ejus.
Johannes Derbi.
Willelmus de Bilham Alicia.
Thomas Milner Alicia.
Johannes de Bilham Alicia.
Rudolphus de Bilham Alicia.
Johannes Milner Elene.
Johannes Doyle Alicia.
Hugo Iare Margreta.
Nicholas Northwile.

SUMMA—xiiij. iiiij. d.

WERMESWORTH ET KERWOU COM LIBERTATE BEATE MARIE.

Johannes de syninglay & Diosias Alicia ejus, Marchi de beates.
Willelmus filius ejus.
Agnes seruiani ejus.
Johannes de Lancaster.
Thomas de Edlington Margreta.
Johannes de Bramham.
Elizabeth de synigley.
Ricardus Clerkson Custancia.

(Membrane 56, column 2.)

Willelmus Golde & Agnes ejus.
Johannes Warde & Alicia ejus, Smyth.
Ricardus de Castoff.
Robertus Bramlay & Alicia ejus.
Custancia de Bromeley.
Potrus Gowyn & Johanna ejus.
Margareta Done.
Willelmus Sele & Emma ejus.
Ricardus Kempe & Emma ejus.
Sibilla Sele.
Thomas Knycht.
Johannes filia ejus.
Henricus Walker & Isabella ejus.
Henricus filius Johanna Emtoon.
Alicia Warde.

SUMMA—xiiij. iij. d.

(Membrane 6, column 1.)

VILLATA DE HOTHON PAYNEY.

Johannes de Brodu & Alicia ejus.
Johannes de Man & Johanna ejus.

iiiij. d.
WAPPENTAGIUM DE STRAFFORD.

Robertus de Dewesbiry & Dionisia

Johannes Curio & Johanna vx\textsuperscript{e} ejus

Johannes Carter & Magota vx\textsuperscript{e} ejus

Thomas de Sfrikelae & Cecilia vx\textsuperscript{e} ejus

Robertus Minler & Johanna vx\textsuperscript{e} ejus

Laurencius Auge & Agnes vx\textsuperscript{e} ejus

Thomas Olyf' & Elizabetha vx\textsuperscript{e} ejus

Wilhelmus del Rodes & Matilda vx\textsuperscript{e} ejus

Wilhelmus Turnour & Alicia vx\textsuperscript{e} ejus

Johannes filius Thome & Cecilia vx\textsuperscript{e} ejus, Taylor

Johannes de Stillyngdeke & Alicia vx\textsuperscript{e} ejus, Taylor

Simon Godeyere & Johanna vx\textsuperscript{e} ejus, Smyth

Thomas del Clyt' & Margarita vx\textsuperscript{e} ejus

Wilhelmus Norman & Cecilia vx\textsuperscript{e} ejus

Johannes de Croppehill' & Alicia vx\textsuperscript{e} ejus

Johannes Campiof & Beatrix vx\textsuperscript{e} ejus

Wilhelmus de Ryglay & Matilda vx\textsuperscript{e} ejus

Thomas Bernill' & Alicia vx\textsuperscript{e} ejus

Rogerus Tron & Magota vx\textsuperscript{e} ejus

Johannes Brewester & Agnes vx\textsuperscript{e} ejus

Radulphus Diof & Dionisia vx\textsuperscript{e} ejus

Ricardus Wyld' & Agnes vx\textsuperscript{e} ejus, Sanctanus Shephird & Cecilia vx\textsuperscript{e} ejus

Henricus Nouthird' & Agnes vx\textsuperscript{e} ejus

Wilhelmus Yongcock' & Margareta vx\textsuperscript{e} ejus

Robertus atte Hall' & Alicia vx\textsuperscript{e} ejus

Johannes Taylour & Isabella vx\textsuperscript{e} ejus

Johannes de Meltof & Cecilia vx\textsuperscript{e} ejus

Robertus de Stodesfold' & Matilda vx\textsuperscript{e} ejus

Adam Mescher & Leticia vx\textsuperscript{e} ejus

Thomas florester & Elena vx\textsuperscript{e} ejus

Johannes Gillot' & Clara vx\textsuperscript{e} ejus

Thomas Bell' & Matilda vx\textsuperscript{e} ejus

Johannes Bell' & Cristiana vx\textsuperscript{e} ejus

Henricus Curle & Johanna vx\textsuperscript{e} ejus

Thomas de Stayutof & Isabella vx\textsuperscript{e} ejus

Ricardus Swyndhird' & Agnes vx\textsuperscript{e} ejus

Johannes Treher & Agnes vx\textsuperscript{e} ejus

Robertus Beryer

Johanna de Cusesworth'

Agnes de Sfrikelae

Alicia filia Rogeri

Wilhelmus filius Rogeri

Alicia Gyllot'

Robertus Minler

Johanna Smyth'

Ricardus seruiens ejus

Heinricus de Sfillyngdeke

Dionisia seruiens ejus

Wilhelmus Godeyere

Johannes de Wolehou'c

Johannes Acrys

Magota del West'

Cecilia de Kimeshaile

Juliana de Morehou'

Alicia Norys

Johannes filius Radulphi

Alicia Haward'

Magota Haward'

Emma de Hillom

Johannes Tyly

Stephanus Troune

Beatrix Mody

Nicholaus Dautry

Cecilia Manne

Elena de Dautry

Agnes filia Johannis Brewester\textsuperscript{9}

Summa—xxiiij.s. vjd.

VILLA DE HERELTON.\textsuperscript{10}

Nicholaus Boye & Alicia vx\textsuperscript{e} ejus

Robertus \textsuperscript{9} atuafo & Alicia vx\textsuperscript{e} ejus, Drappour

Alicia Boye

Johannes seruiens ejus

Johannes Daudofo

Johannes Couer & Alicia vx\textsuperscript{e} ejus, Drappour

Hugo filius ejus

Isabella Spynk'

Johanna Parsonseruant

Alicia Parsonseruant

Johanna Parsonseruant

\textsuperscript{9} Under most places, hitherto, the children are set down immediately after their parents, but in this township they appear to be inserted all together at the end.—J. G.

\textsuperscript{10} Now Hickleton.
WAPPENTAGIUM DE STRAFFORD.

Johannes de Morlay & Johanna "eius... v.j.d.
Johannes filius eius senior... v.j.d.
Johannes filius eius junior... v.j.d.
Willelmus Smyth & Juliana "eius... v.j.d.
Johanna filia eius... v.j.d.
Agnes filia eius... v.j.d.
Thomas Bate & Dionisia "eius... v.j.d.
Johannes Taylour & Johanna "eius... v.j.d.
Thomas de Holay & Johanna "eius... v.j.d.
Robertus Hare & Johanna "eius... v.j.d.
Ricardus Campion junior & Johanna "eius... v.j.d.
Ricardus Campion senior & Magota "eius... v.j.d.
Adam de Kirkham & Dionisia "eius... v.j.d.
Johannes Bernerd & Johanna "eius... v.j.d.
Ricardus Campion... v.j.d.
Johannes filius eius... v.j.d.
Ricardus Coupere & Johanna "eius... v.j.d.
Adam de Braythevell & Beatrix "eius... v.j.d.
Walterus Campion & Matilda "eius... v.j.d.

(Membrane 6, column 2.)

Ricardus Smyth' & Magota "eius... v.j.d.
Johannes servientes eius... v.j.d.
Summa—xj.s. v.j.d.

VILLA DE THINRESOOGH.

Simon de fetherstofo & Johanna "eius... v.j.d.
Johannes servientes eius... v.j.d.
Adam Grymbald', "eius... v.j.d.
Johannes filius eius... v.j.d.
Johannes servientes eius... v.j.d.
Johannes Hobesofo & Agnes "eius... v.j.d.
Ricardus Wadlough & Agnes "eius... xj.s.
Johannes Wadlyloue & Juliana "eius... xj.s.
Agnes Wadlyloue... xj.s.
Thomas Alle & Agnes "eius... xj.s.
Agnes de Calnerslay... xj.s.
Willelmus Luten & Alicia "eius... xj.s.
Willelmus de Wellawse & Kua "eius... xj.s.
Radulphus Shephird' & Juliana "eius... xj.s.
Robertus Caney, Marschall',... xj.s.
Robertus servientes eius... xj.s.
Johannes Swalough & Matilda "eius, Walker... v.j.d.
Willelmus Smyth' & Agnes "eius... v.j.d.
Petrus Carter & Isabella "eius, Wryght'... v.j.d.
Willelmus Shipman & Cecilia "eius... v.j.d.
Adam filius Radulphi & Agnes "eius, Souter... v.j.d.
Matilda Wynk', Webester... v.j.d.
Ricardus filius eius... v.j.d.
Ricardus Souter & Alicia "eius... v.j.d.
Cecilia de Dertofo... v.j.d.
Johannes Smyth' & Cecilia "eius, Smyth'... v.j.d.
Adam Wynk' & Alicia "eius, Diker... v.j.d.
Johannes Personman & Emma "eius... v.j.d.
Robertus Bell' & Alicia "eius, Smyk'... xj.s.
Henricus de Dertofo & Alicia "eius... xj.s.
Alanus Grymbald' & "eius, Wryght'... xj.s.
Willelmus del Chapell & Juliana "eius... xj.s.
Johannes del Grange & Elena "eius, femmour del Grange... xj.s.
Johannes Nouthird'... xj.s.
Johannes de Buskeby & Agnes "eius... xj.s.
Summa—xvjs. xj.s.

VILLA DE HOTON' LEOYET.

Johannes del Wroo & Elisabetha "eius... xj.s.
Ricardus Sox & Juliana "eius... xj.s.
Ricardus Wrygghsoñ & Agnes "eius... xj.s.
Johannes Aubelsoñ & Custancia "eius... xj.s.
Johannes de Whistañ & Isabella "eius, Cartwyght'... v.j.d.
Thomas del Wroo & Margareta "eius... xj.s.
Thomas de Moreh'us & Custancia "eius... xj.s.
Hugo Wybord' & Johanna "eius... xj.s.
Thomas de Penystoñ & Johanna "eius... xj.s.
Johannes de Clint' & Dionisia "eius... xj.s.
Johannes Osteler & Agnes "eius... xj.s.
Johannes de Hundescliff, Walker... v.j.d.
Thomas filius eius... xj.s.
Willelmus Dawesoñ... xj.s.
Henricus de l'adelay & Magota "eius... xj.s.
Thomas Wyblyng'... xj.s.
Alicia filia eius... xj.s.
Katerina Rendere... xj.s.
Summa—xj.s. xj.s.
WAPPENTAGIUM DE STRAFFORD'.

Johanna que fuit vx Thome surnauell' Chiuailer, Baronesse  xlx.
Johannes Mountenay, Armiger  xld.
Willelmus Vysox & Cecilia vx ejus, Chapman  xij.d.
Robertus Dey & Alicia vx ejus Smyth'  vjd.
Johannes del More & Elena vx ejus  liij.d.
Willelmus Shephird' & Agnes vx ejus  liij.d.
Adam Rayner & Alicia vx ejus, frankselwyn  xld.
Rogerus de Manyngham & Agnes vx ejus, Husband  vjd.
Johannes Norysse & Agnes vx ejus, Glouter  vjd.
Johannes Taylour & Agnes vx ejus, Taylour  vjd.
Ricardus de Rodes & Cristiana vx ejus  liij.d.
Ricardus Wade & Lora vx ejus, Masor  xij.d.
Laurencius Bosell' & Agnes vx ejus  liij.d.
Johannes Wraake & Matilda vx ejus, Marchall'  xij.d.
Johannes Neuhall' & Johanna vx ejus  liij.d.
Willelmus Butler & Beatrix vx ejus  liij.d.
Margareta que fuit vx Johannis de Whista Serigant  dimid.
Robertus de Whistaeh & Alicia vx ejus  liij.d.
Johannes Rayner & Margareta vx ejus, Masor  vjd.
Robertus de Henkisyll' & Beatrix vx ejus, Smyth'  xij.d.
Robertus Smyth' & Alicia vx ejus, Smyth'  vjd.
Henricus de Balne & Alicia vx ejus  liij.d.
Thomas Emous & Isabella vx ejus  liij.d.
Simon Milner & Johanna vx ejus  liij.d.
Galfridus Milner & Matilda vx ejus  liij.d.
Radulphus Nelle & Matilda vx ejus  liij.d.
Johannes Lyotte & Idonia vx ejus, Wrycht'  vjd.
Rogerus del Brome & Idonia vx ejus  liij.d.
Willelmus Shephird' & Matilda vx ejus  liij.d.
Johannes Carter & Alicia vx ejus  liij.d.
Henricus Scalne and Beatrix vx ejus  liij.d.
Willelmus Robynson' & Alicia vx ejus  liij.d.
Willelmus del More  liij.d.
Johannes Saule  liij.d.

Willelmus Milner & Cecilia vx ejus  liij.d.
Willelmus Colle & Emma vx ejus  liij.d.
Robertus del More & Alicia vx ejus  liij.d.
Hugo de Bochynthorp' & Matilda vx ejus  liij.d.

(Membrane 6, column 3.)

Thomas Snaire & Isabella vx ejus, Tushour  vjd.
Robertus Shephird', Agnes Shephird'  liij.d.
Agnes Robynsdochter  liij.d.
Willelmus Goderd', Quiller  vjd.
Johannes del More  liij.d.
Robertus filius ejus  liij.d.
Willelmus Hull'  liij.d.
Johannes Serres  liij.d.
Johannes Shephird'  liij.d.
Johanna flos  liij.d.
Magota de Cliftoyn  liij.d.
Agnes Norysse  liij.d.
Agnes seruiens ejus  liij.d.
Matilda Taylour  liij.d.
Johanna Wall'  liij.d.
Johannes de Neuhall'  liij.d.
Johannes Bene  liij.d.
Johannes de Carletoyn  liij.d.
Mergaretas Bosell'  liij.d.
Mergaretas de Whistaeh  liij.d.
Agnes seruiens ejus  liij.d.
Johanna Wrayke  liij.d.
Johannes Kydder  liij.d.
Hugo de Wygtoyn  liij.d.
Johanna Rayne  liij.d.
Johanne de Berley  liij.d.
Johannes Smynt'  liij.d.
Isabella de Balne  liij.d.
Ricardus filius Gilberti  liij.d.
Beatrix Nelle  liij.d.
Edonia Roy  liij.d.
Isabella Roy  liij.d.
Galfridus Roy  liij.d.
Thomas Shephird'  liij.d.
Robertus fosl'  liij.d.
Willelmus Abbe  liij.d.
Magota Snare  liij.d.
Johannes Carter  liij.d.
Robertus filius Willelmis  liij.d.
Willelmus Wall  liij.d.
Mergaretas Wyse  liij.d.
Willelmus Gibson  liij.d.
Johanne Carter  liij.d.
Katerina seruiens ejus  liij.d.
Johanna surnuauell'  liij.d.
Johanne seruiens ejus  liij.d.
Johannes Carter  liij.d.
Johanne de Notyngham  liij.d.
Agnes Milner  liij.d.
Alicia Henkirisll'  liij.d.
Hugo Cox  liij.d.
Johannes Bussell'  liij.d.
WAPPENTAGIUM DE STRAFFORD.\(^{11}\)

JOHANNES DE MORTO

Coxe  .  vij.d.
Beatrix Bussell*  .  iiij.d.
Johannes Nemyny  .  iiij.d.
Simon Milner  .  iiij.d.

Summa—iiij.d. viij.j.s.

VILLATA DE BRAMPTON IN MORSHING.

Johannes Birdde & Alicia vx ejus  .  iiij.d.
Thomas Piper & Alcia vx ejus  .  iiij.d.
Dionisia Bokerde  .  iiij.d.
Johannes Silius ejus  .  iiij.d.
Rogerus Vescy  .  iiij.d.
Thomas seruiens ejus  .  iiij.d.
Robertus Mawe & Magota vx ejus  .  iiij.d.
Johannes flox & Margereta vx ejus  .  iiij.d.
Ricardus atte Well & Isabella vx ejus  .  iiij.d.

Johannes filius ejus  .  iiij.d.
Johannes Storour  .  iiij.d.
Willelmus Totehilman  .  iiij.d.
Willelmus de Helghby & Juliana vx ejus  .  iiij.d.
Willelmus filius Johannis & Matilda filia ejus  .  iiij.d.
Johannes & Magota vx ejus  .  iiij.d.
Johannes Waker & Cecilia vx ejus  .  iiij.d.
Ricardus Walkeyn  .  iiij.d.
Willelmus del lirome  .  iiij.d.
Thomas atte Well'  .  iiij.d.
Thomas de Hallomchire & Agnes vx ejus  .  iiij.d.

Robertus seruiens ejus  .  iiij.d.

Summa—vij.j.s.

VILLATA DE LAGHUTHWAITE.

Rogerus de Farley & Maria vx ejus, frandeley  .  x.d.
Johannes Jolyman & Margereta vx ejus  .  iiij.d.
Willelmus Collan & Johanna vx ejus  .  iiij.d.
Johanna filia ejus  .  iiij.d.
Rogerus de Bally & Margereta vx ejus  .  iiij.d.
Johannes flox & Agnes vx ejus  .  iiij.d.
Ricardus de Dilworth & Agnes vx ejus  .  iiij.d.
Margaret Simmeson(t)  .  iiij.d.
Agnes Ingleson  .  iiij.d.
Johannes filius ejus  .  iiij.d.
Ricardus flox  .  iiij.d.
Johannes Collan & Johanna vx ejus  .  iiij.d.
Willelmus Gibeon & Margareta vx ejus  .  iiij.d.
Johanna filia ejus  .  iiij.d.
Willelmus Jakeson  .  iiij.d.
Willelmus Dickason  .  iiij.d.
Johanna Jolyman  .  iiij.d.

Summa—vij.j.s. viij.d.

(VIIBATA OF STOBE.)

Thomas Ward & Margerata vx ejus  .  iiij.d.
Willelmus Ward  .  iiij.d.
Johannes Prestwoman  .  iiij.d.
Rogerus Wargan & Agnes vx ejus  .  iiij.d.
Johannes Grayneson & Cecilia vx ejus  .  iiij.d.
Ricardus filius ejus  .  iiij.d.
Isabella filia ejus  .  iiij.d.
Ricardus Lofday & Dionisia vx ejus  .  iiij.d.
Ricardus de frikelay & Matilda vx ejus  .  iiij.d.
Willelmus Hogeson & Alicia vx ejus  .  iiij.d.

Thomas filius ejus  .  iiij.d.
Johannes del Wyk & Johanna vx ejus  .  iiij.d.
Willelmus filius ejus  .  iiij.d.
Rogerus filius Juliane & Cecilia vx ejus  .  iiij.d.
Matilda Williamwyf  .  iiij.d.
Robertus filius Henrici & Agnes vx ejus  .  iiij.d.

Summa—vij.j.s.

VILLA PARSE DE CUBBOWH.

Johannes Carter & Agnes vx ejus  .  iiij.d.
Johannes de Neweto & Johanna vx ejus  .  iiij.d.
Agnes de Ellerto  .  iiij.d.
Johannes de Newall & Dionisia vx ejus  .  iiij.d.
Johannes Macho & Magota vx ejus  .  iiij.d.
Dionisia Raulynwfy  .  iiij.d.
Johannes de Helay  .  iiij.d.
Willelmus de Neweto & Alicia vx ejus  .  iiij.d.
Adam atte Hall' & Cecilia vx ejus  .  iiij.d.
Magota Steuendoghter  .  iiij.d.
Johannes Hanso  .  iiij.d.
Johannes Hudeson  .  iiij.d.
Willelmus Adamso  .  iiij.d.
Henricus Macho & Agnes vx ejus  .  iiij.d.

Summa—iiij.j.s. viij.d.

VILLA DE FRYKELAY.

Alexander de Anne & Agnes vx ejus, Serigant  .  vi marc.
Johannes de Hepworth & Agnes vx ejus  .  iiij.d.
Robertus Howeteon & Alicia vx ejus  .  iiij.d.

\(^{11}\) Now Stubbs.
WAPPENTAGIUM DE STRAFFORD.

Alicia mater predicti Roberti . iiiij.d.
Richardus Joneson & Matilda vx ejus . iiiij.d.
Robertus fox & Alicia vx ejus . iiiij.d.
Johannes Dobson & Juliana vx ejus . iiiij.d.
Magota filia ejus . iiiij.d.
Johannes Wrygghson . iiiij.d.
Johannes Wryghson . iiiij.d.
Agnes filia ejus . iiiij.d.
Willelmus Hobson . iiiij.d.
Robertus Alexander . iiiij.d.
Hugo Alexanderman . iiiij.d.
Adam de Ackworth . iiiij.d.
Dionisia Howedtoghter . iiiij.d.

Summa—xij.s.

VILLA DE ANSTESE.

Edmundus Perpoint, Chiualer, & Margareta vx ejus . xij.s.
Johannes Berry . iiiij.d.
Henricus de Babbyngton . iiiij.d.
Johanna ye Laidimayden . iiiij.d.
Johannes Battler . iiiij.d.
Johannes filius Ricardii . iiiij.d.
Thomas de Chaumbir . iiiij.d.
Ricardus Wht . iiiij.d.
Willelmus Cokevawe . iiiij.d.
Johannes Ingraman . iiiij.d.
Willelmus del Wylde & Beatrix vx ejus . iiiij.d.
Willelmus Herward & Isabella vx ejus . iiiij.d.
Johannes filius ejus . iiiij.d.
Johanna filia ejus . iiiij.d.
Walterus Carter & Johanna vx ejus . iiiij.d.
Katerina filia ejus . iiiij.d.
Robertus Gryne . iiiij.d.
Robertus filius ejus . iiiij.d.
Willelmus filius ejus . iiiij.d.
Johanna Rosedtoghter . iiiij.d.
Willelmus Hanond & Alicia vx ejus . iiiij.d.
Isabella filia Rose . iiiij.d.
Johannes de Berlowe & Rose vx ejus . iiiij.d.
Willelmus Stirtar & Matilda vx ejus . iiiij.d.
Agnes filia ejus . iiiij.d.
Johannes Sele & Elizabitha vx ejus . iiiij.d.
Magota Duddley . iiiij.d.
Agnes Lage . iiiij.d.
Cecilia Stand . iiiij.d.
Agnes Gobet . iiiij.d.
Matilda seruens Ricardi . iiiij.d.
Matilda de Lepingto . iiiij.d.
Margretta Smeere . iiiij.d.
Robertus filius ejus . iiiij.d.
Willelmus de Kylaye & Margareta vx ejus . iiiij.d.
Robertus de Bilby & Isabella vx ejus, Wright . xij.d.
Williamus de Bilby & Margareta vx ejus . iiiij.d.

Willelmus de Horthill & Emma vx ejus . iiiij.d.
Richardus filius Roberti & Beatrix vx ejus, Maso . xij.d.
Willelmus Alexander . iiiij.d.
Robertus Aury . iiiij.d.
Goslinus Dayuull & Isabella vx ejus, famour de Manere . iij.d.
Willelmus Spenser & Isabella vx ejus . iiiij.d.

(Membrane 6b, column 2.)

Johannes Adams . iiiij.d.
Agnes Adams . iiiij.d.
Nicholas Coke & Margareta vx ejus . iiiij.d.
Robertus filius ejus . iiiij.d.
Isabella filia ejus . iiiij.d.
Johannes Ascull & Agnes vx ejus . iiiij.d.
Robertus filius ejus . iiiij.d.
Amy seruens dicti Johanna . iiiij.d.
Robertus Ascull & Elizabetha vx ejus . iiiij.d.
Ricardus Grewewald & Agnes vx ejus . iiiij.d.
Willelmus Day & Alicia vx ejus . iiiij.d.
Matilda Croke . iiiij.d.
Ricardus Ayre & Emma vx ejus . iiiij.d.
Johannes Ayre & Matilda vx ejus . iiiij.d.
Johannes Charbunkes & Margareta vx ejus . iiiij.d.
Johannes Carpenter, Wright . vij.d.
Thomas atte Wylf & Elizabetha vx ejus, Maso . vij.d.
Johannes Taylour & Matilda vx ejus, Smyth . vij.d.
Willelmus Jarle & Cecilia vx ejus, Wright . vij.d.
Jacobus Taylour & Beatrix vx ejus, Taylour . vij.d.
Johannes flatuser & Emma vx ejus, Smyth . vij.d.
Thomas filius Nicholai & Cecilia vx ejus, Taylour . vij.d.
Johannes Elysoth . iiiij.d.
Ingram Carter & Alicia vx ejus, Wright . vij.d.
Willelmus Taylour & Johanna vx ejus . iiiij.d.
Alicia Elywyf . iiiij.d.
Matilda Dant . iiiij.d.
Johanna seruens ejus . iiiij.d.
Alicia del Kerre . iiiij.d.
Magota Catnay . iiiij.d.
Johannes Faber & Cecilia vx ejus, Smyth . vij.d.
Ricardus Coll . iiiij.d.
Robertus Taylours . iiiij.d.
Rogerus Taylours . iiiij.d.
Agnes Taylours . iiiij.d.
Willelmus Southwor . iiiij.d.
Margaria Nicoldtoger . iiiij.d.
Cecilia Nicoldtoger . iiiij.d.
Isabella Shephirdtoger . iiiij.d.
Willelmus Hippy & Matilda vx ejus
Alicia Shephird'  iij.d.
Willelmus filius ejus iiij.d.
Thomas de Crosby & Johanna vx ejus
Thomas Chapman & Johanna vx ejus
Alicia Spencer iiij.d.
Thomas Harby & Cecilia vx ejus
Willelmus Shephird' & Agnes vx ejus
Alicia del West' iiij.d.
Johannes Pisand' iiij.d.
Agnes filia ejus
Summa—ivs. iij.d.

VILLATA DE RAUSFELD'.

Johannes de Connescburgh', Armiger xl.d.
Willelmus Nelleson' iiij.d.
Johannes Nelleson iiij.d.
Cecilia Nelleson iiij.d.
Agnes filia ejus iiij.d.
Johannes Peryn & Margreata vx ejus iiij.d.
Willelmus Johansoñ iiij.d.
Hugo Bacofi & Johanna vx ejus, Becker
Willelmus filius ejus iiij.d.
Johanna filia ejus iiij.d.
Johanna Bossell iiij.d.
Katerina Lamberti' iiij.d.
Robertus de Rauenfeld' & Alicia vx ejus, Walker
Bicardus filius ejus iiij.d.
Hugo filius ejus iiij.d.
Katerina filia ejus iiij.d.
Johannes de Hoghton & Isabella vx ejus iiij.d.
Johannes Lordman & Isabella vx ejus
Alicia filia ejus iiij.d.
Johannes Galb & Agnes vx ejus iiij.d.
Johannes filius ejus iiij.d.
Johannes Wryght' & Isabella vx ejus iiij.d.
Agnes Hobkynwyf
Magota filiae ejus iiij.d.
Johannes Hankschof & Agnes vx ejus iiij.d.
Willelmus de Rauenfeld & Agnes vx ejus
Alicia Hoone iiij.d.
Thomas flox & Alicia vx ejus iiij.d.
Johannes de Hatton iiij.d.
Matilda Carter iiij.d.
Johannes Peryn & Isabella vx ejus
Willelmus filius Nicolai & Alicia vx ejus
Radulphus Clerk' & Alicia vx ejus iiij.d.

Thomas filius ejus iiiij.d.
Jacobs filius ejus iiij.d.
Matilda Scott' iiij.d.
Isabella Clare iiij.d.
Willelmus Bellard' & Johanna vx ejus
Agnes Bellard' iiij.d.
Thomas Aland' iiij.d.
Johannes Smythe iiij.d.
Willelmus seruiens ejus iiij.d.
Thomas Bacoñ & Emma vx ejus iiij.d.
Johannes Ryles & Johanna vx ejus iiij.d.
Rogerus Pynder iiij.d.
Stephanus Crane & Johanna vx ejus
Cecilia Milner iiij.d.
Isabella filia ejus iiij.d.
Thomas Spynk & Alicia vx ejus iiij.d.
Johanna seruiens ejus iiij.d.
Johannes seruiens ejus iiij.d.
Agnes Bosenill' iiij.d.
Elena filia ejus iiij.d.
Johannes cot' & Magota vx ejus
Magota Scott' iiij.d.
Summa—xxxii. viij.d.

(Membrane 68, column 3.)

VILLATA DE CATESBY.

Willelmus de Langthwayt' iiiij.d.
Johannes de Radolf' & Alicia vx ejus
Adam Carter & Matilda vx ejus iiiij.d.
Johannes filius ejus
Willelmus Philipsoñ & Alicia vx ejus, Teuton
Willelmus Robynsoñ & Johanna vx ejus
Henricus Spensare & Matilda vx ejus, Spier
Hugo Schater & Agnes vx ejus viij.d.
Johannes de Langthwayt
Johannes Grayne & Margareta vx ejus
Willelmus Wryght, Carpenter
Johannes Ward, & Agnes vx ejus
Willelmus frankys & Elena vx ejus
Johannes de Gaytes & Alicia vx ejus, Taylour
Johannes Ward, Cooper
Agnes seruiens ejus
Johannes Piper & Margareta vx ejus iiij.d.
Robertus sифoro & Johanna vx ejus
Alicia Webster
Henricus Carter
Johannes de Wyrnesdale
Thomas Wryght & Alicia vx ejus iiiij.d.
RICARDUS MESCHIO & CECILIA VIX

EJUS

JOHANNES DE PIPPISAY

WILLEMUS GRAVE

ROBERTUS FLINUS EJUS

JOHANNES DE ANASTA

ROBERTUS DE LANGHEWAT

RICARDUS FLINUS ROBERTI

WILLEMUS ROBERTI

ALICIA HEROII

JOHANNES FLINUS EJUS

RICARDUS MOLODO

ALICIA SERVIVENS EJUS

RICARDUS GANIVE

WILLEMUS HEROII

ISABELLA SERVIVENS EJUS

SUMMA—ZIII.S. IIII.D.

(Villanovam, in columna 1.)

WILLIAMUS DE BURGHELD.

THOMAS PARKER & JOHANNA VIX

EJUS

JOHANNA FILIA DICTI THOMAE

AGNES FILIA DICTI THOMAE

ADAM DE HERTELII & JULIANA VIX

WYNT

ROGERUS HAROWE & JOHANNA VIX

EJUS

JOHANNES DE STONES & MARGESET VIX

EJUS

MAGOTA WYNTLEEGEB

JOHANNAE DICTI STORII & ISABELLA VIX

EJUS

WILLEMUS BASE & AGNES VIX EJUS

WILLEMUS SELFRED

WILLEMUS DAWSONS & CECILIA VIX

EJUS

THOMAS MILNER

THOMAS ANOT

WILLEMUS HARRAW & MATILDA VIX

EJUS

ROBERTUS TINCLER & JOHANNA VIX

EJUS

THOMAS SERVIVENS DICTI ROBERTI

WILLEMUS INGRAM

ADAM HACEN & MARGARETA VIX EJUS

AGNES DE MOREWOOD

ROBERTUS ELLESO & AGNES VIX EJUS

JOHANNES FLINUS DICTI ROBERTI

MAGOTA SERVIVENS DICTI ROBERTI

ADAM DE MORE & ISABELLA VIX EJUS

AGNES HUDEX

JOHANNA WYKYN

RICARDUS TYNCLER & AGNES VIX EJUS

WILLEMUS HARGHE & JULIANA VIX

EJUS

THOMAS GRAVESO

ROBERTUS FORESTER & MARGARETA VIX

EJUS

WILLEMUS BROMHELD & ISABELLA VIX

EJUS

MAGOTA SERVIVENS DICTI WILLEMINI

WILLEMUS GLEWE & AGNES VIX EJUS

JOHANNES DEL LYMHEIRE & AGNES VIX EJUS

ROGERUS DEL KERRE & ALICIA VIX EJUS

MARTIILA ANOT

RICARDUS HAYLEGB & ISABELLA VIX EJUS

JOHANNA DAWSONS & ANNA VIX EJUS

JOHANNES DE HANKESWORTH & JULIANA VIX EJUS, WYNT

PETRUS WLEP & ISABELLA VIX EJUS, MARCHAND DE BATES

ALICIA SERVIVENS DICTI PETRI

WILLEMUS DE HANKESWORTH & JOHANNA VIX EJUS, WYNT

THOMAS FILIIUS DICTI WILLEMINI

WILLEMUS DE GROUSE & MARGARETA VIX EJUS

JOHANNES BARKER & CECILIA VIX EJUS, STYTER

AGNES FILIA DICTI JOHANNIS

WILLEMUS BARKER

CECILIA DE BIRAY

ROGERUS HOBSON

RICARDUS DEL KERRE & JOHANNA VIX EJUS

WILLEMUS KYNG & EMMA VIX EJUS

WILLEMUS BARKER & JOHANNA VIX EJUS

JOHANNES MOKSEGO & AGNES VIX EJUS

JOHANNES HOGSEGO & AGNES VIX EJUS

JOHANNA FILIA JOHANNIS

ROBERTUS KINNEER & CECILIA VIX EJUS, WEBSTER

THOMAS HIGREO & AGNES VIX EJUS

HENRICUS SCHUTTE & JOHANNA VIX EJUS

RICARDUS FILIIUS EJUS

JOHANNA WOTHRED

JOHANNA DICTI WRALL & MARGARETA VIX EJUS

JOHANNA RYNNEL & MARGARETA VIX EJUS

ISABELLA SERVIVENS EJUS

JOHANNA WODWARRE & CECILIA VIX EJUS

WILLEMUS ATTE HAGHENDE

THOMAS DE LOKESAY & EMMA VIX EJUS

ADAM FILIIUS EJUS

MATILDA DE WODDE

JOHANNAE DICTI MOREWOOD, MARCHEL

WILLEMUS FILIIUS EJUS

JOHANNA SERVIVENS DICTI JOHANNIS

ISABELLA DEL HOLE

JOHANNAE DICTI LEYHSSTONE & MARGARETA VIX EJUS

JOHANNAE DICTI LEYHSSTONE & CECILIA VIX EJUS, TAYTUR

RICARDUS RYNNEL & JOHANNA VIX EJUS
Thomas filius ejus
Willelmus de Padelay & Johanna
va. ejus
Ricardus filius ejus
Thomas Ryneull & Beatrix va. ejus
Willelmus de Schagh & Ana va. ejus
Johannes Malle & Agnes va. ejus
Rodulphus Hobson & Agnes va. ejus
Johannes atte Lode & Isabella va. ejus
Ricardus Prest & Johanna va. ejus
Isabella Berker
Thomas filius ejus
Rodulphus Smyth
Willelmus de Hallom & Agnes va. ejus
Ricardus de Coghalghi & Alicia va. ejus
Johannes Broure & Margrete va. ejus
Adam de Coghalghi & Agnes va. ejus
Johannes filius dicti Ade

(Membrane 7, column 2.)
Johannes Wilyam & Matilda va. ejus
Johannes Wilde & Alicie va. ejus
Thomas Elliot & Alicie va. ejus
Johannes de Moldolf & Alicia va. ejus
Isabella de Schagh (? Schagh)
Ricardus Magoto & Johanna va. ejus
Johanna Hansotwyf
Johannes filius ejus
Matilda filia ejus
Ricardus Vghtibrig & Alicie, va. ejus
Adam Broure & Johanna va. ejus
Robertus de Hagh & Margareta va. ejus
Henricus de Werdesend
Johannes Tayzowre (read 'Tay-
lyowre' ?) & Johanna va. ejus
Johanna filia ejus
Ricardus Ellet & Margareta va. ejus
Ricardus Hansot & Margareta va. ejus
Johannes Mariot & Johanna va. ejus
Ricardus Harsand & Alicie va. ejus
Henricus filius ejus
Thomas de Leghstot & Isabella
va. ejus
Rogerus Taker & Alicie va. ejus
Johannes Withesone & Margareta
va. ejus, Teydour
Magota Barker
Alicia filia ejus
Willelmus Wynter & Margareta
va. ejus
Adam Alysson & Isabella va. ejus
Johannes Ryche & Agnes va. ejus
Agnes del Boure
Robertus de Boure & Isabella va. ejus
Rogerus Ryneull & Margareta va. ejus
Thomas de Beghto & Elda va. ejus
Alicia Walker
Willelmus Smaelihind & Alicie
va. ejus
Alicia va. Johannis Ryneull
Johannes Tagge
Ricardus Isot & Agnes va. ejus
Willelmus Wythpune & Agnes va. ejus
Johannes de Stonesse & Agnes
(va. ?) ejus
Hugo de Legh & Alicie va. ejus
Ricardus Bower & Margareta va. ejus
Adam Crokes & Margareta va. ejus
Adam de Grene & Agnes va. ejus
Bower
Ricardus atte Wel
Johannes de Bower & Margareta
va. ejus
Robertus Johanne & Margareta
va. ejus
Ricardus de Wyrbale & Johanna
va. ejus
Robertus Vghtibrig & Alicie va. ejus
Robertus Sognour & Alicie va. ejus
Agnes Soynour
Isabella Payne
Johannes atte Brigh & Margareta
va. ejus
Magota Tagge
Willelmus Pylyme
Ricardus Tagge
Johannes de Combe & Johanna
va. ejus
Johannes filius ejus
Henricus Swynour & Johanna va. ejus
Ricardus Lang
Alicia Hobbeighter
Willelmus Schagh & Johanna va. ejus
Ricardus atte Brigg & Alicie va. ejus
Johannes filius Hugonis & Alicie
filia ejus
Willelmus de Birlay & Emma va. ejus, Webster
Johanna seni eijus
Johannes de Wedde & Alicie va. ejus
WAPPENTAGIUM DE STRAFFORD.

Willelmus de Wadd
Johanna (sor) in the Hole & Juliana
vix ejus

Thomas Nycol & Johanna vx
ejus

Johannes Hall & Margareta vx
ejus

Willelmus de Legh & Alicia vx
ejus

Johannes Schagh & Isabella vx
ejus

Willelmus Parrou & Alicia vx
ejus

Johannes Saffard & Alicia vx ejus

Johannes Perrou

Alcina Wrester

Johannes filius ejus

Johannes Wynn & Isabella vx
Taylors

Rossen Washar

Johannes Washar

Alcina filia ejus

Adam de Morts & Johanna vx
Suwe, Mouldens

Willelmus filius ejus

Johannes filius ejus

Isabella filia ejus

Johanna Corour (f)

(Membrane 7, column 3.)

Johannes Fiction & Isabella vx
ejus

Willelmus Meyr & Matilda vx
zejus

Willelmus de More & Isabella vx
ejus

Petrus Perrou & Johanna vx ejus

Johanna Harcor

Henricus de Hole & Cecilia vx
ejus

Willelmus Rayb & Alicia vx ejus

Johanna seruens dicti Willeimi

Henricus Perrou & Agnes vx

Johannes Case & Alicia vx ejus

Willelmus de Crene

Agnes de tirovne

Alcna Frende

Ricardus de Stone & Alicia vx
ejus

Robertus filius ejus

Adam de Molyncresse & Matilda vx
ejus

Ricardus filius ejus

Johannes Swaynyng & Agnes vx

Willelmus Emotsof

Adam Emotsof

Adam Luem

Thomas Moldecliff & Isabella vx
ejus

Cecilia seruens ejus

Johannes de Thornill & Alicia vx

ejus

Adam Bobynson & Isabella vx

ejus

Heinricus Magot

Willelmus filius ejus

Isabella filiaejus

Willelmus de Schagh

Willelmus filius Juliane

Willelmus filius Robert & Margareta vx
ejus

Johannes filius Juliane & Agnes
vx ejus

Johannes de Ronkeeslay & Alicia
vx ejus

Thomas filius ejus

Agnes filia ejus

Thomas Makesp & Margareta vx

Johannes Hordern

Heinricus Hestowe & Isabella vx

Wright

Alexanders Milner

Johannes Coke

Thomas de Schagh

Enricus Milner & Agnes vx ejus

Thomas Roe & Isabella vx ejus

Agnes de Wedde

Rogerus de Birlay

Willelmus filius ejus

Agnes filia ejus

Willelmus filius Johannis & Agnes
vx ejus, Wright

Johannes filius ejus

Ricardus de Schagh

Margaret filia ejus

Ricardus de Hal

Willelmus Ilyam & Cecilia vx

Johannes de Both & Agnes vx

Margaret de Grene

Johannes Dunyan

Rogerus Holymworth

Johannes Sothryz & Alicia vx

ejus

Agnes Sothery

Alcna Dowynng

Johannes filius ejus

Willelmus Molkyne & Alicia vx

ejus

Willelmus filius ejus

Beatrix filia ejus

Willelmus Neill & Agnes vx ejus

Dominicus Swaynyng

Henricus Cutslop

Willelmus Doweyng & Agnes vx

ejus

Willelmus frater ejus

Willelmus de South & Alcina vx

Nicholas Gleger & Alicia vx ejus

Thomas de More & Cecilia vx

Marchant de Brest

Johannes Parowe & Alicia vx ejus

Johannes Bower
WAPPENDAGIUM DE STRAFFORD.

Johannes Moldaso & Cecilia vix ejus.
Willelmus filius ejus.
Roburtus filius ejus.
Willelmus Dawso & Isabella vix ejus.
Thomas Bullok & Margareta vix ejus.
Ricardus Koo.
Matilda de Grene.
Johannes de Grene, Sader.
Adam de Hole.

Summa—iiiij. xj. vj. d.
(Membrane 7b, column 1.)

VILLATA DE CANTELAT.

Johannes Hawys & Cecilia vix ejus, Taylor.
Johannes serviens dicti Johannis.
Willelmus servientes dicti Johannis.
Willelmus de Scheff & Dionisia vix ejus, Wrigh.
Robertus filius ejus.
Matilda servientes ejus.
Thomas de Schell & Agnes vix ejus.

Cristiana Hanso.
Willelmus filius ejus.
Alicia filia dicta Cristiane.
Dionisia de Hill.
Alicia filia ejus.
Johannes Noise & Alicia vix ejus.
Willelmus filius ejus.
Thomas Noise, Taylor.
Johannes Canon & Johanna vix ejus.
Johannes de Hill & Alicia vix ejus.
Agnes Westry.
Robertus filius ejus.
Johannes White & Alicia vix ejus.
Johannes Taylour & Johanna vix ejus.
Willelmus Webtester & Alicia vix ejus.
Willelmus Bartrem & Sibilla vix ejus.
Willelmus filius dicti Willelmi.
Margareta atte Vykercs.
Johannes Monk & Matilda vix ejus.
Agnes Monk.
Willelmus Enoaso & Alicia vix ejus.
Thamas Hoboso.
Matilda flayrekenawe.
Isabella filia ejus.
Robertus Warner & Agnes vix ejus.
Emuna de Bramwith.
Thamas Somer & Johanna vix ejus.
Dionisia filia Johannis.
Isabella de Iottese.
Ricardus Moldaso & Elena vix ejus.

Robertus Ingill & Isabella vix ejus.
Agnes Joneso.
Agnes Prewet.
Ricardus de Kilholme.
Johanna Taylour.
Alanus Hoghly.
Johannes filia ejus.
Johannes Taylour & Elena vix ejus, Taylour.
Willelmus Hodel & Emma vix ejus.
Johannes Hert & Meryureta vix ejus.
Robertus filius Ricardi & Johanna vix ejus.
Johannes filius ejus.
Robertus filius ejus.
Agnes filia ejus.
Agnes Hert.
Willelmus Oxbird & Agnes vix ejus.
Johanna Oxbird.
Lucia flor.
Willelmus filius ejus.
Johannes filius ejus.
Agnes filia ejus.
Johanna filia ejus.
Willelmus Hoboso & Sibilla vix ejus.
Johannes de Westey & Johanna vix ejus, Taylor.
Johannes serviens ejus.
Ricardus serviens ejus.
Johannes Pleuyyn & Johanna vix ejus.
Johannes Pleuyng.
Idonea de Barby.
Elizabet filia ejus.
Thomas filius ejus.
Johannes filius ejus.
Matilda de Kolholme.
Johannes filius ejus.
Robertus filius ejus.
Dionisia filia ejus.
Margareta de Kolholme.
Ricardus Thacker.
Custancia Heggies.
Henre de Kolholme & Agnes vix ejus.
Ricardus filius ejus.
Johannes filius ejus.
Johanna filia ejus.
Alicia filia ejus.
Robertus de Saudby, Taylour.
Margareta filia ejus.
Margre (sec) Warner.
Willelmus serviens Willelmi Ingill.
Willelmus Monk.
Ricardus Turre.

(Membrane 7b, column 2.)

Margareta serviens Willelmi Monk.

iiij. d.
WAPPENTAGIUM DE STRAFFORD.

VILLATA DE ASTON.

Willelmus de Melto, Chiualer, &
Elizabetha vx ejus
Johannes de Melto, Armiger  
Johannes de Wortelay, Marchant
de beste
Mergaret Dangorge
Katerina de Melto
Hugo Peresō & Johanna vx ejus
Willelmus Peresō & Johanna vx ejus
Robertus Westryn & Alicia vx ejus, Wright
Johannes Pchgan & Cecilia vx ejus
Johannes Schatter & Ionasis vx ejus
Willelmus Milner & Alicia vx ejus
Willelmus de Gamisto & Johanna vx ejus
Nicholas Parmanter & Cecilia vx ejus
Johannes Hunte & Agnes vx ejus
Robertus Harpourt & Isabella vx ejus
Johannes de Bokingham & Johanna
Smythe
Johannes Ragle & Emma vx ejus
Johannes Lossele & Johanna
Willelmus Cottelor & Agnes vx ejus
Radulphus Rayner & Dionisia vx ejus
Johannes Westryn & Johanna vx ejus
Robertus Alayb & Isabella vx ejus
Smythe
Johannes Forman & Matilda vx ejus
Willelmus Westrin & Alicia vx ejus, Wright
Rogerus Pchgan & Emma vx ejus
Eduandus de Grange & Matilda
Isabella filia Roberti Westrin
Richardus seruina dicti Roberti
Agnes Husy
Alicia Wrot
Beatrix filia Galfridi
Isabella filia Walteri
Johanna Peghau
Margaret de Kiddoñ
Isabella Wrot
Johannes filius ejusdem Roberti
Johannes filius ejusdem Johannis
Ragle
Isabella Hippe
Elena de Wortelay
Margaret Nons
Beatrix filia ejus
(Membrane 7b, column 3.)

Thomas Dauiel

Emma seruina Willemi predicti iiiij.d.
Summa—xxxj.s.

VILLATA DE STAYNFOORD.

Johannes del Parker, Chapwa  vij.d.
Johannes de Sprotburgh & Magota vx ejus, Chapwa  vij.d.
Thomas de Balme & Magota vx ejus  iiiij.d.
Johannes Malkinsof & Agnes vx ejus  iiiij.d.
Willelmus de Killington & Alicia vx ejus  iiiij.d.
Johannes Hoggeseof & Agnes vx ejus  iiiij.d.
Johannes Ardeslowe & Magota vx ejus, Wright  vij.d.
Johannes Bolt & Alicia vx ejus  iiiij.d.
Ricardus Willesof & vx ejus  iiiij.d.
Johannes Tomosof  iiiij.d.
Johannes Gaudawe & Alicia vx ejus  iiiij.d.
Johannes Gofo & Alicia vx ejus  iiiij.d.
Ricardus Willesof & Alicia vx ejus  iiiij.d.
Thomas filius Johanni & Magota vx ejus  iiiij.d.
Johannes de Melto & Johanna vx ejus  iiiij.d.
Adam filius Willemi & Johanna vx ejus  iiiij.d.
Johannes Downyng & Agnes vx ejus  iiiij.d.
Hugo Dunyng & Agnes vx ejus  iiiij.d.
Willelmus Maycus & Dionissa vx ejus  iiiij.d.
Robertus Astin & Peronilla vx ejus  iiiij.d.
Johannes de Parke junior & Johanna vx ejus  iiiij.d.
Johannes de Haytefeel & Margareta vx ejus  iiiij.d.
Thomas Titoof & Agnes vx ejus  iiiij.d.
Johannes Adamssof & Magota vx ejus  iiiij.d.
Johannes Brode & Alicia vx ejus  iiiij.d.
Johannes Betieso & Dionisia vx ejus  iiiij.d.
Thomas Barne & Alicia vx ejus  iiiij.d.
Alanus de Drax & Elena vx ejus  iiiij.d.
Thomas Rayneso & Alicia vx ejus  iiiij.d.
Johannes filius Thome  iiiij.d.
Thomas filius Ricard & Margareta vx ejus  iiiij.d.
Matilda de Yarum, Chapwa  vij.d.
Johannes Smyth & Agnes vx ejus  iiiij.d.
Robertus Latoner  iiiij.d.
Ricardus Rayneso & Alicia vx ejus, Smyth  iiiij.d.
Robertus Souter  iiiij.d.
Gregorius del Grange  iiiij.d.
Summa—xiiij.s. vij.d.
WAPPENTAGIUM DE STRAFFORD.

Robertus Daniell  iiiij.d.
Ricardus Carter  iiiij.d.
Johannes de Morthumlay  iiiij.d.
Beatrix Godehale  iiiij.d.
Johannes Botteler  iiiij.d.
Johannes Wattesoñ  iiiij.d.
Johannes de Glowe  iiiij.d.
Walterus de Lannier  iiiij.d.
Johannes de Towetoñ  iiiij.d.
Alicia Bell'i  iiiij.d.
Johannes Noris  iiiij.d.
Nicholas seruiens Willelmi predicti Chiualer  iiiij.d.
Beatrix de Wales  iiiij.d.
Beatrix Alayn  iiiij.d.
Johannes Screunver  iiiij.d.
Isabella Westryn  iiiij.d.
Johannes de Wortelay  iiiij.d.
Anabilla Chawpenay  iiiij.d.
Alicia Champion  iiiij.d.
Emma Lirkoc  iiiij.d.
Robertus de Hardewyck  iiiij.d.
Ricardus Pokenall'i  iiiij.d.
Johannes Swynhird' & Johanna vx'ejuus  iiiij.d.
Henre Nethehir  iiiij.d.
Henricus Nethehir  iiiij.d.
Robertus de Nortoñ & Margareta vx'ejuus  iiiij.d.
Willelmus Bynny & Matilda vx'ejuus, Smyth  vij.d.
Radulphus Schiphird' & Agnes vx'ejuus  iiiij.d.
Radulphus Freman & Matilda vx'ejuus  iiiij.d.
Johannes Couper & Alicia vx'ejuus, Wryght  vij.d.
Johannes Fouconer & Beatrix vx'ejuus  iiiij.d.
Adam Haliday & Elizabetha vx'ejuus  iiiij.d.
Thomas Bell' & Matilda vx'ejuus, Wryght  vij.d.
Henricus Davesoñ & Agnes vx'ejuus  iiiij.d.
Johannes Oreswell' (f Creswell') & Johanna vx'ejuus  iiiij.d.
Radulphus de Alestoñ & vx'ejuus, Marchant de bestic  iiiij.d.
Johannes de Byngham & Johanna vx'ejuus  iiiij.d.
Robertus filius Matilde  iiiij.d.
Thomas Sideñ & Alicia vx'ejuus  iiiij.d.
Willelmus Schapman & Beatrix vx'ejuus  iiiij.d.
Robertus Barloburgh' & Matilda vx'ejuus  iiiij.d.
Johannes Nayler & Isabella vx'ejuus  iiiij.d.
Robertus 'Coll' () & Johanna vx'ejuus  iiiij.d.
Johannes Rosemay & Cecilia vx'ejuus  iiiij.d.
Thomas Daniell' & Cecilia vx'ejuus  iiiij.d.
Ricordus Fawconer & Katerina vx'ejuus, Marchant  xijij.d.
Willelmus Watsoñ & Beatrix vx'ejuus  iiiij.d.
Willelmus Smyth' & Isabella vx'ejuus  iiiij.d.
Robertus Taylour  iiiij.d.
Agnes seruiens Robert de Nortoñ  iiiij.d.
Agnes seruiens Willelmi Bynny  iiiij.d.
Isabella seruiens Radulphi Schepherd'  iiiij.d.
Ricardus seruiens Ricard Freman  iiiij.d.
Beatrix filia ejusdem Radulphi  iiiij.d.
Beatrix Stopir  iiiij.d.
Willelmus seruiens Johannis de Cressewic'  iiiij.d.
Aucia seruiens Johannis Fauconer  iiiij.d.
Agnes de Towetoñ  iiiij.d.
Isabella Daniell'  iiiij.d.
Katerina seruiens Ade Haliday  iiiij.d.
Robertus Neidhird  iiiij.d.
Alicia filia Johannis Oresswhell'  iiiij.d.
('f Creswell')  iiiij.d.
Agnes Coke  iiiij.d.
Isabella Baron  iiiij.d.
Ricardus filius Johannis Rosemay  iiiij.d.
Agnes Jurdan  iiiij.d.
Alicia de Byngham  iiiij.d.
Alexia de Tyndelaw  iiiij.d.
Johannes Staury  iiiij.d.
Ricardus seruiens Ricardi fawconer  iiiij.d.
Johannes Machoñ  iiiij.d.
Alicia de Morewod'  iiiij.d.
Johannes Freman  iiiij.d.
Thomas de Worley & Johanna vx'ejuus, Armiger  xij.d.
Willelmus Smyth & Alicia vx'ejuus  iiiij.d.
'Thomas Mirfyñ & Isabella vx'ejuus  iiiij.d.
Johannes Silco'k & Isabella vx'ejuus  iiiij.d.
Johannes Rosemay & Alicia vx'ejuus, Smyth  vij.d.
Alicia de Hardwyk  iiiij.d.
Alicia Wryght  iiiij.d.
Willelmus seruiens Robertis Smyth'  iiiij.d.
Aucia serui-nan dicti Roberti  iiiij.d.
Willelmus filius Johannis Silco'k'  iiiij.d.
Robertus filius Roberti Rosemay  iiiij.d.
Summa—lxxijij.a.

(Membrane 8, column 1.)

SCHERFELD'.

Johannes Spending & Johanna vx'ejuus, Smyth  vij.d.
Johannes Baro & Cecilia vx'ejuus  iiiij.d.
Willelmus in le Hole & Margareta vx'ejuus  iiiij.d.
Willelmus Gilsoñ & Isabella vx'ejuus  iiiij.d.
Cecilia Parker vidua  iiiij.d.
Hugo Farrou & Magota vx'ejuus, Smyth  vij.d.
Willelmus Wodkoc & Agnes vx'ejuus  iiiij.d.
WAPPENTAGIUM DE STRAFFORD. 41

Alicia de Clif. iiiij.d.
Robertus de Buliton Smyth. viij.d.
Emma Stykenrye vidua. iiiij.d.
Ricardus Chalmere & Agnes x ejus. iiiij.d.
Thomas Souter & Johanna vx ejus, Souter. viijd.
Matilda Herdy vidua. iiiij.d.
Robertus filius ejus. iiiij.d.
Agnes filia ejus. iiiij.d.
Robertus Musterdman. iiiij.d.
Alanus Walkar & Idonia vx ejus. iiiij.d.
Agnes Scheiday vidua. iiiij.d.
Robertus Calak & Johanna vx ejus. iiiij.d.
Thomas Hanly & Agnes vx ejus. iiiij.d.
Johannes filius ejus. iiiij.d.
Henricus Schapman & Agnes vx ejus. iiiij.d.
Willelmus Peneston & Johanna vx ejus. iiiij.d.
Johannes Storor junior. iiiij.d.
Robertus Souter & Beatrix vx ejus, Cordura & ghetar. viijd.
Willelmus seruiens ejus. iiiij.d.
Johannes Pewe & Johanna vx ejus. iiiij.d.
Thomas Parroir & Juliana vx ejus. iiiij.d.
Johannes filius ejus. iiiij.d.
Willelmus Barker & Beatrix vx ejus. iiiij.d.
Johannes filius eorum, Fleischer. viijd.
Johannes Coteler. iiiij.d.
Ricardus Turner & Agnes vx ejus, Canuger. viijd.
Robertus Tayiowre & Felicia vx ejus. iiiij.d.
........................................ el' Roberti. iiiij.d.
........................................ el' vidua. iiiij.d.
Ricardus & vx ejus. iiiij.d.
Dauid Gay & Alicia vx ejus. iiiij.d.
Thomas Hoy & Magota vx ejus. iiiij.d.
Henre Souter & Juliana vx ejus. iiiij.d.
Thomas Waleswel & Magota vx ejus. iiiij.d.
Johannes Doget & Helena vx ejus. iiiij.d.
Alicia Long vidua. iiiij.d.
Petrus Clark & Agnes vx ejus. iiiij.d.
Johannes Robert & Emma vx ejus. iiiij.d.
Johannes Alabyre. iiiij.d.
Henricus frater Johannis. iiiij.d.
Johannes Turnour & Emma vx ejus, Conyer. viijd.
Johannes seruiens ejus. iiiij.d.
Thomas Chetur & Johanna vx ejus, Smyth. viijd.
Johanna Colier vidua. iiiij.d.
Johannes Vicarman & Helena vx ejus. iiiij.d.
Emma Wodrof vidua. iiiij.d.
Emma filia ejus. iiiij.d.
Robertus Hemmyng & Cecilia vx ejus. iiiij.d.
Johannes Crane & Johanna vx ejus. iiiij.d.
Johannes Porter & Agnes vx ejus, Smyth. viijd.
Petrus atte Milne & Cecilia vx ejus, Smyth. viijd.
& Cusano seruiens ejus. iiiij.d.
Robertus Longe & Elizabet vx ejus. iiiij.d.
Willelmus de Coytia & Emma vx ejus. iiiij.d.
Juliana Bras vidua. iiiij.d.
Ricardus Simirdill, Taylour. viijd.
Katerina l'eteriche vidua. iiiij.d.
Agnes de Chasturfeld. iiiij.d.
Johannes de Peybe & Cibota vx ejus. iiiij.d.
Johannes filius Johannis. iiiij.d.
Ricardus filius ejusdem. iiiij.d.
Johanna Schoter vidua. iiiij.d.
Johannes de Walkynyle & Johanna vx ejus, Smyth. viijd.
Thomas filius Johannis. iiiij.d.
Ricardus Stub & Emma vx ejus, Flescher. viijd.
Adam Drake & Alicia vx ejus. iiiij.d.
Johanna Robut vidua. iiiij.d.
Nicholas Sadiler. iiiij.d.
Rogerus Emson & Helena vx ejus. iiiij.d.
Johannes filius Rogeri. iiiij.d.
Albray Raysof vidua. iiiij.d.
Katerina filia ejus. iiiij.d.
Johannes de Smethe & Johanna vx ejus. iiiij.d.
Raynald Webster, Webster. viijd.
Robertus Whete. iiiij.d.
Adam Wedosof. iiiij.d.
Marion Lambert vidua. iiiij.d.
Cecilia de Stapelay vidua. iiiij.d.
Willelmus Turner. iiiij.d.
Johannes Stubbe. iiiij.d.
Nicholas Shaye. iiiij.d.

(Membrane 8, column 2.)

Dionisia Cranne vidua. iiiij.d.
Willelmus Reysen & Emma vx ejus, Wright. viijd.
Johannes Cowper & Cecilia vx ejus, Glover. viijd.
Johannes seruiens ejus. iiiij.d.
Willelmus ffones & Cecilia vx ejus. iiiij.d.
Henricus filius Willelm. iiiij.d.
Johannes Abnay & Johanna vx ejus. iiiij.d.
Willelmus Stringer & Matilda vx ejus. iiiij.d.
Thomas Spoundingman & Matilda vx ejus. iiiij.d.
Heine Baube & Idonia vx ejus, Wright. viijd.
Johannes seruiens. iiiij.d.
Beatrix Linot vidua. iiiij.d.
Johannes de Crosswik & Johanna vx ejus, Studdor. viijd.
Johanna seruiens ejus. iiiij.d.
Willelmus Somerles ... iiiij.d.
Cecilia Farrou ... iiiij.d.
Willelmus de Wode & Matilda vx ejus ... iiiij.d.
Cecilia filia Rose ... iiiij.d.
Dionissa de Scheplay ... iiiij.d.
Katerina filia ejus ... iiiij.d.
Thomas filia ... iiiij.d.
Willelmus Ryol & Isabella vx ejus ... iiiij.d.
Johanna filia ejus ... iiiij.d.
Robertus de Strete & Emma vx ejus ... iiiij.d.
Emma Gray ... iiiij.d.
Willelmus de Stapelay & Alicia vx ejus ... iiiij.d.
Matilda de Schamber ... iiiij.d.
Magon Buller ... iiiij.d.
Johannes Hyne & Matilda vx ejus ... iiiij.d.
Rogerus de Hill ... iiiij.d.
Willelmus Dyan & Albray vx ejus ... iiiij.d.
Richardus Many ingham & Matilda vx ejus ... iiiij.d.
Magot Jordan vidua ... iiiij.d.
Agnes de Layne ... iiiij.d.
Cecilia de Caume vidua ... iiiij.d.
Alicia filia ejus ... iiiij.d.
Johanna de Crokes ... iiiij.d.
Albreeda de Hill' vidua ... iiiij.d.
Richardus ... & Matilda vx ejus ... iiiij.d.
Matilda Wright vidua ... iiiij.d.
Johannes Camolo so & Johanna vx ejus, Newton ... vij.d.
Robertus Bonear ... iiiij.d.
Johannes Baumford & Cecilia vx ejus ... iiiij.d.
Johanna filia dictae Cecilia ... iiiij.d.
Cecilia Saule ... iiiij.d.
Helena filia ejus ... iiiij.d.
Johannes Maples & Agnes vx ejus, Armiger ... xij.d.
Emma mater ejus ... iiiij.d.
Alicia seruens ejus ... iiiij.d.
Agnes Ryell' vidua ... iiiij.d.
Idonia filia ejus ... iiiij.d.
Willelmus Robert & Margaretavx ejus ... iiiij.d.
Magot Chybny vidua ... iiiij.d.
Magot Barkar vidua, Walker ... vij.d.
Stephanus Fletcher ... iiiij.d.
Elizabet qu'm tenet ... iiiij.d.
Hugo filius Hugonis Farrou ... iiiij.d.
Agnes Crane vidua ... iiiij.d.
Johannes Bokhoter & Magot vx ejus ... iiiij.d.
Willelmus Spendynngman ... iiiij.d.
Johannes Aleyman ... iiiij.d.
Agnes foz ... iiiij.d.
Anisa de Kakester viru ... iiiij.d.
Robertus Toppyng ... iiiij.d.
Cecilia Bakester viru ... iiiij.d.
Johannes de Smethe & Agnes vx ejus, Smyth ... vij.d.
Cecilia de Smethe ... iiiij.d.
Richardus Caume (?) & Cristiana vx ejus, Masshermer ... vij.d.
Cecilia filia Rose ... iiiij.d.
Alicia in le Hoyle vidua ... iiiij.d.
Johannes filius ejus ... iiiij.d.
Thomas Base & Alicia vx ejus ... iiiij.d.
Johannes Falke & Albreeda vx ejus ... iiiij.d.
Emma Halmark ... iiiij.d.
Agnes Rainascare vidua ... iiiij.d.
Matilda Dikwyemalkeymnso vidua ... iiiij.d.
Henricus de Cloghe & Alicia vx ejus ... iiiij.d.
Nicholaus de Bagechagh & Alicie vx ejus ... iiiij.d.
Thomas de Crokes, Masshermer ... vij.d.
Johannes Balk' & Agnes vx ejus ... iiiij.d.
Johannes de Grene ... iiiij.d.
Adam Styell' & Elizabetha vx ejus ... iiiij.d.
Willelmus Marchall ... iiiij.d.
Beatrix Grene ... iiiij.d.
Hugo de Cloghe ... iiiij.d.
Thomas filius ejus ... iiiij.d.
Margaria de Smythe ... iiiij.d.

(Membrane 3, column 3.)
Albreeda atte Yate vidua ... iiiij.d.
Elena de Stons ... iiiij.d.
Adam foz & Johanna vx ejus ... iiiij.d.
Willelmus Hiar ... iiiij.d.
Petrus in le Kere & Isabella vx ejus ... iiiij.d.
Agnes Bred' ... iiiij.d.
& Cecilia filia ... iiiij.d.
Willelmus Abenay & Agnes vx ejus ... iiiij.d.
Johannes Eietaon & Johanna vx ejus ... iiiij.d.
Thomas de Cloghe & Johanna vx ejus ... iiiij.d.
Adam de Bothe ... iiiij.d.
Willelmus filius Stephani ... iiiij.d.
Robertus Wyliemot & Edus (sic) vx ejus ... iiiij.d.
Alicia vx Willemi Haudo ... iiiij.d.
Albreeda Doybar ... iiiij.d.
Johannes Loxamyth & Alicia vx ejus, Loxamyth ... vij.d.
Johannes Ascyryste ... iiiij.d.
Johannes Wyllowe & Alicia vx ejus ... iiiij.d.
Robertus Willaso & Alicia vx ejus ... iiiij.d.
Johannes Oxsupryng & Magot vx ejus ... iiiij.d.
Willelmus Whyttloffe ... iiiij.d.
Magot Quenyl ... iiiij.d.
& Johanna filia ejus ... iiiij.d.
Willelmus Queynso ... iiiij.d.
Willelmus de Hill' & Emma vx ejus ... iiiij.d.
Johannes Quenynkild & Matilda
  εχευματος
Johannes Mutche & Emmot εχευματος
  Stmoonew
Thoman Macho & εχευματος
Johannes Sikbe & Emma εχευματος
Johannes Rawson & Johanna εχευματος
Petrus εχευματος & Agnes εχευματος
Alicia filia dicti Petri
Johannes de H εχευματος & Alicia
Johannes de H εχευματος & Beatrice
Johannes de H εχευματος & Agnes
Robertus Lyno(t) εχευματος
Adam Lyno(t) & εχευματος
Farnour de Graunge & Graunge
Adam Lyno(t) & εχευματος
Farnour de Graunge & Graunge
Alicia filia εχευματος
Margaretas εχευματος & Willimini vidua
Thomas Saundirone & Alicia εχευματος
Ricardus de Begtofe & Matilda
Johannes Fkke(t) & Emma εχευματος
Willelmus de Hanlay & εχευματος
Marchant de boest
Adam de Wode & εχευματος, Taylour
Agnes filia predicti Ade
Alicia de Hll
Thomas Lynot
Willelmus Lynot
Johannes Lynote
Johannes Mutche senior
Thomas Schoter & Isabella εχευματος
Johannes serviani
Johannes Wylymot & εχευματος
Johannes Michol & εχευματος
Willelmus Quenild & εχευματος
Robertus Steven & εχευματος
Johannes Hayward & εχευματος
Robertus Knot & εχευματος
Robertus Hesfurth & εχευματος
Johannes Horner & εχευματος
Thomas Scargill & εχευματος
Willelmus de Graunge & εχευματος
Robertus Taylour & εχευματος
Willelmus seruena Roberti
Adam Ikroll & εχευματος
Thomas de Graunge & εχευματος
Willelmus filius Thome de Graunge
Johanna filia Thome Graunge
Willelmus Gortsoen & Beatrice εχευματος
Robertus Ouereidyn serviensi ejus
Ricardus de Marsche & Beatrix εχευματος
Johannes filius ejus
Ricardus de Clyffe & Alicia εχευματος
(Membrane 86, column 1.)
Thomas seruena Roberti Rankell
Agnes de Grene seruena ejusdem
Willelmus Gonnor & Agnes εχευματος
Robertus serviani
Rober de Ganofe
Robertus Portar Betris sa femme
Johan Montenay Ede
Johannes de Syndirhill
Johannes Shorte Alice sa femme
Roge Shorte servan at de dit Johan
Robert Alyn Johan sa femme
Rober de Ganofo Alice sa femme
Willelmus servan de dit Roger
Agnes servan de dit Roger
Ricardus Falke Alice sa femme
Johan Hasscherst Emma sa femme
Roger Mynar Alice sa femme
Thomas Gaylour Ebot sa femme
Johan Brase Anabul sa femme
Johan Chapman Lesot sa femme
Johan servan de dit Johan
Henri de Nortburrie Johan sa femme
Johan Quenyl
Johan Tyette Ibbota sa femme
Peter de Ballefild Ebot sa femme
Henri Benet Alice sa femme
Johan de Corplay Betris sa femme
Ibbot Bolkok
Robert Gehlyng Johan sa femme
Thomas Raunt
Waite Shoter & Johan sa femme
Willelmus Crayke Cisot sa femme
Johannes Regey Johan sa femme
Magot Marchall
Johan Stereheor Matilda sa femme
Thomas Carr Agnes εχευματος
Willelmus serviani
Johannes Michell Margaret εχευματος
Johannes filius ejus
Johannes Styge Cicilia εχευματος
Johannes filius ejus
Johannes filius Ricardi & Cecilia
    vx ejus       iiiij.d.
Johannes famulus ejus        iiiij.d.
Willelmus Brynhae & Agnes vx ejus, Smyth    vij.d.
Johannes Trypet Johanna vx ejus        iiiij.d.
Willelmus famulus ejus        iiiij.d.
Margareta famulus (sic) ejus        iiiij.d.
Johannes famulus ejus        iiiij.d.
Johanna famula ejus        iiiij.d.
Thomas flulwudd Ciciilia vx ejus,
    Talour        vij.d.
Johannes filius ejus        iiiij.d.
Cecilia filia ejus        iiiij.d.
Thomas Schell
Robertus Ley Aubray vx ejus        iiiij.d.
Ricardus Elliott Cecilia vx ejus        iiiij.d.
Willelmus flaygs Emonv vx ejus
    iiiij.d.
Johannes Elyot Johanes vx ejus        iiiij.d.
Rogerus Sanye Johanes vx ejus        iiiij.d.
Johannes Kent Elios cot vx ejus        iiiij.d.
Thomas famulus ejus        iiiij.d.
Agnes famula ejus        iiiij.d.
Ibota Wylymot        iiiij.d.
Johannes Lambe Johan vx ejus,
    Mariver        vij.d.
Robertus Osarvorthor' Alicia vx ejus
    iiiij.d.
Johannes Kent Ibota vx ejus        iiiij.d.
Elena Runfild
Johannes Hamme Magota vx ejus        iiiij.d.
Ricardus Heryng Ibota vx ejus        iiiij.d.
Johannes Kent Agnes vx ejus        iiiij.d.
Johanna filia ejus        iiiij.d.
Robertus Mychell Matilda vx ejus
    iiiij.d.
Alicia atte Wardeshende        iiiij.d.
Henrius atte Lound' Idonia vx ejus
    iiiij.d.
Johannes Boleh Agnes vx ejus        iiiij.d.
Margareta Rayseyn
Johannes filius ejus        iiiij.d.
Thomas Rayseyn Juliana vx ejus        iiiij.d.
Willelmus att karr Agnes vx ejus        iiiij.d.
Thomas atte Holl' Agnes vx ejus        iiiij.d.
Johannes flus ejus        iiiij.d.
Ricardus Hornar Agnes vx ejus        iiiij.d.
Simen Milner Cecilia vx ejus
Ricardus Hauke Katerina vx ejus
    iiiij.d.
Stephanus famulus ejus        iiiij.d.
Johannes Drake Johanna vx ejus        iiiij.d.
Willelmus famulus        iiiij.d.
Cicilia Gous        iiiij.d.
Johannes Gyneseo Alicie vx
Johannes Montenay        iiiij.d.
Sampeo famulus ejus        iiiij.d.
Laurenceus famulus ejus
    iiiij.d.
Cecilia filia Johannis Michell
(Membrane 88, columna 2.)
Summa—vij.i. xj.s. iij.d.

Handeworth
Johannes Marcom Ibbota vx ejus        iiiij.d.
Nicholas Marcam Isabellae vx ejus
    iiiij.d.
Gilbertus Robert Margareta vx ejus
    iiiij.d.
Robertus Hosen Ciciilia vx ejus
    iiiij.d.
Robertus Stasie Johanne vx ejus
    iiiij.d.
Cecilia Myeyn        iiiij.d.
Johannes Myyn        iiiij.d.
Cecilia Nortoyn        iiiij.d.
Thomas Norton        iiiij.d.
Adam Michell' Ibbot, Taylour        vij.d.
Johannes Michell
Gilbertus Bet Elena vx ejus        iiiij.d.
Hugo Shepheard Matilda        iiiij.d.
Sare Wren        iiiij.d.
Ricardus Jannel Paronel vx ejus        iiiij.d.
Gilbertus Norton Margareta vx ejus
    iiiij.d.
Robertus Graystons Margareta vx ejus
    iiiij.d.
Willelmus Dauber Matilda vx ejus
    iiiij.d.
Robert Hode Agnes vx ejus        iiiij.d.
Clare Shepardi        iiiij.d.
Willelmus Thomas Idona vx ejus
    iiiij.d.
Nicholas Aeworth Margareta vx ejus
    iiiij.d.
Thomas Birley Margareta vx ejus        iiiij.d.
Ricardus Mariot Beatrix vx ejus
    iiiij.d.
Margareta Brique        iiiij.d.
Thomas Byyne Magota vx ejus
    iiiij.d.
Willelmus Coker Ebotha vx ejus,
    Smyth
    iiiij.d.
Thomas Mariot & Agnes vx ejus
    iiiij.d.
Magota Robert        iiiij.d.
Johannes Baret Beatrix vx ejus        iiiij.d.
Ebotha Strype        iiiij.d.
Matilda Wibbor        iiiij.d.
Willelmus Poull        iiiij.d.
Ricardus Stase Johanna vx ejus
    iiiij.d.
Johannes Stase Ebotha vx ejus,
    Marischall        xij.d.
Johannes Baron        iiiij.d.
Ebbota Hoggese        iiiij.d.
Ages Bore        iiiij.d.
Elizabet Marcam        iiiij.d.
Johannes Syndurhill' Agnes vx ejus
    iiiij.d.
Agnes fox        iiiij.d.
Robert Cock' Alicie vx ejus        iiiij.d.
Roger Byn        iiiij.d.
Agnes seruiens Willelmii Coker
    iiiij.d.
Roger Chapman Cecilia vx ejus
    iiiij.d.
Henricius Helot Agnes vx ejus
    iiiij.d.
Willelmus Wodehus Sodius (read
    'Godus') vx ejus        iiiij.d.
Thomas Parso narcissa vx ejus
    iiiij.d.
Johannes Schapman Agnes vx ejus
    iiiij.d.
Ricardus Elliott Johanna vx ejus
    iiiij.d.
Henricus att Hoyle Alicja vx ejus

Thomas att Hoyle Cecilie vx ejus

Robertus de More Alicja vx ejus, Walker

Cecilia seruens ejus

Johannes atte More

Robert Chapman Johanna vx ejus

Willelmus Houle Johanna vx ejus

Willelmus More Johanna vx ejus

Thomas Crist Cecilia vx ejus

Johannes Houle

Willelmus Lampe Johanna vx ejus

Magota Fye

Johannes Helot Alicja vx ejus

Johannes Blont Agnes vx ejus

Ricardus Blunt Margareta vx ejus, Smyth'

Johannes Drake'

Ricardus seruens Ricardi Blunt

Willelmus Barker Matilda vx ejus

Thomas Barker Felicia vx ejus

Willelmus atte Hyll Isabella vx ejus

Adam Reuell Johanna vx ejus, Smyth'

Johannes Reuell Johanna

Roger Webster Johanna vx ejus

Willelmus Schepard Alicja vx ejus

Radulphus Norton Cecilia vx ejus

Eliot Eliot

Johannes Clox[?] Agnes vx ejus

Magota Choioter

Agnes Eliot

Willelmus Hanlay

Johannes Doncastre

Johannes Dongwoodt Alicja vx ejus

Johannes atte Yate & Elizabt vx ejus, Smyth'

Thomas Lethlay & Agnes vx ejus

Johannes atte Yate

Willelmus Elyot & Betrix vx ejus

Thomas Darnal & Betrix vx ejus

(Membrane 88, column 3.)

Adam at Sonnen'd Ibot vx ejus

Ricardus Capulwod & Betrix vx ejus

Robertus filius Johannis & Cecilia vx ejus

Thomas Staynforth' & Margareta vx ejus

Ricardus atte Brygg & Emmota vx ejus

Johannes Shepard & Ibot vx ejus

Willelmus filius Willelmi & Johanna vx ejus

Adam Lyster & Margareta vx ejus

Robertus Dale & Agnes vx ejus

Adam Capulwod & Margareta vx ejus

Willelmus Hanck' & Agnes vx ejus

Margareta Knorre

Thomas Byrley & Margareta vx ejus, Coteller

Johannes filulwod

Willelmus at Dale & Alicja vx ejus

Johannes at Dale

Henricus Breykserth' & Alicja vx ejus, Arumych

Robertus Godelad'

Emmot' Creswyl'

Johannes at Well' Alicia vx ejus, Coteller

Adam Creswyl' & Betrix vx ejus, Smyth'

Willelmus Donori & Magota vx ejus

Thomas Capulwod & Agnes vx ejus, Smyth'

Robertus Norton

Johannes Capulwod

Robertus Schemyd' & Dionsia vx ejus, Smyth'

Adam at Lessto

Johannes at Clyf

Adam Schemyd'

Cecilia Wheyte

Adam Copen & Johanna vx ejus

Adam Copen junior

Thomas Hawk & Beatrix vx ejus, Coteller

Johannes Cotolar & Johanna vx ejus, Bakester

Johannes Cotolar junior

Robertus Belain

Johannes att Tounend'

Johan Parso & Ibot vx ejus, Smyth'

Thomas atte fyrth'

Thomas Wyldyng & Johanna vx ejus

Willelmus Hanso & Alicja vx ejus

Cecilia att Tounend'

Ricardus Godeso & Margareta vx ejus

Johannes Magyso & Cecilia vx ejus

Willelmus Wyte & Johanna vx ejus, Smyth'

Henricus att Wode & Johanna vx ejus

Johannes Brikard & vx ejus, Smyth'

Johannes filius Willelmi Brikard'
<table>
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<td>filius Ricardi &amp; Iota</td>
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<tr>
<td>Willelmus Capwood &amp; Magota</td>
<td>ejus, Smyth'</td>
<td>vj. d.</td>
</tr>
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<td>Emmot Rokler</td>
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<td>Ricardus Capwood</td>
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<td></td>
<td>iiiij. d.</td>
</tr>
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<td>Willelmus filius ejusdem</td>
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<td>iiiij. d.</td>
</tr>
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<td>ejus</td>
<td>iiiij. d.</td>
</tr>
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<td>Willelmus filius Roberti &amp;</td>
<td>ejus, Bokeseter</td>
<td>vj. d.</td>
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<td>Robertus Payn</td>
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**Summa—iiiij. vj. d.**

(Membrane 9, columna 1.)

**VILLATA DE DONECASTRE.**

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<th>Name</th>
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<td>vx ejus</td>
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<td>vx ejus</td>
<td>iiiij. d.</td>
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<td>Leticia de Kanesburgh</td>
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<td>iiiij. d.</td>
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<td>Johannes de Poonfrayt &amp; John-</td>
<td>vx ejus</td>
<td>iiiij. d.</td>
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<td>ejus</td>
<td>iiiij. d.</td>
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<td>iiiij. d.</td>
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<td>ejus</td>
<td>iiiij. d.</td>
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<td>iiiij. d.</td>
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<td>Johannes Pynchof</td>
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<td>iiiij. d.</td>
</tr>
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<td>iiiij. d.</td>
</tr>
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<td>iiiij. d.</td>
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<td>iiiij. d.</td>
</tr>
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<td>Johannes Bull'</td>
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<td>iiiij. d.</td>
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<td>iiiij. d.</td>
</tr>
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<td>vx ejus</td>
<td>iiiij. d.</td>
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<td>ejus</td>
<td>iiiij. d.</td>
</tr>
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<td>Willelmus Glower &amp; Johannvx</td>
<td>ejus</td>
<td>iiiij. d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Johannes de Sanceby &amp; Johannvx</td>
<td>ejus, Lyter</td>
<td>iiij. s.</td>
</tr>
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<td>iiiij. d.</td>
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<td>iiiij. d.</td>
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<td>iiiij. d.</td>
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<td>vx ejus</td>
<td>iiiij. d.</td>
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<td>ejus</td>
<td>iiiij. d.</td>
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<td>Willelmus Dawesof &amp; Johannvx</td>
<td>vx ejus</td>
<td>iiiij. d.</td>
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</table>

**Henricus Lorymer & Johanna vx ejus**

- Dominus Agnes de Gauvill
- Johanna seruiens ejus
- Johanna Croyer
- Isabella filia ejus
- Willelmus Cobbaler & Johanna vx ejus
- Johannes Herte & Johanna vx ejus
- Thomas del Pecke & Johanna vx ejus
- Thomas fleacher & Johanna vx ejus
- Adam del Pecke & Johanna vx ejus
- Johannes de Balne & Alicia vx ejus
- Nicholas Lokesmyth & Johanna vx ejus
- Elena de Hull'
- Robertus furnex
- Robertus de Clyueland'
- Thomas Lamblyn & Elena vx ejus
- Willelmus Lescy & Aduerre vx ejus
- Willelmus de Balne & Johanna vx ejus
- Johannes de Carleton & Alicia vx ejus
- Nicholas strue & Agnes vx ejus, Taylour
- Adam Lyster & Johanna vx ejus
- Thomas Tauerner & Emma vx ejus
- Thomas Glower & Sibilla vx ejus
- Johanna Wylogouse
- Ricardus seruiens Nicolai de Bramwiswhy

**Nicholas de Bramwiswhy & Johanna vx ejus**

- Matilda seruiens ejus
- Willelmus Lokesmyth & Johanna vx ejus
- Johanna seruiens ejus
- Robertus de Herthill & Emma vx ejus
- Johannes Elysoñ & Cecilia vx ejus
- Johannes de Stokbrig & Johannvx ejus
- Willelmus de Carleton & Agnes vx ejus
- Robertus Hatter & Agnes vx ejus
- Gilbertus Porter & Matilda vx ejus
- Isabella filia ejus
- Johannes del Bardyk & Matilda vx ejus
- Thomas seruiens dicti Johannis
- Johannes de Hethorph
- Willelmus de Bentelay & Johanna vx ejus, Draper
WAPPENTAGIUM DE STRAFFORD.

Cecilia seruiens dicti Willelmi . iij.d.
Alicia seruiens dicti Willelmi . iij.d.
Johannes de Bramwyth & Auclia vx ejus . iiiij.d.
Thomas Gardowe . iij.d.
Johanna de Wrykesop . iiiij.d.
Johannes de Hug h & Johanna vx ejus . iiiij.d.
Willelmus Spicer & Margreta vx ejus . iiiij.d.
Johannes filius ejus . iiiij.d.
Simon Coke & Johanna vx ejus . iiiij.d.
Roberti seruiens ejus . iiiij.d.
Johannes Marscialli & Alicia vx ejus . iiiij.d.
Willelmus Barbour & Rosa vx ejus, Taucner . viij.d.
Roberti Sadeler & Johanna vx ejus . iiiij.d.
Johannes de Copeland & Margareta vx ejus . iiiij.d.
Beatrix seruiens ejus . iiiij.d.
Johannes Passe & Johanna vx ejus . iiiij.d.
Johannes Spenser & Dionisia vx ejus . iiiij.d.
Ricardius Bower & Auclia vx ejus . iiiij.d.
Rogerus Taylour & Elena vx ejus . iiiij.d.
Willelmus Botellier & Johanna vx ejus . iiiij.d.
Herbertus de Stokbrig . iiiij.d.
Willelmus Turtsys & Katerina vx ejus, Sayth . viij.d.
Roberti Odleyned & Johanna vx ejus, flehcer . viij.d.
Willelmus Moresman . iiiij.d.
Johannes Saundersenior & Matilda vx ejus . iiiij.d.
Johannes Saundr junior & Agnes vx ejus . iiiij.d.
Emma del Halgh . iiiij.d.
Matilda filia ejus . iiiij.d.
Willelmus Dockete & Johanna vx ejus . iiiij.d.
Thomas del Cotes & Matilda vx ejus . iiiij.d.
Alicia de Besakill . iiiij.d.

(Remrance 9, column 2.)

Willelmus de Monkefoc & Johanna vx ejus . iiiij.d.
Magota Dockette . iiiij.d.
Isabella florest . iiiij.d.
Johanna filia ejus . iiiij.d.
Willelmus filius Johnnian & Elena vx ejus . iiiij.d.
Alicia filia ejus . iiiij.d.
Johannes Kemp & Matilda vx ejus, Souter . viij.d.
Johannes seruiens dicti Johannis . iiiij.d.
Johanna seruiens ejus . iiiij.d.
Willelmus de Marsche & Beatrix vx ejus . iiiij.d.
Johannes seruiens ejus . iiiij.d.

Ricardus de Scaneby & Agnes vx ejus, Wryght . viij.d.
Isabella seruiens ejus . iiiij.d.
Johanna de t alnerley . iiiij.d.
Johannes Masof & Johanna vx ejus . iiiij.d.
Willelmus de Dalby & Elena vx ejus, Outeler . viij.d.
Nagota seruiens ejus . iiiij.d.
Thomas de Carvercoft . iiiij.d.
Johannes liper & Juliana vx ejus . iiiij.d.
Johannes Goldamyth & Johanna vx ejus . iiiij.d.
Henricus Daykyn & Cecilia vx ejus . iiiij.d.
Thomas de Pede & Cecilia vx ejus . iiiij.d.
Willelmus Cok & Agnes vx ejus . iiiij.d.
Thomas de Farmby & Dionisia vx ejus, Bowere . viij.d.
Thomas Sadeler junior & Alicia vx ejus . iiiij.d.
Johanna de Londona . iiiij.d.
Johanna de Methelay & Agnes vx ejus, Dropour . iiiij.d.
Johanna seruiens ejus . iiiij.d.
Alanna Kay & Alicia vx ejus . iiiij.d.
Willelmus de Braythewell & Alicia vx ejus, Souter . viij.d.
Johanna seruiens ejus . iiiij.d.
Agnis Matthes . iiiij.d.
Alicia Critoere . iiiij.d.
Ricardus Pyncho & Johanna vx ejus . iiiij.d.
Thomas Sadeler & Juliana vx ejus . iiiij.d.
Johannes Bower & Idonia vx ejus . iiiij.d.
Roberti Taylour & Alicia vx ejus, Taylour . viij.d.
Walterus Rassius & Matilda vx ejus . iiiij.d.
Willelmus Masof & Katerina vx ejus . iiiij.d.
Alicia seruiens ejus . iiiij.d.
Henricus Netemake & Cecilia vx ejus . iiiij.d.
Willelmus Sadeler & Elena vx ejus . iiiij.d.

Robertus de Eland & Alicia vx ejus, Outeler . viij.d.
Johanna seruiens ejus . iiiij.d.
Matilda seruiens ejus . iiiij.d.
Elena seruiens ejus . iiiij.d.
Thomas seruiens ejus . iiiij.d.
Elena Sare . iiiij.d.
Willelmus Lorymer & Alicia vx ejus . iiiij.d.
Robertus de Hexthorpe & Johanna vx ejus . iiiij.d.
Thomas de Willesthorpe & Rosa vx ejus . iiiij.d.
Willelmus Smyth & Alicia vx ejus . iiiij.d.
Matilda Hodolot . iiiij.d.
Ricardus Hallstedes & Johanna vx ejus, Outeler . viij.d.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WAPPENTAGIUM DE STRAFFORD</th>
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<tr>
<td>Willelmus Taylour &amp; Johanna vx ejus</td>
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| Henricus Bower & Emma vx ejus | iiiid.d. |
| Agnes Walker | iiiid.d. |

(Membran 9, column 3.)

<p>| Magota striære | iiiid.d. |
| Johannes Parmynar &amp; Elena vx ejus | iiiid.d. |
| Thomas Chapman &amp; Agnes vx ejus | iiiid.d. |
| Adam de Ristofi &amp; Alicia vx ejus | iiiid.d. |
| Johannes Mæn &amp; Alicia vx ejus | iiiid.d. |
| Alicia Walker | iiiid.d. |
| Alicia de Burgh | iiiid.d. |
| Johannes de Bautre &amp; Alicia vx ejus | iiiid.d. |
| Henricus Webster &amp; Johanna vx ejus | iiiid.d. |
| Johannes de Worte &amp; Agnes vx ejus | iiiid.d. |
| Johanna de Wakefeld | iiiid.d. |
| Ricardus de Assh &amp; Elenora vx ejus, Serigant | diim. |
| Matilda Scotte | iiiid.d. |
| Johannes Coke &amp; Johanna vx ejus | iiiid.d. |
| Rogerus Salter &amp; Alicia vx ejus | iiiid.d. |
| Willelmus Taylour &amp; Alicia vx ejus | iiiid.d. |
| Willelmus de Coupeland &amp; Johanna vx ejus | iiiid.d. |
| Petrus de Hanlay &amp; Johanna vx ejus | iiiid.d. |
| Elena Webster | iiiid.d. |
| Walterus Threster &amp; Alicia vx ejus | iiiid.d. |
| Robertus Carter &amp; Margareta vx ejus | iiiid.d. |
| Johannes Grewe &amp; Agnes vx ejus | iiiid.d. |
| Robertus Bull &amp; Cecilia vx ejus | iiiid.d. |
| Sibilla de Stokbrig | iiiid.d. |
| Juliana Prouddefote | iiiid.d. |
| Emma Smyth | iiiid.d. |
| Johannes de Marre &amp; Johanna vx ejus, Smyth | viid.d. |
| Johannes seruiens ejus | iiiid.d. |
| Willelmus seruiens ejus | iiiid.d. |
| Johannes de Barmburgh &amp; Alicia vx ejus, Skynner | viid.d. |
| Alicia seruiens ejus | iiiid.d. |
| Thomas de Wakefeld &amp; Agnes vx ejus | viid.d. |
| Nicholaus de Derby &amp; Auclia vx ejus | iiiid.d. |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Relationship</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
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<td>vx ejus</td>
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<td>iii.d.</td>
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<td>iii.d.</td>
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<td>Ricardus de Haytesfeld &amp; Margaret vx ejus</td>
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<td>Johannes Bele &amp; Margaret vx ejus</td>
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<td>Walterus Tripper</td>
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<td>Johannes l'arbour senior &amp; Margaret vx ejus</td>
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<td>Isolda seruinius ejus</td>
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<td>Rogerus de Thriebergh</td>
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(Cmembrane 96, column 1.)

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<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Relationship</th>
<th>Page</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Johanna Roper</td>
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<td>Johannes Barbour junior &amp; Cecilia vx ejus</td>
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WAPPENTAGIUM DE STRAFFORD.

Ricardus de Athewyk & Cecilia

Richardus de Baumford & Matilda

Thomas Pynco &icia

Johannes Mathewe & Mabilia

Robertus Webster & Johanna

Thomas de Louersale & Johanna

Gilbertus del High & Emma

Aucia Semster

Thomas Latimer & Johanna

Alicia de fulsham, Chapman

Robertus filius ejus

Willelmus de Balne & Johanna

Thomas de Desfeld

Alicia de Pasto

Johannes de Wytofo & Alicia

Magister Johannes del Stoles

Johannes Elysano & Margareta

Simon Chaumberlayn & Isabella

Thomas Synkman

Dionisius atte Water

Isat ella Vikerwoman

Alicia Vickerwoman

Johannes de Wroteley & Beatrix

Johannes de Quaillay & Magota

Thomas Tewer & Alicia

Thomas Taylour & Alicia

Magota, Presteervant

Gelot Webster & Johanna

Willelmus de Maltby & Johanna

Willelmus de Millot & Aucia

Johannes Lambe & Elena

Johannes Lecke & Agnes

Adam Partrik & Katerina

Rogerus Bosseill & Alicia

Rogerus Byshop & Elena

Adam de Axhay & Alicia

Thomas Cartewyght & Alicia

Dionisius seruiens ejus

Johannes de Tollay & Johanna

Isabella seruiens ejus

Thomas Squier & Alicia

Willelmus Bausce & Agnes

Willelmus Brewester & Dionisia

Willelmus de Lyncoln & Alicia

Hugo Dawesfo & Johanna

Alicia de Emmelay

Johanna seruiens ejus

Robertus de Aldewerk & Alicia

Johannes Belle & Johanna

ejus, Barkar

Johannes seruiens ejus

Willelmus seruiens ejus

Isabella seruiens ejus

Alicia seruiens ejus

Thomas Mifryn & Alicia

Robertus seruiens Williemi de

ffarnedale

Thomas Potter & Johanna

Johannes Alaynso & Dionisia

Alicia Barker

Richardus Harman & Johanna

Willelmus Smyth & Alicia

Juliana Barker

Johannes Webster & Alicia

Hugo Carwore & Agnes

Johannes de Barowe & Agnes

Johannes de Kirkeby & Emma

(Membrane 9b, column 2.)

Ricardus Lewer & Katerina

Katerina de Part. a

Johanna Belle

Willelmus Carter

Johannes Cok & Agnes

Fibilla flos

Agnes Norys

Johannes del Lothe & Agnes

Johannes de Clytofo & Johanna

Willelmus de Honk & Johanna

Willelmus Bolly & Dionisia

1 (v) Apprentices, that is Apprentices to the Law, and equivalent to our modern lawyer.
Willianmus Pylgrim & Alicia vix ejus
Johannes Tempeler & Alicia vix ejus, T. golour
Willianmus de Wadesworth & Johanna vix ejus, Barker
Robertus de Swaloughill & Juliana vix ejus, Barker
Willianmus seruiens ejus
Alanus Long & Johanna vix ejus
Johannes Belle junior & Johanna vix ejus, Barker
Robertus Milner & Alicia vix ejus
Robertus de Wadworth & Johanna vix ejus
Jurdlanus Webster & Bextrix vix ejus
Cristoferus seruiens ejus
Petrus de Thornef & Elena vix ejus
Margaret seruiens ejus
Johannes de Blakstoft & Elena vix ejus
Johannes Harman & Johanna vix ejus
Richard Cok & Johanna vix ejus
Simon Boller & Alicia vix ejus
Willianmus de Brend & Isabella vix ejus
Willianmus frnutte
Willianmus de Nocto & Matilda vix ejus
Matilda Bakesher
Willianmus Hunte & Agnes vix ejus
Cecilia Trig
Johannes Botteler & Alicia vix ejus, Skipperwyght
Magota seruiens ejus
Margaret Penycok
Willianmus Turnour & Matilda vix ejus
Mergo sta Wodecok
Hilliatus de Brelay & Beatrix vix ejus
Johannes Walker & Matilda vix ejus
Robertus Pyncho & Matilda vix ejus
Johannes de Croseley & Johanna vix ejus
Johannes de Clyneland & Agnes vix ejus, Baker
Emma seruiens ejus
Thomass Bate & Alicia vix ejus
Rogers de Bollesore & Agnes vix ejus
Johannes Walker & Agnes vix ejus
Johannes de Glentworth & Johanna vix ejus
Hugo Roser & Emma vix ejus
Thomas Penycok & Alicia vix ejus
Johannes seruiens ejus
Johannes Lambe & Johanna vix ejus, Souther
Johannes Godsmuth & Elena vix ejus, Goldsmith
Alicia Issahhah
Walterus Glasonwyght & Alicia vix ejus
Richard de Sutto & Johanna vix ejus
Willianmus de Swenfort & Johanna vix ejus, Marchant
Willianmus de Dalto & Alicia vix ejus
Thomas de Shirwod & Johanna vix ejus
Margaret de Assey
Thomas de Sandell & Agnes vix ejus
Isabella del Hill
Johannes de Heggelcrerer & Emma vix ejus, Wyght
Johannes seruiens ejus
Johannes Bele & Isabella vix ejus
Johannes Slaymaker & Alicia vix ejus
Johanna filia ejus
Richard Snell & Agnes vix ejus
Juliana de Knaresbough
Johannes de Puddesay & Alicia vix ejus
Willianmus de Waloces & Johanna vix ejus
Johannes Clerk & Agnes vix ejus, Breere
Johannes Nole
Willianmus Mantill
Nicholas de furredale & Alicia vix ejus
Johannes de Roullif & Johanna vix ejus
Adam Sparowe & Alicia vix ejus
Summa—xiiij. xiiij. vij. vix. vij. d.
Summa totalis—liiiij. xviij. liij. vix. vij. d.

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

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

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

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

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

2 Edmund Cowper, merchant, was admitted to the freedom of the city of York in 1605. He served the office of chamberlain in 1615, and that of sheriff in 1620-1. On the 31st of October, 1625, he was elected alderman in the room of John Harrison deceased. In 1630, he was appointed lord mayor, for the first time, and he again occupied the civic chair from 1642 to 1644. In 1606, he became a member of the Merchants' Company, and was governor thereof from 1628 to 1629. On the 16th of July, 1633, he administered to the effects of his wife Edith, who died intestate. On May 6th, 1644 (during the siege of the city), Sir Edmund Cowper, being then "of sound health and perfect mynde and memorie,"—"yet calling to mynd the frailtis of mortall man in this sinfull world, and the certaintie of death and the uncertainty either of the tyms or manner thereof, especially in these troublesome tymes," and having, therefore, an intent to set his house in order, lest he "should suddenly be prevented (as too many are) by untymely or sudden death," did advisedly make and declare his last will and testament. He desires to be buried within the parish church where it shall please God to call him out of this world. All his house, lands, goods and chattels, he bequeatheth to his brother, Mr. Gilbert Cowper, who is appointed sole executor. The date of Sir Edmund's death has not occurred to me, but he was "buried at Whickenby, co. Lin., at the charge of Dr. Reresby, minister there, under a faire stone handsomely engraven."
the King's friends, and became a decided and uncompromising royalist. But it happened that many of his colleagues on the bench of aldermen, and many of those citizens who, having passed the office of sheriff, were members of the council or governing body of the Corporation, were strongly inclined to the side of the Parliament.

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

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

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

"Gentlemen,

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

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

The Lord-General's letter was taken into consideration at a special meeting of the Corporation held in the council chamber on the 13th of January. The assembled corporators heard the letter with much concern and consternation,—they expressed their willingness to accommodate his Excellency in this or any other request, if they could do it with the safety of their oaths and charter, but they conceived that they could not do so on this occasion, and they determined that a letter to that effect should be written to the Lord-General. They appointed Alderman Henry Thompson 3 and Alderman William Scott, 4 with two of the ex-sheriffs, to be a deputation to proceed immediately to Pontefract and present to the Lord-General their reply to his Excellency's communication, which ran as follows:—

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

3 Henry Thompson, wine-merchant, son and heir of Henry Thompson, sheriff of York in 1601—2, by Mary, his wife. Aged 24 years and more at his father's death in 1615. He was chamberlain in 1610, and sheriff in 1627—8. In February, 1635, he was appointed an alderman, vice Christopher Dickenson, deceased, and was chief magistrate of the city in 1636 and 1638. He was also governor of the Merchants' Company from 1635 to 1637, and again from 1655 to 1657. Alderman Thompson died without issue, and was buried at St. Michael's, Spurrergate, 9th September, 1662. His widow, Margaret, was interred in the same church, 10th November, 1663.

4 William, son of William Scott, merchant, York. Baptized at All Saints, Pavement, 2nd May, 1589. He was in 1603, chamberlain in 1613, and sheriff in 1625—6. On the 20th of October, 1637, he was made an alderman in the room of Sir William Robinson, Knight, resigned, and in the following year he filled the office of lord mayor. He was governor of the Merchants' Company from 1638 to 1640, and in 1645 was deprived of his aldermanie for his loyalty to the king. Alderman Scott was buried in the above church, 31st December, 1651, and his widow, Lady Margaret Scott, was laid near her husband, in the church porch, 10th August, 1675.
been twice mayor, nor mayor by the space of sixe yeares last past, and that the mayor, aldermen and sherriffs out of them shall choose one to be mayor for the yeare ensuinge. And we are all likewise bound by our franchisest oathes to maintaine our franchesses and freedomes, as by the copies of both oaths, which we here inclosed send, may appeare, and therefore we humbly desire your excellencie will be pleased to pardon us nott doinge that which we cannott doe with preservation of our charter and safetie of our oathes. And we are and shall remaine

"Your Ex. humble and faithfull servants,

"ROGER JACQUES, 4
"HENRY THOMPSON,
"WILL’M SCOTT.”

&c. &c. &c.

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

Before the deputation withdrew, Alderman Thompson ventured to assure the Lord-General that Alderman Hemsworth, 6

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4 Son of John Jaques, merchant, York. He was admitted to his freedom, and also into the Merchants’ Company, in 1618. In 1620 he was appointed one of the city chamberlains, and in 1628—9 served the office of sheriff. On the 23d of May, 1635, he was elected an alderman, vice Thomas Lawne, deceased, and in the following year was chosen chief magistrate. During his mayoralty, King Charles the First visited York, on his way to Scotland, and on March 21st, 1635—9, conferred the honour of knighthood upon him. He represented his native city in the House of Commons in 1640, and in 1645 was displaced, by order of the Parliament, from his municipal office, for his loyalty to the king. Alderman Jaques married, on the 5th of February, 1625—6, Mary, daughter of Lawrence Rawdon, merchant, York, and sister of Marmaduke Rawdon, “the Benefactor,” whose “Life” has been so ably edited for the Camden Society by Mr. Davies. Sir Roger Jaques died of apoplexy, at his country seat at Elvington, 19th October, 1654, and was buried there on the following day. Lady Jaques was interred in the same church, 13th November, 1657.

6 Robert Hemsworth, draper, was admitted a freeman in 1604, served the office of chamberlain in 1611, and that of sheriff in 1620—1. On the 21st of July, 1626, he was elected an alderman in the room of Lawrence Rawdon, deceased, and he occupied the civic chair in 1631. For his loyalty to the king, he was displaced in 1645, but was re-elected an alderman in September, 1662. He resigned his gown shortly afterwards, on account of his great age, and the council granted him an annuity of 20l. Mr. Hemsworth was twice married. His first wife was one of the daughters of Robert Harrison,
who was next in rotation for the office of Mayor, was a man very well affected to his majesty and faithful to the city, and for the truth of this statement Sir Marmaduke Langdale and Mr. Francis Tyndall of Brotherton, who were present, offered to engage themselves. His Excellency expressed himself perfectly satisfied with this assurance, but repeated that “it was his majesty’s pleasure that the present Lord Mayor should stand for the year following, and therefore it must be so.”

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

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

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

* alderman of York. His second wife, Susan, daughter of William Bracey, also an alderman of York, was buried at St. John’s, Micklegate, 9th September, 1610. 
7 Sir Marmaduke Langdale, of Dalton and Holme-on-Spaldingmoor, son and heir of Peter Langdale, Esq., of Pickhill, co. York. He was knighted at Whitehall, 5th February, 1627, and was high sheriff of Yorkshire in 1640. On February 4th, 1658, when he was in the suite of King Charles II. at Bruges, he was created Baron Langdale of Holme, and on October 9th, 1660, was constituted lord-lieutenant of the West Riding and of the city and county of York, and Custos Rotulorum thereof. Lord Langdale died at Holme, on the 5th of August, 1661, and was buried at Sanoton. 
8 The eldest son of Lewis Widdrington, Esq., of Cheesburn Grange, co. Northumberland. He was elected recorder April 14th, 1637, vice Sir William Belt, resigned, being recommended to the lord mayor and council by Mr. Justice Hutton “as a very honest, faithfull, and sufficient man, exceedingly well learned, and well esteemed by the judges, and generally beloved by all that know him.” On March 31st, 1639, he was knighted at York by the king. In 1654 and 1656 he was elected M.P. for the city, and in the latter year was chosen Speaker of the House of Commons. On being appointed lord chief
General's letter, brought from Pontefract by the deputation, was produced and read, as follows:—

"Gentlemen,

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

"Your very affectionate frend

"WILL'M NEWCASTLE."

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

"My Lord,

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

"I remaine

"Your very affectionate freinde

"Wt. NEWCASTLE."

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

Baron of the Exchequer in June, 1658, he resigned the regersdership of York, but was re-elected May 8th, 1660, on the death of Sir Robert Barwick, being at the same time one of the members for the city. He finally resigned the office, "by reason of old age and infirmity," December 21st, 1661, and dying May 13th, 1664, was buried in the church of St. Giles's-in-the-Fields, London, near his wife Frances, who was one of the daughters of Ferdinand Lord Fairfax, of Cameron.
The astounded corporators had not recovered from the shock occasioned by this announcement, when Ellen Garbutt, the wife of James Garbutt, the keeper of the Guildhall, came in great trepidation to inform the court that whilst she was laying cushions in the hall, preparatory to the meeting of the Corporation for the election of Mayor, Sir Thomas Glenham, and the other captain, came there, forcibly took from her the keys, and marched into the hall with about 200 soldiers, armed with musket and pike, and she left them there in full possession. Mr. Edward Calvert, one of the ex-sheriffs, testified to the same effect.

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

The year 1643, in which these extraordinary proceedings

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Edward Calvert, haberdasher, son of Godfrey Calvert, founderer, York, was admitted to his freedom in 1597. He was chamberlain in 1602, and sheriff in 1611—12. In July, 1624, he was elected an alderman, in the room of Thomas Mosley, deceased, but he paid a fine of 300l. to be excused from serving the office, and Lawrence Rawdon (who has been previously mentioned) was chosen in his stead. Mr. Calvert married Mary, daughter of Charles Tancred, Esq., of Whinley, co. York.
OF THE CITY OF YORK.

59

took place, was further distinguished in our civic annals by the prolonged visit of Queen Henrietta Maria, who, upon her return from Holland, was escorted to the city by the Marquis of Newcastle and his army, and took up her abode for three months in the house of Sir Arthur Ingram in the Minster Yard, which had been the residence of her royal consort in the preceding year.

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

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

"Gentlemen,

I confess I have a motion to make to you, which is contrary to the usual course of your city, yet because it so much concerns his majesty's service and your own preservations to have a man well experienced to exercise the office of the Lord Mayor of York for the yeare to come. Therefore knowing the present Lord Mayor to be a man of experience and integrity, as well to the city as to his majesty's service, I have thought meet (meet) by his majesty's express commands to will and desire you to constitute and elect him Lord Mayor for the yeare to come. And herein you shall yeald obedience to his majesty's commands, doe yourselves and city much right, and oblige me to remayne, as I am at this instant,

"Your very affectionat freind to serve you,

"William Newcastle."

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

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

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

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

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

 Whereas Sir Edmund Cowper, knight, one of the aldermen of the city of York, was, on the 15th of January, 1641—2, elected Mayor for one year from the feast of Saint Blaze, but in the year following, viz: on the 15th of January, 1642—3, when a new Mayor should have been elected, the election was interrupted and hindered by force and arms, so that no election could be made according to the usages and customs of the said city, yet Sir Edmund Cowper, albeit his office of mayoralty did determine on the 3rd of February, 1642—3, hath ever since, till this time, exercised the place and authority of mayor, without any
OF THE CITY OF YORK.

right, ground, or warrant, therefore the Lords and Commons declare that the office and place of mayor is actually void, and that the said Sir Edmund Cowper is not in truth Mayor, and because there is no Mayor for the present there, and that it is most fitting and necessary for the good and peaceable government of the city that some able and faithful person be trusted with the power and authority of the Mayor of the said city, until a Mayor be chosen according to usage and charters, the Lords and Commons being well assured of the ability and fidelity of Thomas Hoyle, esquire, one of the aldermen of the said city, and a member of the House of Commons, hold him a person fit to be intrusted with the said place and authority until a mayor be chosen there according to usage and charter, and all citizens are required to give obedience to him, he still to remain a member of the House of Commons.

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

10 Thomas Hoyle, merchant, son of Mr. Hoyle, of Slaitwaite, co. York, was admitted a freeman in 1611, and in the same year was enrolled a member of the Merchants’ Company, of which he was governor from 1621 to 1631. He was chamberlain in 1614, sheriff in 1621—2, and on October 20th, 1626, was elected an alderman, rice William Robinson, deceased. In 1632 he occupied the civic chair, and in 1640 was chosen to represent the city in Parliament. Shortly afterwards he succeeded Sir Peter Coburn in the office of Treasurer’s Remembrancer of the Exchequer. On the first anniversary of the King’s death, 30th January, 1649—50, Alderman Hoyle strangled himself in his own chamber, near Westminster Church. He had lately been extremely melancholy, and “the crownet’s inquest found him nons compos mentis,” and so “saved his goods and chattels, and somewhat of his credit, too, in reasonable men’s opinions.” Alderman Hoyle married, first, Elizabeth, daughter of William Askew, innholder, sheriff of York in 1608—7. She was “surprised with an apoplexy at her private devotion,” December 29th, 1639, and was buried at St. Martin’s, Micklegate, two days afterwards. Susanna, the second wife of Mr. Hoyle, survived her husband; but her parentage, and date of death, is unknown to me. On March 15th, 1714—15, administration of the goods of Thomas Hoyle, alderman, late of York, deceased intestate, not administered by Lady Susanna Hoyle, his widow, then deceased, was granted to William Garforth, merchant, York, for the use of Thomas Nisbett, of London, merchant.
Edmund Cowper and the rest swore to give him obedience and assistance.

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

ROBERT DAVIES.

28th August, 1874.

11 Eboracum, p. 171.
INTRODUCTORY NOTE TO MEMOIRS ON THE WILSONS OF BROMHEAD.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

JOSEPH HUNTER.

30, Torrington Square,
July 8, 1843.
A MEMOIR ON THE ORIGIN, DESCENT AND ALLIANCES OF
THE ANCIENT FAMILY OF WILSON OF BROMHEAD, IN
THE WEST RIDING OF THE COUNTY OF YORK, 1824.

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

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

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

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

The original grant of the lands at Bromhead is among the charters which accompany this memoir:—
cum omnibus pertinenciae suis in Wygestwyse. Quarum quadragina
quatuor acri acern inter le Blakebrok de Wygestwyse et salarium\(^1\) de
Mithop et abutant ad unum capud super Novam Terram de Wygestwsyel
et ad alium capud super Bromyheved, et due acri acern inter aquam de
Udene. Et\(^2\) de predictis quadragina quatuor acri terrae abutant ad
unum capud super Novam Terram de Wygestwisell et ad alium capud
super illam terram quam Willis Benyas aliquando tenuit. Tenend. et
habend. eadem Johi et hered. vel assignatis exceptis viris religiosis et
Judeis de me et hereditibus vel assignatis meis, libere quiete bene pacifico
integre et hereditarie in perpetuum cum omnibus pertinenciae communi
libertatiibus et aysiamentis predictae terrae pertinentibus: salvo mihi et
hereditibus meis commodo et approvamento totius vasti mei in omnibus
locis infra Hallumshir. Redd. inde annuamim mihi et hereditibus meis
idem Johi et hered. vel assignati sui sex denarios argentii ad duos ter-
minos anni, videlicet ad Annunciationem Be. Maris tres denarios, et
dilectae matri meo Domine Bertie de Furnival in tota vita sua nomine
dotis quatuor solidos argentii ad cosdem terminos et post decessum
Domine Bertie mihi et hereditibus meis, ad terminos predictos, pro
omnibus serviciis consuetudinibus exactionibus sectis curiarum et
demandis secularibus. Et Salvo quod molent bladum suum ad quodun-
que molendinorum meorum infra limites terrarum meorum de Hallumshir
voluerint, faciendo et dando mihi et hereditibus meis multum de bladis
in terris predictis crescentibus: et salvo forinseco servizio Domini Regis
quantum ad tantam terram pertinet. Et ego predictus Thomas et
heredes mei totam predictam terram cum omnibus pertinientius suis
predicto Johi et hereditibus vel suis assignatis exceptis viris religiosis
et Judeis, ut predictum est pro predictum serviciium contra omnes gentes
integre warrantizabimus acquietabimus et defendemus in perpetuum. In
cuius rei testimonio sigillum meum presenti carere apposui His Testibus,
Dominus Thom. Foleiambe, Roberto de Monteny, militibus, Thoma de
Monteny, Willo. Martin, Rob. de Brom, Ada Le Blund, Robt de Eastr-
torp, Ada de Brykeshirt, Robt de Byrleye, Henr. Wylbe, Hugone de
Hertclyve, clerico, et aliis.

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

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

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

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

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

That the part which has been effaced is to be supplied in the manner above shown is evident from another deed in this collection.
Sciant &c. Johes de Wyteleye fil. Radulf. de Smalefeld
dedi &c. Henrico filio meo et heredibus suis vel ejus assign-ning, exceptis viris religiosis et Judæis quadraginta sex
acras Terræ”—which are described in the terms used in
the foregoing Deed. He grants also four acres and a half
in Westmundhalgh, lying between the Mereloje and the
land of Roger le Cuper, abutting at one end on the water of
Uden, and, on the other, upon the land of Beatrix de
Moldicliif. A rent of six shillings is reserved, and the
Lord’s waste and mulcture protected, the witnesses are the
same with those to the last deed, except that the name of
Rob. de Byrley does not appear, and that for Adam, we
have Henry de Brikserd, which is the old name of what is
now called Brightside. It is evident, therefore, that it is
nearly of the same date with the preceding. Consequently
it shows this John de Wyteleye in possession of the lands
contained in Furnival’s grant very soon after that grant was
made. It cannot possibly have been made later than 1293,
that being the year in which Sir Thomas Foljambe, one of
the witnesses, died. A seal in green wax is appendant to
this Deed. It is a pointed oval, having in the centre part a
flower, which is better executed than the devices on seals of
this age usually are. The superscription is, SIGILLVM IOHIS
DE WYTELEY.

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

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

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

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

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

\[
\text{Ralph de Smalfeld, born about 1230.} \\
\text{John de Wyteleye, living in 1270.} \\
\text{Henry de Bromhead, took a grant from his father \& Alice, living and a widow in 1335. About 1280, does not appear after 1322.} \\
\text{John de Bromhead, living in 1335 \& Isabella, living in 1335.} \\
\text{Juliana, Alice, Ellen all living in 1335.}
\]
The course of descent of the estate of Bromhead now becomes intricate and dubious. Neither Juliana, Alice, nor Ellen appear again; but we find a Joanna, who describes herself as a daughter of John son of Henry de Bromhead in possession, and speaking of a brother named John to whom she was heir. She married one Adam, son of Thomas Anot de Dwardene, whose widow she was in 1362, and continued alive till 1398.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

William.  
  John, called de Humshelf and de Waldershelf, born about 1320.

William. 1360 and 1387. Agnes, living 1369 and 1387.  
  John Wilson de Bromhead, 1380 and 1398.

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

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

II.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Secondly, there is a deed to this effect:—

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

“et heredibus suis et suis assignatis unam bovatum terræ cum omnibus suis pertinentiis in villa et in territorio de Wigt-wysell quam quidem bovatum terræ Adamus de Dwareden prius de me tenuit ad voluntatem tenend. etc. de me etc. Reddend. etc. 5s. 9¼d. etc. Salvis duobus advent. ad curiam meam de Sheffield per annum videlicet semel, etc. Salvo quod Adam nec hered. sui nec sui assignati predictam terram non possint heredibus Radulphi de Scheffend quondam clericis nec alioque de sanguine suo imposterum dare seu alienare sine assensu meo vel hered. meorum.”

The usual clause of warranty follows:—“Hiis Testibus, Radulpho del Leye, Thoma del Moldielif, Rogero juxta aquam, Adam de Mora, Thoma de Rou, Thoma de Smailefeld et al. Dat. apud Sheffield die Martis prox. post festum purificationis Be. Mariae, 1311.”

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

³ This schedule, to which reference has before been made is in the Harleian Col-
names occur so frequently in early charters of the county of York as this, and it is uniformly declined after what the grammarians call the first declension, Adam, Adæ. Le Rous, and not De Rous, which is nonsense, Rous being descriptive of a personal quality, is found in all genuine deeds where the name occurs, and could not thus have been corrupted by a scribe employed in such important transactions by the great Baron at Sheffield.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

III.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

John de Hunshelf, temp. Edward III.

John Wilson, of Bromhead, first of the name, 1380, 1398, 1416, 1429, after which date he does not appear.

William Wilson, eldest son and heir-apparent, 1415. Died without male issue, before 1420.

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

William Wilson of Plunley, 1460, 1463.

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

CHRISTOPHER WILSON.

Circa 1454—1492.

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

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

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

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

JOHN WILSON,

Son and heir of Christopher.—1492—1536.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CHRISTOPHER WILSON,
1536—1591,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

REGINALD WILSON,
1591—1594.

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

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

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

John Wilson, of Bromhead, son of John of the same; first appears in 1464; and was dead in 1492.

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

Ralph, 2nd son.

Reginald, 3rd son.

Jane, wife of John Grosland.

Arthur, 2nd son; Will, 1557.

Christopher, 3rd son; Will, 1556.

George, 4th son; Will, 1557.

John, 5th son; Will, 1557.

One child.

Ellen, dau. and heir, living 1557.

Ellen, dau. and 1553.

Charles, Thomas, Francis.

Christopher Wilson, eldest son and heir, aged 49, 1591. Died unmarried 13 September, 1591.

Ellen W., married at Bradford 19 October, 1565, to Thomas Eyre of Haldworth and Grainfoot.

Richard of Emote Thompson, son and heir.

Richard Oughtibridge, son and heir.

Ellen, wife of Humphry.

Jane, wife of Richard Stede.

Ann Wilson, baptized 10 Aug. 1599; married 2nd June, 1618, to Nicholas Shiercliff of Ecclesfield, Gent.

Thomas Wilson, of Oughtibridge, son and heir. Died 15 May, 1576, aged 81, and was buried in the Church of Ecclesfield, where his gravestone was lately remaining.
The other is a copy of the settlement on the marriage of his daughter with Humphry Street, 20th June, 18th Elizabeth, 1576: Ellis Street of Langsyde, yeoman, on the one part, and Thomas Wilson of Oughtibridge, husbandman, on the other. The covenant is, that Humphry Street, son and heir apparent of the said Ellis, shall marry Elizabeth, daughter of said Thomas, before the 10th July next ensuing; and, that Ellis shall settle his estate at Langsyde on them and their issue, remainder to his right heirs: also lands at the Green, in Waldershelf: Thomas covenanted to pay to Humphry the sum of 40l.

CHRISTOPHER WILSON,
1594—1622.

The third of this name who possessed the lands of Bromhead. He married during the life-time of his brother Reginald, namely, on the 5th February, 159½, and while Reginald lived he resided at the house of Ann Brammall, his wife’s mother, at Thornseat in Hawksworth Head. On 24th May, 1592, he bought Rayner-House and Case-House, of Francis Greaves of Hunshelf for 200l.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

I proceed to the children of Christopher Wilson.

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

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

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* Mr. Wilson in his pedigree calls him Richard; but, in the only documents in which his name appears it is, Thomas. Mr. Wilson could discover no traces of him nor where Hanivall was. He conjectured that the place intended is Ham-
County of Salop: all which is confirmed by divers Evidences and, particularly, by papers in this collection relating to the will of Humphry Brammall, of Ughill-Wood-Side, a near relation to Ann Brammall, her mother.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CHRISTOPHER WILSON,
1622—1671,

Baptized, 1st March, 159\frac{1}{2}; succeeded his father, as son and heir. He was living at Wentworth-Woodhouse at the time of his father's decease, as appears by his admission in the court at Sheffield. He formed part of the great establishment of Sir Thomas Wentworth, afterwards, Earl of Strafford, who made proposals to have taken Mr. Wilson to Ireland, when he went Lord Deputy thither. On 25th September, 1630, he paid 16l. composition for not having appeared to receive the honours of knighthood, at the King's coronation, which was one of the oppressive modes which the king took to raise a revenue without the intervention of a Parliament. In 1640 he built the present mansion at Bromhead. Respecting the part which he took in the Civil Wars, the notices I find among Mr. Wilson's papers vary. He is described as "a Captain in the Parliament Army," and again as "a Captain of Militia for King Charles." There is no document to prove either statement. Perhaps, there may be no real inconsistency between the two statements. The "Militia" were raised under authority of Parliament, while it was the "Array," that was really made for the king. There is a tradition that the house at Bromhead was barricaded and defended by the wife of Christopher, for some days, against a small party of soldiers, which was sent to collect a contribution. The only document relating to these times, among the Evidences, is a Protection which was granted to Christopher Wilson by the Earl of Newcastle, the King's General in the North, when he was at Sheffield in May, 1643. On 23rd May, 1650, a warrant issued from the Keepers of the Liberties of England to the Sheriff of Yorkshire, that Christopher Wilson of Bromhead should not be put to serve on juries, on account of his infirmities.

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

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

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

His wife died in December, 1662; and he was buried at Bradfield, 21st March, 1679.

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

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

3. CHARLES, of whom hereafter.

4. CHRISTOPHER, baptized, 1st February, 1629; buried, 9th March, 1636.

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

6. JOHN, baptized, 4th February, 1635. He lived at various places, Bromilley, in Wortley, Skiers Hall, Whiston, Wortley, and finally died at Babworth, in Nottinghamshire, where his son was the resident clergyman in 1720. He married Ann, daughter and heir of Richard Hey of Bromilley, 6th November, 1656, and had a numerous issue: 1. Richard, was a clergyman and rector of Babworth, he died unmarried
in 1727; 2. Thomas, who resided at Povey, in the parish of Eckington; he died unmarried, about 1729; 3. John, who died at Whiston, 1688, aged about 18, and lies buried in the church there; 4. Christopher, a clothier, died unmarried in 1737, and was buried in the church at Wakefield; 5. Matthew, the youngest son, was an ironmaster at Wortley Forge, and died at Dodworth, unmarried. There was thus an entire extinction of the male line from John, son of Christopher, of Bromhead. He had four daughters, viz.:—Ann, who married John Spencer of Cannon Hall, in Cawthorn, Esq., from whom descended, the late Spencers and the Stanhopes, who now possess that beautiful estate; 2. Mary, who died, unmarried, at the age of 85, in 1747, and was buried at Wortley; 3. Susanna, married to Thomas Cockshutt, M.A., minister of Cawthorn, and had issue, Thomas, John, Ann, Elizabeth, and Susanna; 4. Catherine, who married James Oates of Dodworth, an ironmaster, and died, without issue, in 1750.

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

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

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

CHARLES WILSON, Clerk.
1671—1703.

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

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

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

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

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

1. CHARLES, born 1667, died at Sheffield in his 22nd year, his father being then vicar.

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

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

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

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

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


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JOHN WILSON,
1703—1735,

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

Mr. Wilson lived in the house at Bromhead, and there made his will, on 10th February, 1734. He confirms to his wife the jointure made to her on her marriage, in Langside and Thurlston, Red Hill or Housley Barn, in Sheffield, and Twichill, in the parish of Hope in Derbyshire. On her death, the jointured lands to revert to his son and heir, to
THE ANCIENT FAMILY OF WILSON OF BROMHEAD. 107

whom he gives all his real and personal estate, his estate and plantations in Jamaica, and all mortgages, &c., the better to enable him to pay his sister's fortunes, who were two, Susan and Isabella-Maria. They were to have 1,000l. each; namely, 500l. on the day of their marriage, and 500l. more at the expiration of a year from the day of marriage if alive, or if a child born of them be alive. He makes his wife, Mary, and good brother-in-law, Mr. Samuel Staniforth, of Darnal (who had married another of the Macros), trustees and guardians of his three children, and his son and heir, John, sole executor. He was buried in the choir of Bradfield church, on 27th February, 1735.

He had four children, viz.:

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

2. JOHN, born 28th April, 1719, of whom more here-after.

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

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

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

JOHN WILSON.

1735—1783.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

JOHN WILSON,

1783—1810,

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

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

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

William Wilson, of Highfield, near Sheffield, eldest son.

Francis, daughter of George Wolseley, of Sheffield.

George.

James, W., of Robert W., 2nd son and youngest son. Died in infancy.

William, born 7 Mar. 1813.

Sarah Ann.

Charles Wilson, of Bromhead, clerk.

Christopher Wilson, of Hilden, younger son born 1661; died 2nd June, 1730.

Alice, daughter of Richard Wilson, of Hilden; born 31st July, 1660; died 6th Jan., 1781.

John Wilson, son and heir.

Godfrey Wilson, of Cartworth.

Mary Wilson, of Croxland, of Cartworth.


Hannah, dau. of Henry Charles, and Sarah, all died unmarried.

Christopher, of London, merchant.

John Evans, of London.

Mary Wilson, of Croxland, of Cartworth, died without issue 1 Nov. 1746.

Richard W., of London, merchant, baptised 26th December, 1711.

Eliza, dau. of Christopher, of London, merchant.

Mary W., of Bromhead, heir of the manor of Holsterstone.

Mary W., of Bromhead, died 16th June, 1794.

James Rimington, Esq., only child of Samuel Brown, of Trinity College, Cambridge, Barrister-at-Law, now residing at Bromhead, married 1st September, 1817.

Sarah, eldest daughter of Samuel Brown, of Mount Pleasant, in the parish of Sheffield, Esq., married 1st September, 1817.

Christopher Wilson, Newberry, only child, 1858.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The first general division is into Charters and Other Manuscripts.

I.

CHARTERS.

First Class.—Those which pertain to the descent of the estates of Bromhead, and, generally, to the illustration of the pedigree of Wilson. Of these, a particular schedule will be given hereafter. They will be found in a chronological arrangement, and put up in parcels; the whole now inclosed in a tin box, on which is printed the words "Wilson Evi-
dences." In the same box are inclosed sundry deeds and other papers of the family of Allott, between whom and the Wilsons there were several alliances.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Eleventh Class.—Remainder of the County of York:—

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</table>

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

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

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

II.

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

1. Matter Illustrative of Yorkshire Topography.

Several subsidy Rolls for the Wapentake of Staincross. Several original Court Rolls of the Great Manor of Wakefield. Of these some are of the reign of Edward II., and others as late as the reign of Henry VIII.

Several Books, some originals, others transcripts, of the Transactions of the family of Kaye of Woodsome; among them is the family chartulary in a hand of the reign of Henry VII. Much of the writing of John Kaye of Wood.
some in the reign of Elizabeth, in prose and verse. These writings are of great importance in settling the history and genealogy of this great Yorkshire family.

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

Inventories and other papers relating to the Burdettts of Birthwaite.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Copies of Court Rolls for Gunthwaite and Oxspring.

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

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

Copy of Mr. Garliece’s historical notices of Wakefield.

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

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

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

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

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

A Catalogue of the Sheriffs of Yorkshire to 1655.

A Copy of the Eland Tragedy.

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

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

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

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


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

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

A Treatise on the Army and English Titles of Honour.

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

A Copy of Erdwick's Survey of Staffordshire.

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

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

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


A small collection of old Intelligencers, 1558—1709.

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

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

Genealogical Collections of the Darcy family.
A general Collection of all the Offices in England in the King’s gift, with the Fees.
An Inventory of the goods at North Awbrey, a seat of Sir William Cavendish, 1540.
An accompt of the Expenses of Mr. Henry and Mr. William Cavendish, at Eton School, 1560.
William Cook’s accompt of the travelling charges of Sir William St. Lowe, in a journey from Chatsworth to London, 1560.
A small Collection of original letters relating to affairs on the Borders.
The proceedings of the Earls of Essex and Southampton, an almost contemporary MS.
The accompts of John Travis, master of the King's Ordnance in Ireland, since 13th August 32nd Henry VIII.
A Survey of the Commons of Glossop and Glossop-dale.
Sale and Inventory of Goods belonging to the Priory of Christchurch, in Canterbury.
Depositions respecting the great Fire of London, in a contemporary hand.
Depositions in a Suit of Legitimacy, between George Brewer on the one part and Peter Nuthill and Margaret his wife, daughter of Sir John Brewer, on the other, 1380.
A Collection of original letters, of which the most valuable part are, the Letters of the Talbot and Cavendish Families, in the reign of Elizabeth and James I. There are also many letters of the Slingsby, Wentworth, Bosvile, and other Yorkshire families, with many of the Kayes of Woodsome.
Mr. Wilson’s own Correspondence on subjects of antiquity, in which are letters from Dr. Legge, Bishop Perey, J. C. Brooke, Mr. Watson of Stockport, Dr. John Burton of York, Mr. Beaumont of Whitley, Sir Ashton Lever, and other literary men of his time.
A SCHEDULE

Of the Deeds which relate to the Estate of Bromhead, and to the Wilsons, its Proprietors.

1. Thomas de Furnival to John de Wyteley. Original grant of Bromhead, without date.
2. John de Wyteley to Henry his son. Grant of Bromhead, without date.
3. Thomas de Furnival to John de Wilson. Grant of Bromhead, without date; shown to be surreptitious.
4. Thomas de Furnival to Adam, son of Robert Wilson, 1311. This is also surreptitious.
5. Thomas de Furnival to Thomas, son of John Wilson. Without date, surreptitious.
6. John de Willeston to William his son, 1399. This also is a forgery.
9. Spenser to John del Bromyhed and Isabel his wife, 1335.
10. Another, of the same parties, 1335.
13. Another, of the same parties. Grant, of which the above is the Quitclaim.
15. Henry de Birlay to John, son of Dionysia de Langside, 1367.
16. John, son of Dionysia de Langside, to Adam de Moldiclliff and others, 43rd Edw. III.
17. Quitclaim of the same.
18. Adam de Moldiclliff and his fellows to William, son of John de Hunshelf, 1369.
19. Quitclaim of the same.
20. William, son of John de Hunshelf, to John, son of John Dyson of Langside, 44 Edw. III.
21. Joan, daughter of John de Bromyhed, to John, son of William [or Wilson], son of John de Waldershelf, 1380.
24. William Wilson, son of John Wilson, to John Wilson, his brother, 7th Henry IV.
25. John Wilson, of Bromhead, to John de Birlay and others, 7th Henry IV.
26. John de Birlay and the rest to William Wilson, son of John Wilson, of Bromhead, 7th Henry IV.
27. Robert Shemyld, of Atterclif, and another, make John Shemyld the younger, their attorney to deliver seisin to William, son of John Wilson, of all lands which they have of the gift of John Wilson, 7th Henry IV.
29. Quitclaim by the said William, 1416.
30. Appointment of an attorney to deliver possession by said William, 1416.
31. John Wilson, of Bromhead, senior, and William Morton, to John Wilson, junior, 7th Henry V.
32. Surrender in the Court at Sheffield of John Wilson, of Bromhead, to the use of John, his son, 10th Henry V.
33. A duplicate of the above.
34. Agnes, daughter of William Wilson, receipt to John Wilson, the elder, and John and Thomas, his sons, 6th Henry VI.
35. Quitclaim from Richard Stubbe and Agnes his wife to John and Thomas Wilson, of all actions, &c., 6th Henry VI.
36. John Wilson, of Bromhead, junior, to Thomas del Greffe, of Hunshelf, and others, 10th Henry VI.
37. John Wilson, of Bromhead, junior, to William, his brother, and John, son of Thomas, 16th Henry VI.
38. Thomas del Greffe, of Hunshelf, and others, to John Wilson, of Bromhead, junior, 17th Henry VI.
39. John Wilson, of Wigtwiale, to Bartin Ronksley and John Best, 1440.
40. Surrender in the Court at Sheffield by John Wilson, of Bromhead, of a messuage called Bromhead, &c., to the use of Christopher, his son, 33rd Henry VI.
41. Surrender in the Court of the Priory of St. Ann of Coventry, 24th Henry VI.
42. John Wilson to John Shaw and others, 33rd Henry VI.
43. Lease of Bromhead from Christopher Wilson to Thomas Everingham, of Stainborough, 7th Edward IV.
44. William Wilson, of Plumbley, to Christopher Wilson, 21 Edward IV.
45. A duplicate of the last.
46. William Wilson and John, son of Thomas Wilson, to Christopher Wilson, son and heir of John Wilson, of Bromhead, 1st Richard III.
47. Christopher Wilson to Robert Eyre and others, 1 Richard III.
48. Robert Eyre and others to Christopher Wilson, 6th Henry VII.
49. Appointment of an attorney to deliver seisin by the same, 7th Henry VII.
50. Admission at the Court of Sheffield of John Wilson, son and heir of Christopher, 8th Henry VII.
51. John Wilson, to Richard his son and heir, on his marriage, 14th Henry VIII.
52. Surrender in the Sheffield Court by John Wilson to use of Arthur Wilson and others, 26th Henry VIII.
53. Agreement between John Wilson, of Bromhead, and Richard Charlesworth, of Holmfirth, 27th Henry VIII.
54. Will of Richard Wilson, of Wortley Lordship, 1530.
55. Will of John Wilson, 1536.
56. Will of Margaret Wilson, of Bromhead, 1553.
57. Will of Arthur Wilson, 1557.
58. Admission in the Sheffield Court of Christopher Wilson, 2nd Elizabeth.
59. Christopher Wilson to John Wainwright, of Bolsterstone, and others, 5th Elizabeth.
60. Will of Agnes Wilson, of the parish of Ecclesfield, 1564.
61. Pardon under the Great Seal of Thomas Wilson, 6th Elizabeth.
62. Settlement on the marriage of Humphrey Street with Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Wilson, 1576.
63. Surrender of lands in Derbyshire in the Court of Hathertedge by Christopher Wilson, 21st Elizabeth.
64. Lease of Brook Foot lands in Derbyshire from Christopher Wilson to John Hallye and another, 21st Elizabeth.
65. Deed of gift from Christopher Wilson, of Bromhead, to Christopher, his son, 30th Elizabeth.
66. Christopher Wilson to Anthony Yellot, etc., respects lands at Brook Foot, 30th Elizabeth.
67. Quitclaim from George Earl of Shrewsbury to Christopher Wilson, of Bromhead, of all right in lands from Will-holm to Cuper Carr, &c., 32nd Elizabeth; signed with his own hand.
68. Will of Christopher Wilson, of Westnall, 1590.
69. Inventory of goods at Bromhead, 1591.
70. Inquisition post mortem, of Christopher Wilson, of Bromhead, 1591.
71. Admission of Reginald Wilson in the Court at Sheffield, 1591.
72. Will of Reginald Wilson, 1594.
73. Inventory of Reginald Wilson, 1594.
74. Inquisition post mortem, of Reginald Wilson, 36 Elizabeth.
75. Will of Elizabeth Wilson, of Bromhead, widow, 1602.
76. Settlement by Christopher Wilson, 1613.
77. Counterpart of the same, 1613.
78. Settlement on the marriage of John Riche with Helen Wilson, 1618.
79. Receipt for tythe composition to Christopher Wilson from W. Cavendish, 1618.
80. Quietus to Christopher Wilson for the subsidy, 18 Jas. I.
81. Bond from Christopher Wilson to the King for payment of the subsidy, 1621.
82. Godfrey Bosvile, of Gunthwaite, Esquire, to Christopher and Richard Wilson, sale of lands at Ardsley, 19th James I.
83. Will of Christopher Wilson, of Bromhead, 1622.
84. Inquisition, p. m., of Christopher Wilson, 20th Jas. I.
85. Admittance of Christopher Wilson, of Wentworth, Woodhouse, to Bromhead, etc., in the Court at Sheffield, 1622.
86. A duplicate of the last.
87. John Ibbotson of Wigtwisle, grant of a capital mesuage at Wigtwisle to Richard Wilson and another in trust, 21st James I.
88. Receipt to Christopher Wilson, of Bromhead, for 16L. in discharge of his composition for not having taken the honour of knighthood, 1630. Signed, "Wentworth."
89. John Wilson, of Wigtwisle, to Christopher Wilson, of Bromhead, 1631.
90. Fine, Christopher Wilson, querent, and Ralph Greaves, deforciant of lands in Waldershelf, 12 Charles I.
91. Protection from the Earl of Newcastle to Christopher Wilson, of Bromhead, gent., 14th May, 1643.
92. A warrant from the keepers of the Liberties of England to save Christopher Wilson, from serving on Juries, 1650.
93. Conveyance from Thomas Barnby, of Barnby, Esq., Christopher Wilson, of Bromhead, and others, to John Hey, of Thurgoland Hall, 1653.
94. Surrender in the Court at Sheffield, 1659, of Bromhead, etc., by Christopher Wilson to the use of his will.
95. Indenture tripartite between Thomas Wilson, of Oughtibridge, of the first part, John Wilson, of Bromiley, of the 2nd, and Christopher Wilson, of Bromhead, and Mary, his wife, of the 3rd, 1659.
96. Will of Christopher Wilson, of Bromhead, 1660, but not his last will.
97. Receipt to Christopher Wilson, of Bromhead, of his subsidy, 1663.
101. A decree in Chancery respecting estates in Thurgoland, 17th Chas. II.
102. Ellen Wilson, of Gate in Bradfield, widow, to John Stead, of Combe, Quitclaim of all actions, 1670.
103. Another will of Christopher Wilson, 1670: but neither does this appear to be his last will.
104. Admittance of Charles Wilson at the Court at Sheffield, 1671.
105. Power of attorney from Reginald Wilson, of the Island of Jamaica, to his brother Arthur Wilson, 1671.
106. Receipt from Reginald Wilson to his brother Charles of a legacy by his father's will.
107. Surrender in the Court at Sheffield by Thomas Wilson to the use of Charles Wilson, 1677.
108. Indenture of apprenticeship of Christopher, son of
John Wilson, of Wortley, Gent., to John Kirk, of Alverthorp, clothier, 1679.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

118. Award between Morton and Wilson, 1551.

119. Award between Wilson Ibbotson and Gillott, 1579.

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

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

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

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

ON THE DISCOVERY OF A WELL IN BEVERLEY MINSTER.

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

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

On the following day the water was again pumped out, but a trowel being pushed beneath the wall, loosened the soil, and the water thereupon flowed in so rapidly that, notwithstanding the pumping was continued, a further attempt to remove more of the gravel failed; and, when the pumping ceased, the water in less than ten minutes' time had again risen to the original height, rising up one side of the well and rippling to the centre with a very perceptible sound.
View and Section of Mouth of Well discovered in Beverley Minster.
OBJECTS FOUND IN WELL AT BEVERLEY MINSTER.
Numbers 1, 2, and 3 are three-fourths the size, and the rest the full size of the originals.
ON THE DISCOVERY OF A WELL IN BEVERLEY MINSTER. 131

Several bones, all, save two human, being those of animals and birds, were found, and I am indebted to Professor Rolleston, of Oxford, for the identification of the latter, which included some from each of the following: Cow, sheep or goat, dog, cat, pig, goose, pigeon. There were also many hazel-nut shells, some hazel-nuts unbroken, walnut shells, pieces of hazel boughs and other wood, part of a crab's claw, and several oyster shells.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

So far as I have been able to ascertain, the only writers who have referred to this subject are, Gent, who in his history of Beverley Minster, 1731, says, "I will mention what has been written to me of a well under the Altar: 'Tis supposed to have been so, though now filled up: and the probability of this further appears from a drain (which was found in the small South Cross when the pavement was laid about three years ago) that proceeded from beneath the Altar, forcing a current as it were directly
ON THE DISCOVERY OF A WELL IN BEVERLEY MINSTER. 133

south through the wall, and so into the Minster Yard.”
This drain would be to carry away surplus water; from his
account, the well must in Gent’s time have been so long
filled up, that its existence had become a mere matter of
tradition.

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

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

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

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

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

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

WILLIAM STEPHENSON.

May 15th, 1877.
YORKSHIRE DIALS.

By the Reverend DANIEL HENRY HAIGH.

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

horologium dægmæl "day-mark,"
gnomon dægmæls pilu "day-mark's pile,"

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

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

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

Aldbrough,  
Byland (Old),  
*Edston,  
Emley moor,  
Kirkburn, (two and fragments),  
Kirkby Moorside, (a fragment),  
*Kirkdale,  
Lockton,  
Marton-cum-Grafton,  
Sinnington,  
Swillington,  
Weaverthorpe;

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

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

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

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

I do not suppose that our Angle forefathers were acquainted with the proper inclination of the gnomon, nor with the various improvements in the form of the dial, which Vitruvius ascribes to Berossus the Chaldaean, to Aristarchus of Samos, and other mathematicians of the Ionic school\(^1\); although they might have become so, had it pleased them to cultivate friendly relations with the Roman or Romanised population of Britain. One interesting relic of Roman work, found some years ago at Dover,\(^2\) but probably made in Gaul, as it seems to have been made for Lat. 47° N., presents the hemicyclium of Berossus\(^3\) on its eastern and western faces, along with another dialic device, which I cannot refer to any of the classes enumerated by Vitruvius; and a heart-shaped device, which seems to be a modification of the scaphæ of Aristarchus, on its southern face: and may be regarded as

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\(^1\) Lib. ix. cap. 9.
\(^2\) Archaeological Journal, xxi. 282.
\(^3\) "Hemicyclium excavatum exquadrate ad eburna que succisum."
a sample of the instruments which the Romans used, even in this remote province of their empire. But, amongst many indications that our forefathers avoided intercourse with them, we find that they held to their own peculiar system of time-division, and to their primitive instruments for marking it; and this even after their conversion to Christianity had brought them into contact with Roman civilization, and down to the reign of Eadward the Confessor. These instruments, as far as our present evidence goes, belonged to one or other of the classes above noted; and with at least one such instrument,—horizontal, on the top of a stone fixed in “God’s acre,” or vertical, in the south wall of a church, or the side of a pillar,—I imagine every parish would be provided.

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

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

For mountainous regions a different plan was adopted.

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

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

This system, and the illustration of the dials which belong to it, are the main subject of the present memoir. Two other systems of later origin will also be noticed, but not so fully, for want of illustrative evidence. Our land is named England, and our speech English, because Angles colonized the greatest part of Britain, including our own Northumbria; but Ven. Ælfric tells us that Jutes and Saxons shared the rest; and, long before his time, Procopius says that Frisians formed a considerable element in the population of the island,—a statement especially interesting to us, since there is good reason to believe that they occupied East Yorkshire. Later still a Danish element was added to the mass, and this was very strong in our northern shires. Then, as the barrows

and middle parts of England, hitherto entirely unrepresented in the collections, not only from Angel, but from Denmark generally, reappear in the west and north of Norway, indicating that the intercourse between Norway and England in those days was more active than between Denmark and England; "but, as these brooches come from barrows, it is not the indication rather, that the same people lived and died in Norway and in England! I had also noticed the identity of the name Æla on a stone found in a barrow, which contained some remains, very Anglian in appearance, at Steensad, Thlemark, Norway, with Ælfa, mentioned by Adam of Bremen (i. 19), as owner of Ramelsloh, near Hamburg, on the Anglian side of the Elbe.
reveal distinct civilizations of Angles, Jutes, and Saxons; and as the West Saxon laws allude to peculiar legislations and money-reckonings, of the Angles of Mercia and the Danes in East Anglia; the fact, which these dials present to us, that there were different systems of division of time in use, is by no means surprising, however unexpected. Availing myself of such clues as are at hand, I shall endeavour to appropriate these different systems, leaving the probability of each suggestion to the judgment of my readers, and regretting my inability to speak with more assurance.

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

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

+ SUMARLEDAN HUSCARL ME FECIT.

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

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

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

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

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

Of this affair, Florence of Worcester gives further details:

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

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

2. A dial over the south door of Weaverthorpe Church has had an inscription of seven lines at least. The lower half of one remains, requiring at least one before it, and probably more, to make a sentence. Then a new sentence begins with a +, is continued for four lines, and ends in the middle of a name, requiring another line to follow it, which was probably on the lower margin of the stone, below the dial. Thus the stone is incomplete below as well as above. What remains of the lower inscription justifies us in completing the name of the king, and adding his title:—* in honore sœ Andreae Apostoli heredertiæ wintonie hoc monasterium fecit in tempore regn(aldi regis).

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

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

The first is part of E or L; then follow two scores, which leave wider room for conjecture. The next is part of o; the inner margin being quite distinct in my rubbings, as well as in one with which Mr. Baily kindly favoured me, although the outer one is chipped. Then follows the lower part of s;
and, after an interval in which fainter traces appear, most distinctly part of e or l, and i. Before I found leisure to make a reduced drawing, I fancied that this line might contain APOSTOLI, that it might refer to S. Peter, and that the monastery might embrace S. Peter’s Helperthorpe, as well as S. Andrew’s Weaverthorpe; but I soon found that more letters than 70 were required to fill the space between os and li, and that the letter which precedes i is v rather than o. It was not, however, until I had discovered REGN, where I had previously read REGIS, that the restoration OSCETVL ARCHIEPISCOPI, which I have written above my drawing of the dial, occurred to me. For the letters which precede it, I can think of nothing better than lnt, as if some one deputed by him “donationem obtulit Oscetuli Archiepiscopi.” This restoration agrees so exactly with the traces of the letters, that I feel perfect confidence in it. Oscetul’s advancement to the see of York, probably followed immediately on the deposition of Wulstan, A.D. 952; and this would be the earliest date to which this dial can be referred.

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

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

*The name is variously spelt, − Osetul, Oscetul, Oscudul, Oscutul*
in the same work in Yorkshire, and a native of Winchester employed in carrying out his pious design. This Herebert must have been chosen to preside over the monastery at Weavethorpe as abbot, for the expression “fecit monasterium,” is used by Ven. Bæda only in connection with abbots or abbesses, founders of monasteries. Thus of S. Columba he says,—“in insula Hii monasterium fecit,” 9 “praefatam insulam in possessionem monasterii faciendi accepit,” “fecerat autem monasterium nobile in Hibernia”; 10 of Cynibil, brother of SS. Cedd and Ceadda,—“fecit monasterium quod Læstingœu vocatur”; 11 and of the monastery of Heruteu,—“factum erat a religiosâ Christi famulâ Heiu.” 12 So in the Kirkdale inscription, we read of the founder, Orm,—he hit let macan; macode, “fecit,” would have been employed if the abbot’s name had been specified.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

C & D.

1048.

E & F.

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

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

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

"And then they went about Thanet, and there would do the like, but the land-folk stoutly withstood them, and denied them as well landing as water, and thence utterly put them to flight. And they betook themselves then to Essex, and there they ravaged, and took men and property, and whatsoever they might find. And they betook themselves east to Baldwine's land,
"And then a strong wind came against them, so that they were all destroyed except iv., whose crews were slain beyond sea."

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

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

+ ORM GAMALSYNA BOHTRE SanCtuS GREGORIVS MINSTER Orm Gamalson bought S. Gregory (his) monastery
DONNE HIT WES AL TROBCAN AN OF TOSALAN AN HEE HIT when it was all utterly broken and fallen and he it
LET MACAN NEWAN FROM GRVND E CHRistE AN SanCtuS let make anew from ground to Christ and S.
GREGORIVS IN EADWARD DAGVM CyniNG ANd iN Gregory in Eadward (his) days King and in
Tosti DAGVM EORL + + AND HAWARD ME WROHTE Tosti (his) days Earl and Hawarth me wrought
AND BRAND PRespositus.
and Brand Provost. (See Plate I.)
The last contraction, Prs, which has been read Presbyter, and which I have read Preostas on account of the final s, I see clearly now must be Præpositus, the designation of the officer who was next in authority to the abbot in a monastery, and is now usually styled prior. This office was held by Brand; and Hawarth, whose name precedes his, was probably abbot.

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

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

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

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

+ Vlf HET æRiERAN CYRICE FOR HANVM T FOR
ULF BADE AREAR CHURCH FOR POOR AND FOR
GVNWARA SAVLA
Gunware (her) soul.

(See Plate I.)

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

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

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

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

egenum, humilem, pauperem, being translated wethlan, heanne, thearfan.

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

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

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

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

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

To the first belongs the once horizontal dial at Aldbrough. I have drawn it, (as we draw maps), with the upper side marking the North, believing that the sign to which I have called attention, was intended to receive the shadow when the sun was in E. S. E. The diagonal lines, S. E., &c., are correctly drawn, the others deviate a little; that to the right as much as \( \frac{1}{8} \) of an inch from its true course.

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

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

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

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

A dial on the southern face of a stone pillar at Iniscairtra,\textsuperscript{15}

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\textsuperscript{15} Noticed in a paper by the late Mr. Albert Way, compiled from the notes and drawings of the late Mr. George V. Du Noyer, in the Journal of the Archaeological Institute, xxv. 213.
in Lough Derg, belongs to this class, as also does a very similar one at Kilcummin, near Killala, Co. Mayo. My good friend, Dr. Ferguson, has kindly furnished me with a plan and sketches of the interesting ruins contained in the Kil of S. Cummin:—a church, simply oblong in plan; immediately northward of this the cairn of S. Cummin, marked by two pillar stones on its western side, and between them a low stone carved with crosses; northwestward of this the stone pillar with its dial; and S. Cummin's cell in the north-west corner of the enclosure. All appear to be of one age; and as S. Cummin had been abbot of Iniscaltra before he was chosen to be bishop of Clonfert, both dials may be referred to his time, (somewhat earlier than the English examples, since he died A.D. 661). A dial at Kilmalkedar, co. Kerry,

of the same class, but more elaborate, may be of a later time.

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

+ DIS IS DEGES SOL-MERCA ET ILCVM TIDE +

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

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

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

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

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

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

Now, what is the origin of this system?

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

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{East.} & \quad \text{east} \quad \text{"before,"} \\
\text{West.} & \quad \text{west} \quad \text{"behind,"} \\
\text{North.} & \quad \text{north} \quad \text{"left,"} \\
\text{South.} & \quad \text{south} \quad \text{"right."}
\end{align*}
\]

The substitutes for these are:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{The east} & \quad \text{morning} \quad \text{"rising,"} \\
\text{Targum} & \quad \text{morning} \quad \text{"setting,"} \\
\text{substitutes} & \quad \text{morning} \quad \text{"hiding,"} \\
\text{for these} & \quad \text{morning} \quad \text{"glowing,"}
\end{align*}
\]

\[i.e.,\] of the sun; and so text and commentary supply us with two distinct classes of words. In the Hebrew Scriptures the words of the second class are most frequently used, save that for the East, \text{east} \quad \text{"rising,"} or \text{east} \quad \text{"going forth,"} are preferred. The first of these two classes is represented by the Sanscrit \text{prāṇch} and \text{pūrvā}, "before;" \text{pratyaṇch}, \text{pačchima}, and \text{apara}, "behind;" \text{udaṇch} and \text{uttara}.\(^\text{18}\)

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

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

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

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

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

19 Sav, with the addition of ya, "to go."

20 I have chosen the full forms for the sake of comparison. Tar represents
Here we have to deal only with the simple elements, as, 

**ves, nor, sun.** The first may be as, “to shine;” the 
second **ves,** “to go;” the third **nir,** “to lead,” referring to 
the pole-star; the last is certainly “the sun,” or the root of 

**sunu** and **sava,** meaning “light.”

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

“The first wind is called east, because it is before.”

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

21 it is certain that this book once ex-
isted in Hebrew or Chaldee. What re-
mainst to us is believed to be an Ethiopic 
translation from a Greek text; and this 
text seems to have been, like the ixxx. 
versions of Esther and other books, a 
compilation of different documents, rather 
than a faithful translation of one entire 
original. Whatever be the age of the 
latest part of this compilation (chapters 
xxv to xxxi) — a point on which schola-
stars hold very different views — the astro-
nomic sections at least must be of much 
greater antiquity. For the author of them 
knew of but one year, the primitive year 
of 360 days; protests earnestly against it 
as insufficient, and corrects it by adding 
a day to the third month of each of the 
four quarters. Now Egyptian tradition 
scribed the intercalation of five days at 
the end of the primitive year, to the first 
of the Shepherd Kings, who (as I believe) 
entered Egypt in the twenty-second cen-
tury B.C.; and that year of 365 days must 
have come from Chaldea. But in B.C. 2287 
that perfect system of lunar years with 
intercalations of months, (which I have 
discussed in the “Zeitschrift für Ägypti-
ische Sprache,” 1870, p. 105), the effect 
of which would be to supersede altogether 
the year of 365 days, had been introduced 
into Chaldea from Elam; and, as I can-
not believe that the author could have 
proposed a year of 364 days, when a 
better one of 365 was known, I am con-
vinced that he must have lived before the 
twenty-third century B.C. His home, we 
shall see, must have been about Lat. 40° N.; 
and the explanations he gives seem to 
accord with Sanscrit, rather than with 
any Semitic language.
into three parts; the first is for the dwelling of men; the second for seas of water, and valleys, and forests, and rivers, and darkness, and snow; and the third part for Paradise."

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

28 Ch. lxix. 31 xiv., 13, 14.
29 Ch. lx. 32 Ps. xlv, 3.
30 1, 4.
Thus the horizon was divided into four regions; the East and West comprising the points of sunrise and sunset from the summer to the winter solstice; the North and South, the intervals between the summer and winter solstitial settings and risings respectively; the equinoctial rising and setting, the polar star, and the midday sun, marking their central points, the chatur-anta, “four ends,” of the world.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Down to the seventh century B.C. the Chaldaæans divided
the day-night into twelve *kazbu*; and as they had
three *ennun*, or “watches,” for the night, each would con-
sist of two of these. Now *kazbu* means \(\frac{1}{4}\), and from this
it is evident, that the Chaldaean or Akkadian was an in-
dependent development of the primitive system,—trithing,
instead of halving each of the four quarters; and of this
duodecimal division we have a trace in the West. These
twelve divisions of day-night correspond to the twelve
winds, blowing from as many points of the horizon, as stated by Ælfric:

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

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

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

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

33 Ch. lxxv.  34 Ch. lxxi.  35 Ch. xxxv.
believe, to the different nationalities, which concurred in the
conquest of Britain, but maintained for centuries each its
peculiar customs.

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

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

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

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

[aštâu], octo, ahtau, ahto, eahta, acht, aucht, agt, atta, otte
eheta.

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

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36 This word is imaginary; the actual
word is ashtâu. The analogy of
shaashti 60, shaash 6, sapatâi 70,
sapta 7, achtî 80, navati 90, nava 9,
shows clearly that açf was 8. I analyse
this aç-f; aç radical, combined with i
“to go.” The collateral ashtâu is a
different radical, ash, combined with
tâu. The Gothic ah-tau, and the
other forms in the text, warrant the sup-
position of an original aç-tâu, ac com-
bined with tâu.
sett. The Norse and Danish forms absorb the guttural. The connection between these words seems indisputable, but it will appear even clearer in the sequel.

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

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

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

A. Morgan, Sun E. N. E. to E. S. E. 1 eikt, 2 stundr, 4½ a.m. to 7½ a.m.
B. Dagr, “ E. S. E. “ W. S. W. 3 “ 6 “ 7½ a.m. “ 4½ p.m.
C. Aftan, “ W. S. W. “ W. N. W. 1 “ 2 “ 4½ p.m. “ 7½ p.m.

Now, as dagr or dag must have comprised that space of time which was always “day,” even at the winter solstice, when this system was arranged; nott or neahda what was always night, even at the summer solstice; and morgan and aftan the intermediate times, varying between light and darkness according to the season of the year; the origin of this system of time reckoning seems to be referred to the primeval Caucasian home of the Aryan race, where, about Lat. 42° N., light and darkness at the summer solstice, are of fifteen and nine hours’ duration respectively.\(^{37}\)

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

\(^{37}\) The Coromandel and Malabar Hindus, we are told, allot four of their samam spaces of time to day, and four to night; and begin their day with dawning, when a man standing at three paces distance can see the white of another’s eye; but, living as they do within the tropics, their day and night are nearly equal throughout the year. So, though they have retained the octaval division of day-night, there is little room for comparing their system in other respects with our own.
word is the Sanscrit *mriga, mriganâ, måragna,* “hunting,” “tracking wild animals”; (*mrig* “to hunt,” “to search”). Ven. Bæda has an allusion to this occupation of the morning:—“they went in to breakfast,” and the bishop was sitting in his place, but the king began to warm himself at the fire with his thegens, for he had come in from hunting.” But the best illustration and confirmation of my view is the old word *sparrafart*, still applied to early morning in Yorkshire and Lancashire. The initial element of this word undoubtedly means “to hunt” by tracking. Hence the O. E. *spurhund* for “bloodhound”; hence also is named the *sparhafoc*, “sparrow-hawk”, which pursues its prey pertinaciously, skimming swiftly at a short distance above the ground, bounding without apparent effort over every obstacle in its way, and resuming its former course, until it strikes its quarry with unerring aim, the very type of a hunter; and hence, again, the *spearewa*, “sparrow”, another hunter, actually trained in Eastern lands to hunt butterflies, as the sparrow-hawk used to be for the chase of larger animals. The final element is “going”; and so this compound is “hunt-going,” setting out to pursue wild animals by their *spoor*.

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

B. The O. E. *deg* with its variants, and its correspondents in other dialects, are referred to the Sanscrit *daṁh, dāh*, “to shine,” “to burn.”

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

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

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C. For "evening" we have several different words.

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

gewát thá neósian went then to visit,
syththan niht becom after night came,
heán húses the high house;
hú hit Hring-Dene how it the Hring Danes,
sæfter beor-thege after beer drinking,
gebún hæsfon. had occupied.
Fand thá thærinne He found there therein
sæthelinga gedriht a band of æthelings
swefan sæfter symle. sleeping after banquet. 230.8.
When Beowulf visited Heort, day was closing; and, after introductory conference with Hrothgar, he is bidden,

site nú tó symle  sit now to banquet,
and onsæl meodo and unseal with mead
sige hréther secgum, brave breast with warriors.

952.5.

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

gá nú tó setle go now to settle,
symbel wynne dreóh banquet joy share,
wíg-geweorthad battle honoured.
Unc sceal worn fela For us two shall be very many
mathma gemærna treasures in common,
siththan morgen bith after morning shall be.

Thá wæs eft swá ær Then was it again as before,
ellen-rofum for the valour famed,
flæt-sittendum court-sitters
fægere gereorded fairly feasted
neowan stefne. with new shouting.
Niht-helm gesweorc Night-helm grew dim
deorc ófer dryht-gumum dark over household.
Duguth eal arás. The court all arose.
Wolde blonden-feax The white-haired one would
beddes neósan visit bed,
gamelæ Scylding. the old Scylding. 3568.88

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

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

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

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

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If the root of *sæhta*, &c., be *ać*, the root of *nehta*, &c. must be *nac*, "to be lost," "disappear;" and their meaning will be "lost," "invisible," referring to the sun, which was "shining" during the day. But, amongst other words for "night," the Sanscrit has *nakta* from *nakk* "to kill," quite distinct from these; and *çarvari*, "hurtful," from *çri*, "to hurt," favouring the connection, (which has been suggested), between *nox* and *nocere*, and parallel to an O. E. word for "night," *scatha*, (from *sceathan*, "to hurt"), contrasted, (in a passage of Beowulf, to be cited in the sequel), with *bæorht* for "day." Then our language had another name for "night," which we still retain; and the Scottish Lowland speech, which has no word resembling *aucht*, has *nicht*; corresponding to other Sanscrit words for "night," *nīcā*, *niçitha*, "downlying", (compounded of *ni* "down," and *çi* "to lie," "sleep").

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

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

His enumeration of the tides begins with

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

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

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

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

On foreweardne morgen ic drife sceap mine to heora
in early morning I drive sheep mine to their
læse, and stande ofer hig on hæte and on cýle mid
leasow, and stand over them in heat and in chill with
hundum the læs wulfas forsewelen hig.
hounds lest wolves devour them.

And the oxenherd,—

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

And the ploughman,—

Ic gá út on dægræd thýwende oxon to felda, and iugie
I go out at daybreak driving oxen to field, and yoke
hig tó syl nys hyt swá stearc winter thæt ic
them to plough; is not it so stark winter that I
durre lútian sæt hám for ége hláforde mënes ac
dare lout at home for fear of lord mine; but,
geiukodan oxan, and gefæstnodan sceare and cultre mid
yoked oxen, and fastened share and culter with
thære syl ælce dæg ic sceal erian fulne æther
the plough, each day I shall plough full aither 44
oththe máre.
or more.

Thus, as the ploughman must begin his labours at day-
break, the herdsman must be bringing the oxen to him in the
early morning, ready for the plough; and the shepherd must
be leading his sheep to pasture at the same time. The tra-
dition of the exact time is preserved for us by a writer, of a
later age indeed, but of an age when sloth and luxury had
not yet impaired the vigour of our race.45

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

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

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

44 Our N.E. Yorkshire word for “a ploughing,” (Whitby Glossary).
45 Tusser, “Five hundred points of good husbandry.”
most positively asserting that dagmal was 7½ a.m., and protesting that there was no ancient authority whatever for placing it at 9 a.m.; and recalls the memory of statements made in his hearing, when he was a boy at Skalholt, by his uncle Bishop Finsen, that the summit of Hecla was "dagmal's marker," (the sun being over it at 7½ a.m.) but that Bishop Thorlac, about 1680, had built a stone steeple to mark the sun's place at 9 a.m., and that this also was called dagmal, but was distinguished as sveina (i.e. "youths") dagmal, young folks having learned to lie in bed longer than their fathers.

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

This whole tide, 7½ to 10½ a.m., is called ondverth or ondverthr dagr in Norse writings, undertid in Ælfric's Colloquy, and undern in the supplement to his Vocabulary. This is simply the preposition under, opposed, as we shall see, to ófer, which is applied to the last tides of day and of night. Even to the earlier years of the present century, oander was a word for forenoon in Yorkshire and Lancashire; but of course without the precise application it was wont to have in the days of tide-reckoning.

Undern was marked by the first principal meal amongst our forefathers. In the Konungskuggsjö the beginning of the tide, 7½ a.m., is indicated as the most proper time for tradesmen to partake of it, and it was the most usual. The meal itself was called in England undern-gereord, and sometimes simply undern; hence what was originally the designation of a tide came to be applied to a meal, without reference to the time. As ages passed on, luxury crept in, and meals were multiplied, and the name of this meal was gradually moved forward, even into the afternoon; just as the name "dinner," which properly belonged to the early meal, (and of which, even in the 15th century, the nobility partook at 10 a.m., i.e. within undern), has passed on until evening, designating now what our forefathers called "supper"; and
they who keep such late hours will say “good-morning” to you, when the sun is fast hastening to his setting. Then the name of the meal was applied in turn to the time when it was taken; and so, abusively, undern is sometimes found applied to an afternoon hour. But originally it belonged exclusively to the tide now under consideration; and notices of two eclipses, in the English Chronicle, distinctly show the strict application of the word.

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

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

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

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

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

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

(Luc. xxiv. 29.)

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

*undorn ofran* forenoon, afternoon,
*unj nam hymja* till dusk came.

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

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

hrefn blaca
heofenes wynne
blith heart bodode
cuman beorhte
seacan scathan.

black raven,
heaven's joy,
blithe-hearted boded,
coming day,
going night. 3606.10

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

gewát him on nacan
drefan deóp water
Dena land ofgeaf.

betook him to boat,
stirring deep water,
Danes' land forsook. 3811.4

A night, of course, was spent at sea.

Sègenga för
fleót fámig-heals
forth ofer ýthe
bunden stefna
ofer brim-stréamas
thæt híe Geáta clifu
ongitan meahton
cúthe nèssas.
Ceól upgethrang
lyft geswenced
on land stóð.

The sea-goer fared,
floated the foamy neck,
forth over wave,
the bounden prow,
over sea-streams,
so that they the Goths' cliffs
might recognise,
the known nesses.
The keel pressed up
weather-beaten,
on land stood. 3821.31

Næs him feor thanon
tó gesécanne
sinces bryttan
Higelác Hrethling
thær sæt hám wunode
selfa mid gesíthum
sæwealle neáh.

It was not to him far thence
to seek
the giver of treasure,
Higelac Hrethling,
where at home abode
himself with his fellows,
nigh the seawall. 3847.53
gewát him thá se hearde  Betook him then the hardy,
mid his hand-scóle  with his hand-school,
sylf æfter sande  himself over sand,
sectrow tredan  treading the sea-field,
wide waroathas.  wide shores.
Woruld-candle scán  The world candle shone,
sigel súthan fús.  the sun from south hastening. 3930.4

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

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

\[
\text{fîftena sum} \quad \text{with some fifteen} \\
\text{sund-wudu sóhte.} \quad \text{the sea-wood he sought.} \\
\text{Secg wísade} \quad \text{A warrior showed,} \\
\text{lagu-craeftig mon} \quad \text{a law-crafty man,} \\
\text{land gémyrcu.} \quad \text{the land boundaries.} \\
\text{Fyrst forth gewát.} \quad \text{A fyrst forth passed. 420.5} \\
\]

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

Flóta wæs on yþhum  The floater was on the waves,
bát under beorge.  the boat under the hill.
Beornas gearwe  The warriors ready
on stefn stigon.  on the prow stepped.
Stréámas wundon  Streams wound
sund with sande.  sea against sand. 426.31

\[
\text{guman útscufon} \quad \text{Men outshoved,} \\
\text{weras on wîlsith} \quad \text{warriors on glad voyage,} \\
\text{wudu bundenne.} \quad \text{the bounden wood.} \\
\text{Gewát thá ófer wægholm} \quad \text{Passed then over wave-sea,} \\
\text{winde gefýsed} \quad \text{by wind driven,} \\
\text{flóta fámmig-heals} \quad \text{the floater foamy-neck,} \\
\]
fugle gelicost
othhæt ymb án-tíd
othres dogores
wunden stefna
gewaden hæfde
thæt tha lithende
land gesáwon
brim-clifu blican
beorgas steápe
side sǽ-næssas.
Thá wæs sund liden
eoltes sæt ende

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

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

- *that he sie on thioduuelon* that he them to highest bliss
- *after iro endagon* after their last-day,
- *up gebrahti* should have brought up
- *an godes riki* to God’s kingdom.

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

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

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

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

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

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

The end of this stand, 4½ p.m., the end of day and beginning of evening, was called **eiktar stathr**, "eik't's end;" and for this point and for **dagmal**, 7½ a.m., we have the following precise determination in the history of the discovery of America. Bjorn Heriulfson, long accustomed to voyages between Norway and Iceland, arrived at Eyrar in the south-west of Iceland, A.D. 985, and, finding that his father was gone to Greenland, resolved to follow him thither. For three days he had a fair wind; then it fell, thick fogs settled on the ocean, and a strong north-easterly wind sprang up and carried him for several days; at last the fogs cleared away, and another day's sail brought him within sight of land, (now Massachusetts). He stood in to take a closer view, saw it was not Greenland, put his ship about, left the land on the larboard, and sailed two days more, until he saw land again, (the coast of Nova Scotia). Standing out to sea again, with a south-west wind, he sailed on for three days more, and reached Newfoundland, which he coasted round far enough to determine its insular character. Still it was not Greenland; so he stood out to sea once more, with a strong south-west wind, and reached Greenland at last after four days' sailing. He was much reproached for never having landed to examine the countries he had seen; and in A.D. 1000, a more adventurous spirit, Leif, son of Eric, the head chief of the young colony of Greenland, bought his ship, and furnished it for a voyage of discovery to the unknown lands. He visited in succession all the lands which Bjorn had spoken of; Newfoundland, which he called Helluland; Nova Scotia, which he called Markland; and Massachusetts, which he called Vinland; where he wintered, and whence he returned to Greenland in the spring. In Vinland he found the vine growing wild, the grass fading little, and cattle requiring no foddering during the winter, day and night more equal than in Iceland and Greenland, the sun rising at **dagmal**, and setting at **eiktar stathr**, on the day of the winter solstice. From these data, Scöning, in his history of Norway (1781), assisted by the calculations of the astronomer Thomas Bugge,
declared that Vinland must be sought for in the latitude of Massachusetts, 41° 22' N., where the sun's rising and setting are at 7 1/2 a.m., and 4 1/2 p.m., at the winter solstice; and the latest researches, in Ráfín's "Antiquitates Americanae," have definitely fixed Leif's winter settlement in Lat. 41° 24' 10" N., thus verifying the statement in the Saga, and the exact observation of time.

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

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

D. VI. The beginning of night, sun in W.N.W., 7 1/2 p.m., is called nátt-mal. The first tide, 7 1/2 to 10 1/2 p.m., like the first of day, is öndverth nott. In the Heimskringla (ii. 220, 252), and Formanna (xi. 160), Sagas, it is alluded to,—er thirthjungr var af nott, "when a third was of night." In the Konungskiggsjo it is called hvildarstund, "resting-time;" otherwise kvöld, kveld, "dead." In Ælfric's Vocabulary we have conticinum = cwyl-tíð, elsewhere cwylld-tíð, "death" or "dead time," whence our phrase "dead of night." Conticinum = gebed-giht, "bed-time," also; and in the Supplement to Ælfric's Vocabulary, serum = bed-tíð immediately follows vesperum = søfen.

D. VII. The second tide, sun N.N.W. to N.N.E., 10 1/2 p.m. to 1 1/2 a.m., is O. N. mith-nott, O. E. mid-niht. Sometimes, but rarely, it is called annar thirthjungr nætur, "second third of night;" also, lág nætti, "low night;" and its central point lægst nott, "lowest night." The Norwegians, however, have högst naatte, "highest night," and their Faroese colonists have haadimme, "high dark," for the whole tide.

D. VIII. The third tide, sun N.N.E. to E.N.E., 1 1/2 to 4 1/2 a.m., is called ofanverth nott; is alluded to in the phrase er thirthjungr lirf nætr, "when a third is left of night;" and in the Konungskiggsjo is called komandi morgun, "coming morning." Its most usual designation all over the North was ötta, and this, with dialectic variations,—Gothic, uhtwo, O. E., uhta, uhtu-tíð, uhten-tíð,
O. Germ. *uoht, ouht, &c.,* and later *ochtens, uchta,* Holl. *ogetend,* Faroese, *ögt firi dan,* “ögt before day,” (thus distinguishing it from the other *ögt* at the end of day),—is almost universal. In Osnabruck *ucht* is the beginning of morning as of evening, in each case later than elsewhere. This coincidence, and the Telemark *ögt* for the earlier time, corresponding to the Dutch *ögt* and Faroese *ögt* for the later, are indications of the original identity of motive for the denominations of the last tides of day and of night; although the different forms, *aecht, eikt, ögt, otte, uhta,* must be referred to a plurality of roots. Here we must take into account the remarkable Sanscrit *açâna,* for the N.E. point, and *uçanâ* for the regent of the morning star; both of course belonging to the time of *uhta.* The first of these is connected with the root *iç,* “to possess,” to which the Gothic *aigán,* Germ. *eigan, eigen,* O. E. *ægan* correspond; and, by the side of these we have the Gothic *ðgan,* and O. E. *ágan,* the same in sense, but rather to be connected with a root *ąc.* The latter is “to attain,” and so “to pervade,” “to occupy;” and in the numeral *octo,* with its variants, seems to me to imply the sense of “completeness.” Such I venture to suggest was the meaning of these words, which designate the last tide, the completion of day and night, derived from different though kindred stems, *ąc, iç, uç.*

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

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

**Thá gelamp it sumre nihte thá hit wæs hancred**

Then befell it one night, when it was cock-crow, and **se eádíga wer Guthlác his uht-gebedum befeal.** and the blessed man Guthlac to his *uht-prayers* fell.
So also in Owun’s and Aldred’s glosses, we have the same identification of “cock-crowing” with uh\textit{ta}; their translations of \textit{gallicantus} being \textit{on uh\textit{ta-t\textit{id}}, or honcred, on uh\textit{te-t\textit{id}} on honcroeth}, (S. Mark, xiii. 35).

Then in Beowulf, we have the point of contact of uh\textit{ta} and \textit{\ae\textit{r-d\textit{æg}}, or “morning.”}

\textit{Thá was on uhtan} \textit{Then was in uh\textit{ta},}
mid \textit{\ae\textit{r-d\textit{æg}} \textit{with fore-day,}}
\textit{Grendles guth-craft} \textit{Grendel’s war-craft}
gumum undyrne \textit{to men manifest.} \textit{252.5}

Dawning light revealed the mischief of the night.
Here we must review Ven. Bæda’s division of the night-time.\textsuperscript{46}

“\textit{Nox—cuius partes sunt septem;}
“\textit{Crepusculum, id est dubia lux, inter lucem et tenebras,}
\textit{nam creperum dubium dicinuus;}
“\textit{Vesperum, apparaente stellâ huius nominis;}
“\textit{Conticinium, quando omnia silent;}
“\textit{Intempestem, quod est medium et inactuosum noctis tempus;}
“\textit{Gallicinium, quando gallus resonat;}
“\textit{Matutinum, inter abscessum tenebrarum et aurorae adventum;}
“\textit{Diluculum, quasi iam incipiens parva diei lux; haec et Aurora solen præcedens.”}

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

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

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

**On thisse niht thá thá cnyll ic gehyrde ic arás on**

On this night when knell I heard I arose in

*mínim bedde and eóde to cyrocean and sang uht-sang*

my bed, and went to church, and sang *uht-song*

*mid gebróthurm.*

with brethren.

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

**Æfter thá we sungon be eallum healgum and dægred-líce-lof-sang.**

After that we sung of all Saints, and dawn-like-praise-song.

*Lof-sang* is the office of *laudes*, which was begun at dawn. Here we may fitly append a notice of S. Guthlac's *laudes*, as we have had occasion to notice his *matutinum*.

**Thá hit thá on mergen dagian wolde—Thá he thá his morgen-gebed-tída wolde Gode gefyllan.**

When it then in morning would dawn—When he then his morning-prayer-tide would to God fulfil.

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

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

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

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

Syththan undertide and dydon mæssan be dæge.
Then undertide, and we did mass of day.

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

ÆAfter thisum we sungon mid-dæg
After this we sung mid-day.

The office of sexta at noon.

And æton and druncon and slaepon and eft we arison
and sungon non
And ate, and drank, and slept, and then we arose
and sung nona.

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

Hwænne wille ge syngan æfen oth the niht sang.
When will ye sing even or night song?
And the youngster replies,—

Thonne hit time byth.
When it shall be time.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Ic wiht geseáh
on wege feran.
Seó wæs wrætlíc
wundrum gegenwerd.
Hæfde feowere
fétt under wombe
and ehtuwe monn.47
h. p. M. wuf 48
æ. x. l.
* * *
k. r. p. r.
* * *

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

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

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

Between the second and the fourth, two lines are certainly wanting to complete the alliteration. The first character in the third is the usual abbreviation for autem, and must represent æ or wætuslice. I restore the line ac feowere winge-fíþrú, and place it as I have done, because the ðf mark the first line of a couplet. The fourth I restore, hórsc quen gíów gíów sécc; and think there should be h for hund to correspond with the six heads of l. 15, and 21 to 23. Fíf in the second last line would alliterate with feowere fíþrú in the preceding; it was perhaps Hæfde fíf wíltensa gecýnd.
hors q x x s (h)  
horse, woman, vulture, vulture,  
man (hound).

Uf on on hryce  
 Above on back
heafde tu fithru  
she had two tails,
and twelf eágan  
and twelve eyes,
and siex heafdu.  
and six heads.
Sága hweet hió wære.  
Say what she might be.
Fór flod-wegas.  
She fared floodways.
Ne wæs thæt ná fúgul ánæ  
Nor was that a fowl only,
ac ther wæs æghwylces  
but there was of each
ánra gelíones  
one a likeness,
horses and monnes  
of horse and of man,
húndes and fúgles  
of hound and of fowl,
and eac wifes wíte.  
and eke of woman a face.
Thú wast gif thú canst  
Thou art able, if thou knowest,
tó gesceganne .  
to say,
thaet we sóth witan  
that we may truly know,
hú thære wíhte  
how of that wight
wise gonge.  
may be the going.

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

44 Fithru, here, must be "tails," (literally "feathers," of course).

45 Strange as it may seem that heads, eyes, &c., should indicate different points of the horizon, it is not without parallels. In the tombs of Ramsesu VI. & IX., kings of Egypt, we have copies of a calendar of star-observations, (certainly some centuries earlier than their time), consisting of twenty-four columns, representing the first and fifteenth nights of each of the twelve months of the year. Under the record of each night appears a squatting human figure; lines above the head, the eyes, the ears, and the shoulders, mark the division of the arch of heaven into eight parts; and the places of the stars are recorded in the calendar, successively, as over the "left shoulder," "left ear," "left eye," "middle," (i.e.
we should have an exact correspondence to the thirty-two points of the compass, and of the horizon, as indicated by the Lockton and Sinnington dials. This would be a compass, floating in water; resembling our own, in so far as that the eight principal points were indicated by the rays of a star, and the North by the blade of a dart; but differing in having the twenty-four intermediate points indicated by the parts of a composite monster, devised in accordance with the fanciful taste of our forefathers.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

It was originally horizontal, but is now built into the south wall of a symmetrical and uniform church of the middle of the fourteenth century. Placing it as it would be when in use, we observe that the lines converge to a point a little below the actual centre; that those which would be intended to mark equinoctial sunrise and sunset, instead of being one straight line, at right angles to the meridian, are rudely drawn by hand, so as to strike the circumference on the left \(\frac{3}{4}\) inch above, on the right \(\frac{4}{5}\) inch below, their true places; that a line has been begun on the right, (which would not have struck the centre), but not completed; and that the continuation of the meridian line above the centre is not exactly straight. The dotted circle, divided into tenths, which I have drawn around it, shows that the three middle spaces above the equinoctial arc nearly true, and that the equinoctial day-half of the dial would have exhibited five nearly equal divisions, if the line had been correctly traced. The three spaces on the right, below the equinoctial, together, exceed one such division by only \(\frac{1}{8}\) inch, whilst those on the left exceed it by just an inch. Notwithstanding all these irregularities, I think there can be no more doubt that this dial was intended to be what I have here represented,—that it was designed to show seven equal tenths of day-night, with those below the equinoctial line equally trithed, and to be used in a latitude where the sun rises at midsummer at 3.36 a.m., \(\text{43}^\text{42}\) which is almost exactly the case at Swillington,—than that the equinoctial and meridian lines were intended to be straight, and the circle

\[\text{43}\] I suppose these dials to have been made with reference to divisions of the horizon; the solstitial shadow of a perpendicular gnomon of course falls beyond that of one properly inclined.
true. The Emley moor dial, as compared with that at Aldbrough, presents irregularities even greater than these, but its design cannot be mistaken.

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

On the semicircular dial at Old Byland, the lines which divide it into five equal spaces are all strongly scored, and each is marked by a cross-bar, (like the quarter lines elsewhere), except the horizontal line to the right; the lines which bisect each of these spaces are much thinner, except the mid-day line, which is as strong as the primary lines, and has a cross-bar, as they have; and the fifth space on the right is not subdivided. The omission of this line, and of the cross-bar, shows that the writing was done before the secondary lines and the cross-bars were scored. The horizontal line, which crosses the second space on the left, and what looks like the rune Deag at the end of it, may be intended to mark Deag-mael of the octaval system. These, and two other faint horizontal lines, are evidently additions to the original design. Rude as the execution is, not one of the lines is more than ¼ inch out of place.

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

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

<REX>

The lower part of the first rune is a little disfigured by the
chipping away of the stone; the lower part of the fifth is defaced, but I restore it by the aid of the other disk. As the first belongs not to the Anglian futhorc, but rather to the Gothic, I must read the whole according to the values I have assigned to them in my "Runic Monuments of Kent." 53

CLA 1 A 3

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

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

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

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

The way in which the four holes are connected by lines suggested the thought of the constellation, known to our forefathers first as Woden’s, afterwards as Ceorl’s Wain. Then I saw that the two intermediate holes must represent
the pointers, as they are in a line with the meridian and the large central hole, and that the central hole itself must re-

present the polar star. Thus, then, I was led to identify the six holes at the end with $\delta$, $\gamma$, $d$, $h$, $\alpha$, $\beta$, of the Great Bear.

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

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

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

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

The people whom Hrothgar ruled are called Danes; and, in the famous rune-lay, the Secgas seem to be named as a family of Danish race.64 Within 4 miles of N. Shields, at Wallsend.—Sege-dunum of the “Notitia Imperii,” originally, I think, Secgadun, “fortress of Secgas,”—there was found, some years ago, a very remarkable horizontal dial arrangement, very like what I have imagined may have once been in common use. It consisted of a Roman altar, 2ft. 8in. long, 1 ft. 4 in. broad, not upright, but lying on its back, and surrounded by a circle of twelve stones, each 12 inches high and about 9 thick. These stones were roughly scabbled by a pick; and in the centre of the altar there is a rough circular perforation quite through it, from which radiate twelve rudely incised lines. There is no doubt but that these lines, and this perforation, are much later than the formation of the altar; that the altar was converted to the purpose which these were intended to subserve, that of holding steady the gnomon, (partly fixed in the ground, perhaps), of a horizontal dial, by a people other than they who made and dedicated it; nor can this work have been much later than the abandonment of Britain by the Romans, for their money was still in circulation, and some of

64 Ing wæs eorlest Ing was first
mid East-Denum among East Danes
gesewen Secgum seen by Secgas.

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

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

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

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

Mr. George Frank, of Kirkby Moorside, has recently discovered a fragment of a dial built into a window-splay of the lately restored church there. Unfortunately it has been chiselled all over to make it match the new work; and although the principal divisional lines still remain, (the central one distinguished from the others by being carried beyond the outer arc), the secondary lines have been obliterated, with the exception of one, which is as faint as if it had been simply cut in with a knife point. The smooth surface of the stone, however, leaves all the lines quite distinct. By completing the semi-circle, we see that
it was divided into six spaces, and although the first divisional line on the left is \(1/2\) inch out of place, the inaccuracy of the rest in no case exceeds \(1/4\). The slender secondary line marks off a space, almost exactly one-third of the larger; and so, if it had been complete, we should have had a dial of the system I have deduced from the Book of Enoch (thirty-six divisions for the day-night), as necessary to establish a correspondence between the twelve points of the horizon, and the proportional durations of day and night.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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66 I omit the *quart* i.e. "fourth" because its name shows that it is derived by division of the gallon. So also I omit the *clove* = 8 pounds, because its name clearly implies division of the stone, (*clofand* "to cleft").

66 In a memoir on this subject, prepared for presentation to the Royal Irish Academy, I have given evidence of sixteen different forms of comparison in the Aryan languages, and of the identity of numeral ordinal forms with most of them.
were graced with additions which were but reproductions of the same idea.

The ordinal of i, the only numeral which does not enter into this examination, affords examples parallel to what I am speaking of. The Sanscrit prā-thamā is an abridged superlative form, still further abridged in the Gothic frū-ma; the primitive element being prā, “before.” The Gothic frū-ma became the base of frum-ist by the addition of another superlative form, -ista. The Greek has πρό-tato abridged πρό-ato, contracted πρό-το; and this became the base of πρό-τατο. So also, to anticipate my argument and take the numeral vi for example, I imagine the process was:—

1, the primitive shu “to go”; 2, the ordinal shv-ashtha, abridged sh-ashtha; 3, the cardinal sh-ash. 57

Let us now examine the numerals from ii to iv.

II. The Lithuanian an-tra, Gothic an-thara, Scelavonic v-tory and Latin sec-undu, are derived from bases distinct from those of the cardinals; the three first, with the Greek δεύ-τερο, are comparatives, formed by tara, from tri, “to go” “to pass”; the fourth sec-undu is a superlative, with which we shall meet again in the sequel; so also is the Sanscrit dvi-tiya, formed by ya, “to go,” with ta prefixed. I connect the v in the Scelavonic ordinal with va “like,” and the Latin sec is of course “to follow.” The common base of

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57 Whilst these sheets are passing through the press, the extremely interesting discovery of Old Cumbrian numerals, partly in Yorkshire, and partly in the New England States of Maine and Connecticut, the subject of several communications to the Athenæum, Sept., Oct. and Nov.), comes most opportunely to illustrate my theory in many respects. I shall refer to them under the following numbers:—

1. Mr. Sewall’s list, Wiscasset, Maine.
3. Mr. Westwood’s, heard in South Yorkshire, or Staffordshire.
4. Mr. Bradley’s, heard in the neighborhood of Huddersfield.
5. Mrs. Tomlinson’s, Rathamell Workhouse, near Settle.
6. Mr. Ellis’ sheep scorings in Yorkshire dales.

The prevalence of the suffixed -tara from tri is very remarkable: to-ther iii, fl-ther iv, in 1; tu-thery iii, fe-thery iv, say-ther or hay-ther vi, lay-ther vii, co-ther or quo-thér viii, day-ther ix, in 2; te-thery iii, fe-thery iv, i-ther vi, la-ther vii, co-ther viii, qua-thar (?) ix, in 3; te-thera iii, fe-thera iv, in 4; pat-tera iv, in 5; te-thara iii, me-thera or e-thera iv, cot-tera viii, in 6.

The suffix in a- vera or na-vera vili, and ca-vera ix, of Mr. Bradley’s list, must be referred to the root vri.

Sah-jis vi, and lah-jis vii, in 6, differ from say-ther and lay-ther, in 2, only in preferring the root jesh “to go.”

I suspect that Mrs. Tomlinson’s memory may have failed her with regard to the words for ii and iii, or that she might hear them imperfectly at first. Every other list suggests that peina should be teina; and tara for para would be in harmony with all the other Aryan languages. But we must be very cautious in substituting, what we think ought to be, for what is.
the Sanscrit dv-âu, Zend, dv-a, Lithuanian dw-i, Sclavonic dva, Greek δῦ-ο and Latin du-o, Gothic tw-a, and Irish d-a is the primitive Chaldaean and Sanscrit du, “to go”; and the Sanscrit dv-âu is itself a comparative ordinal, formed by the addition of ava, “away.”

The Hebrew correspondent of this numeral is נו, and the old Egyptian is sen, which also means “to go,” “to pass.”

III. In all the Aryan languages the base of this number is tri, “to go”; this has long been recognized. The Sanscrit and Irish have feminine forms tisri and teora; in both the primitive feminine t is prefixed; one is formed by sri, “to go,” the other by vri, “to prefer.” The Sanscrit tri-tiya, Zend, thrî-tiya, Old Sclavonic tre-tiy, Latin ter-tiu, and Gothic thrî-dya, ordinals, are formed like dvi-tiya; the Greek τρί-το, (abridged τρι-το), and the Welsh tri-tid, like προ-το.

The old Egyptian has shmt, shmnt; the insertion of n shows that t is not radical, so that it is to be analysed shm-nt. Shm means “to go”; and -nt corresponds to -undu and its correlates in the Aryan languages. Another form is chm-t, which may be connected with the Sanscrit hamm, “to go.”

In the Hebrew ו-ו, ו is to be referred to the old Egyptian 3l or sr, Sanscrit sal or sri; the formative 3 is ash, which we shall notice under v and vi.

IV. This numeral groups the Aryan languages thus, with regard to its primitive elements:—

a. Sanscrit chat, Zend chath, Lithuanian ket, Sclavonic cheth, Latin quat, Irish ceth;

b. Æolic περ, Welsh pet, Gothic fid;

c. Attic and Doric περ, (so also Ionic, but τ assimilated to suffix);

d. Another Æolic form πις, and Cornish pes.

58 One of the ablest of Egyptian scholars, Mr. Renouf, first called my attention, some years ago, to the identity of many Egyptian and Aryan roots and words. Some of the Hebrew numerals are confessedly identical with the Egyptian. Assyrian scholars, such as Mr. Sayce, do not hesitate in comparing Hebrew words with Akkadian or Proto-Chaldaean; and, in a communication to the “Zeitschrift für Ägyptische Sprache,” I have had occasion to notice similar correspondences, Akkadian and Teutonic. Those I cite in the text are not mere verbal resemblances. They extend to the principles which dictated the choice of words for the expression of ideas. 59 Here we must recognize the value of the Old Cumbrian te-thera, (with its variants), as compared with ti-sri and te-ora. It has been well remarked that these lists probably contain feminine forms, since the numerals were used for counting sheep, the words for which are feminine in the Celtic tongues, as in others of the Aryan family.
But, with regard to the additions it is otherwise:—

\( \alpha \). In the Greek \( \tau \epsilon \tau -\tau \rho \) and \( \tau \epsilon \tau -(\tau)\alpha \rho \tau o \), the formative is \( \tau \epsilon r i \); 

\( \beta \). In the Sanscrit feminine \( c h a t -\alpha s r i \), and the Ionic \( \tau \epsilon s -\alpha r o \), it is \( s r i \); 

\( \gamma \). In the Sanscrit \( c h a t -v a r a \) and \( c h a t -u r t h a \), Zend \( c h a t h -v a r a \), Lithuanian \( k e t -u r i \) and \( k e t -w i r t a \), Slavonic \( c h e t -v e r t y \), Latin \( q u a t -u o r \) and \( q(u a t)-a r t u \), Gothic \( f i d -w o r \), Welsh \( p e t -u a r \) and \( p e t -u e r i d \), Cornish \( p e s -w a r \) and \( p e s -w e r e \) it is \( v r i \); 

\( \delta \). The Slavonic \( c h e t -y r y \), \( \varepsilon \)olic \( \pi i s -u p \), and Irish \( c e n t -i r \), seem to borrow the root \( i r \), “to go.”

The roots \( p a t h \), \( p i s \), \( p e s \), in Sanscrit; \( b e s \), \( c h e t \), \( t a t \), in old Egyptian; all have the sense “to go.” In Sanscrit \( c h a t \) is “to abscond.”

The Egyptian numeral \( f t e \), \( f t u \), \( a f t u \), is identical with \( p e t \), \( f i d \). I connect the Proto-Chaldæan \( a r b a \), and the Hebrew \( v v h e k k \), with \( a r b \), \( r a b b \), \( r a p h \), \( 60 \), “to go”; the first and last have also the sense “to kill,” and \( r i p h \) is “to hurt.” The final \( v \) in this, \( v i i \), and \( i x \), I connect with \( i k h \), “to go.”

I take these numerals first, because I think that they and \( i \) were first applied to the four original quarters of the heavens, in the order of the course of the sun; and in this application I observe the following very remarkable coincidences, suggesting derivative senses.

I. “East” and morning,” \( p r a \); the primitive element of \( p r a -t h a n a \) “first” and of \( p r a -a n i c h \) “eastern.” This latter must also have meant “day-break,” and the adverb \( p r a k \) refers to that time.

II. “South” and “full day,” \( d v \); to be compared with \( d e v \) “to shine,” \( d i v \) “day,” and the rather if we take into account \( d e u \) and \( d i u \), the Greek, Welsh, Briton and Cornish forms of the numeral.

III. “West” and “evening,” \( t r i \); applied to the end of day, the fitness of the meanings of this radical, “to pass over,” “to hasten,” “to fulfil,” is evident.

IV. “North” and “night,” \( c h a t \); applied to this quarter we see how this came to have the sense of “hiding” in Sanscrit, parallel to the Hebrew \( \pi y h h \); and how the secondary

\( 60 \) This I find in \( r a b h -a s a \), “speed,” formed like the equivalent \( t a r -a s \) (from \( t r i \).)
senses of *arb*, *raph*, *riph* are parallel to the Sanscrit *nakta* “killed,” *çarvari* “hurtful,” and Old English *scatha*, names of “night.”

In this numeral,—alone, amongst the Turanian languages, which have formed their first four independently,—the Akkadian or primitive Chaldæan approaches the Hebrew. Besides *san* or *sana* for *iv*, it has *arba*; but this must have fallen into disuse very early, for it only appears in connexion with the quarters of the horizon, “the four regions,” *arda arba*.

We will now take the numerals *v* to *viii*.

V. Of this we have two distinct primitive elements:—

a. The Sanscrit, Zend, Lithuanian, Sclavonic, Greek, Dacian, Welsh, Cornish, and Breton, have *p*, to which the Gothic *f* corresponds as above; and *pi* is “to go” in Sanscrit;

b. The Latin and Irish have *cu*, and a primitive *ku* is represented by the Old English *ga*, Modern *go*.61

These are augmented by:—

a. The root *amb* in the Greek *π-εμπτο* from *π-εμπτε*, Gothic *f-imf* from *f-imfta*, Welsh *p-imp* from *p-imphet*, Cornish *p-ump* and Breton *p-emp*, (the hardening of the labial being due to the following *t* of the ordinal);

b. The root *anch* in the Sanscrit *p-anchan* and *p-ancha*, Zend *p-ancha*, Lithuanian *p-enki* and *p-enkta*, Latin *qu-inque* and *qu-in(c)tu*, Irish *co-i(n)c* and *co-i(n)ced*;

c. The root *raph* in the Dacian *p-rope*; 62

d. The root *ukh* (hardened) in the Zend ordinal *p-ugdha*;

e. The root *ya* in the Slavonic *p-yaty*.

In Egyptian this numeral was *te* or *ti*, to be compared with the Sanscrit *tu* or *du*, as this language had no *d*.

In Hebrew it was *יא-ל*, of which *יא* has been compared above with the Sanscrit *hamm*, and the augment *ו* with *ash*.

This numeral, (most probably as counting the fingers of the hand), appears to have been a basis of numeration in some branches of the Aryan family. The most remarkable

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61 Thus *κύ* is our O. E. *gauk* “cuckoo.”

62 Περίφραλω, *Ρωμαὶ ιδρυθηκόμιον*, Πάλαι εἰκοσιδιάδα, Δάκου πρωτοσειλα, Dioscorides iv, 42. Lucius, (Graum: Celt : 325), calls particular attention to this Dacian word *prope*. According to Strabo the Dacian language was that of the Thraces and Getae.
indication of this is the fact, that the beithluisnion, the ancient Irish order of sounds, is divided into groups of five characters each, the characters in each group consisting of scores, one to five successively; and that, in the group which represents the right hand, | || || || ||, the phonetic values h d t c q(cu) are the initials of baon “one,” da “two,” teora “three,” cethir “four,” cuinc “five,” respectively. Amongst the lists of Old Cumbrian numerals, Mr. Sewall’s presents a perfect system of numbering by fives; and, although the others have the numbers from vi to xi independent, all retain this system from x to xx. In the Turanian languages i to v are formed independently, but vi is always formed from iii.

VI. Fortunately for our comparison, we have the primitive name of this numeral, and the compound derivatives, side by side. In the numeral sho-daça, “sixteen,” and in the compounds, sho-dant, “six-toothed,” and sho-dha, “sixfold,” we have sho, originally shu, “six”; whence the ordinal sh-asha-tha and the cardinal sh-ash, for shv-asha-tha and shv-ash. In Irish we have se, “six,” and the ordinal se-ised, a full superlative form, as in sh-asha-tha.

The Coptic has exactly parallel forms, so and sos for “six”; to the latter correspond the ancient sas, and the Hebrew ננ, so that there cannot be a doubt of the identity of the final נ with the Sanscrit न, as in नन & नन. The Arabic and Ethiopic نن, and the Berber se-d-is, further illustrate the distinctness of the elements, prefixing the ن, correspondent of tha, instead of suffixing, as in sh-asha-tha & se-is-ed. The Coptic, too, has another form, ta-se.

In Zend we have cs-v-as for shv-ash, cs for sh, as in the Greek -εξ, Latin -ex and -extu, Old English -ix and ixta, for -ash and -ashtha; and just as the Greek -εκτο drops the s, so does the Welsh in both elements of the name of this numeral, chw-ech.

Now su, in Coptic, is the ordinal complement of the numeration of the days of the mouth; and, if other ordinal formatives have the sense of “advance,” analogy suggests that this would be no exception, although the language itself does not furnish that sense of the word independently. But

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43 In the Old Cumbrian say-ther and sah-jins, the suffixes are each equivalent to -ash.

44 The Greek usually represents ash by x; in Old English it is most frequently represented by sc, though here certainly by x, i.e. cs.
here the Ethiopic intensive Ṣw, "to go along," proves the sense "to go" for the simple Ṣ. shu! shu! is used provincially amongst us for driving cattle; and our earliest Yorkshire poet has preserved for us one trace of a similar word.—thonne ic forth scio, "when I forth go." With this must be connected the Sanscrit su.

In the Turanian languages, as I have said, this numeral was formed from iii; the day and night being kept distinct, and the four quarters of the horizon being subdivided, each into three spaces, the day had six of these, and the last kazbu of the afternoon quarter, as of the forenoon, was the third. Hence with them the number vi, (the second iii), became the basis of numeration.

VII. In the Sanscrit sap-tan and sap-tama, Lithuanian cardinal sep-tynt, Latin sep-tem and sep-timu, Gothic and O.H.G. sib-un, O.E. seof-on, Hebrew ṣw, and Egyptian sef-ech, the primitive element is sap "to worship." In these, then, we see a departure from the principle, which has been followed so far. If the numerals were first devised with reference to the days of the week, this would be the term, connected with the sacred character of the last day amongst the Aryan and Semitic nations; and the sacred character of the numeral would result therefrom. If, on the other hand, the points of the horizon were contemplated, we can readily understand how a numeral, formed on the same principles as the foregoing, might give way to one which expressed the sacred character, and eventually disappear in these languages. Traces of such numerals we find in other Aryan tongues. In the Zend hap-ta and hap-tatha and the Greek ἕπ-τα and ἕπ-δομο, the variation hap can scarcely be accounted by the principle of phonetic changes, since the Greek has the root σεβ corresponding with sap. "Err, however, is "to follow," and the employment of this root would be parallel to that of sec in the Latin sec-undo. To this latter may be referred the Lithuanian ordinal sek-ma, and the Old Frisian sing-un and sing-unda. The Irish secht represents sep-t, (as in socht "silence" = Lat. sopitus), for the Irish excluded p from their phonetic system, until S. Patrick introduced the alphabet amongst them. I will leave aside the question, whether the Old Slavonic se-dmy, (cardinal and ordinal), the Welsh sei-th, Cornish sy-th, Breton sei-z, are to be considered as corruptions of
one or other of those roots, or representatives of one altogether distinct, (si “to bind). The Old Cumbrian lay-ther, la-ther, lah-jis, are probably connected with the root langh, “to go.”

In this numeral, first of the series, we notice a resemblance to the Aryan languages, amongst those of the Turanian group. Thus the Ostiak sabet or tabet may be compared with the Sanscrit, first Lithuanian form, Latin and Teutonic; the Tshuvash sicce, Estonian seice, Fin seisem, with the second Lithuanian, and Old Frisian; the Uigur sat with the Old Sclavonic; and the Vogul sin, the Tsheremis sim, Mordvin sism, Zyrian siz-im, and Akkadian sesna, with the Celtic forms. It seems as if the Turanians had borrowed these from neighbours; but this would be after the latter had extended their series of numeration to x.

VIII. Achi, “eighty,” has shown us that aq must have been an early Sanscrit form of this numeral,—aq, “to attain,” with the addition of i, “to go,”—abridged from an ordinal aq-ita. This is the climax of the system, and signifies, as applied to a point of the horizon, “attained,” “complete”; and gir, “summit,” another name for “eight,” seems to convey a similar idea.

The correspondence between aq, as the number of the North-east point, and the Sanscrit aiçana, and the Old English uhta with its variants, is as remarkable as those above noted between the four first numerals and the primary quarters.

When “eight” ceased to be the limit, and the decenary scale was adopted, I believe that ash was preferred for this numeral, on the old principle of “advance.” This has maintained its ground in the Sanscrit ash-tau and ash-tama, Zend as-ta, Lithuanian asz-tuni and asz-ma, and Sclavonic os-my; whilst the Greek, Latin, Teutonic, and Celtic languages have adhered to earlier forms derived from aq.

A correspondence, similar to that above noted between the name of the numeral, and those of the points of the horizon and the tides of day-night, may be remarked between the Sanscrit sama, samana, sima, meaning “complete,” “full,” “whole,” and the Coromandel designations of the eighths of day-night; nor can we exclude from our comparison the derivatives samanta, “universal,” “limitative,” “a leader,” and siman, “boundary,” “limit.” For “eight,” the Hebrew
has שמע, and the Coptic shemun. Neither language has anything to explain it; but the identity of many Egyptian and Aryan roots and words, besides what has gone before, justifies us in accepting the light which we here derive from the Sanscrit. The n does not appear to be radical, any more than it is in samana, for, (though present in the Hebrew שמע), it is wanting in the Coptic plural form shemme. The equivalence of aç and sam on the one hand, and the resemblance of shemun and shemme to sam, on the other, cannot be accidental.

Further, the name of the Egyptian city Shemun, the city of Thoth,—there worshipped as God of the winds,—is expressed ideographically, on the monuments, by ﬂ or ﬂ ﬂ, and therefore meant “eight,” and must have been the same in the most ancient times as it is to-day. On the monuments, however, we do not find the phonetic expression shemun; but, instead thereof, we have sesennui for “eight.” This was the designation of a gang of eight baboons, especially honoured at Shemun; a baboon was the emblem of this divinity; and these eight were personifications of him and of the winds, for sen is “to blow,” and sesen “to cause to blow.” They are also represented as adoring Num, the god of the four regions, and of the winds, but especially of the north wind, in pairs, on either side of him, as if awaiting his orders. In this scene he appears with four rams’ heads looking different ways; and an epitome of his image, a cross of which each limb terminates in a ram’s head with two horns, was an ideograph of “eight.” Undoubtedly Shemun was a synonym of Sesennui; and the ancient name of these apes must have been something like shemu, for the Romans expressed the name which they first heard, when the animal was introduced to them, by simia. In hieroglyphics, however, we have only aan, aani, ani, and in Coptic en; but other meanings of the early an and of the later en, eini, are “like,” “to rule,” and “a part of the day,” exactly parallel to the different applications of sama, &c. Besides all this, when we connect the fact, that Num, the god of the four winds, was the god of the north wind especially, with the Hindu name of the northern elephant, sarvabhauma, we must be convinced that the Egyptians had originally the same divisions of the horizon as the primitive Aryans, and that the northern dwarfs have their correspondents in these African apes.
Let us now devote a few words to the remaining numerals.

IX. When the Hindus divided the horizon into ten regions, and the day-night into as many corresponding spaces, it would seem as if the decenary scale of numeration followed, two numbers being necessarily added to the eight. To the first of these the idea of “newness” was naturally attached; and in all the Aryan languages, except Lithuanian and Sclovonic, the words for “nine” convey this idea; Sanscrit nav-an, Zend nav-a, Greek εννεα, Latin nov-em, Gothic ni-un, Irish no-in, &c. In the two excepted languages, the initial element of the name of this numeral seems to be a recurrence to the source whence dva and dwi were derived, —dew-yni and dev-yatya,—still adhering to the idea of “advance.” The Old Egyptian language had two words to express this number, paut and psit; the Coptic has retained the latter only. Paut conveys the idea of “renewal,” “new moon,” and so is parallel to the Aryan series. Psit means “light,” and its adaptation to this numeral may perhaps be explained by the fact, that the first tide of a new day, the new birth of the Sun-god, was also ninth with reference to the eight tides of the former. So also the Hebrew יָשָׁן, inexplicable by the Hebrew language, may be connected with the Sanscrit tvish, “to shine,” (v dropped, as in the Irish da, Greek dis and dodeka, compared with the Sanscrit dva, dvis, dvâdaça); the final v to be accounted for as in יָשָׁן and יָשָׁנ.

X. The Sanscrit daça is a relic of the octonary scale of numeration, daça for dv-aça, 2+8, parallel to dvâ-daça, 2+10, of the decenary. The Zend dasa by the side of as-ta, “eight,” shows this with equal clearness; in the other languages this resemblance disappears.

The Sanscrit has another name for this numeral, dic, also applied to the divisions of the horizon, apparently parallel to what has been observed with regard to ac. As the root of our O.E. tít it has been noticed already. Traces of another still,—lif in the Teutonic languages, lik in the Lithuanian,—preserved only as compounded with “one” and “two” in the names of “eleven” and “twelve,” (ain-lif, twa-lif, &c.), may be noticed as illustrative of the origin of the Uigur lava, Tsheremis lu, Vogul luseju, Lapp lokke, amongst the

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62 Some of the Old Cumbrian forms and Sclovonic, —day-ther, de-bera, of this number resemble the Lithuanian do-va, do-vera.
Turanian group; whilst the Zyrion das and Magyar tiz appear to be connected with the Zend, Lithuanian, and Old Slavonic forms. In all the Turanian languages "eight" and "nine" are formed from "ten." "Ten" they probably borrowed from the Aryas, and they combined it with "six" to form their scale of numeration; 10 × 6, sos; 10 × 6 × 10, ner: 10 × 6 × 10 × 6, sar.

Whilst I regret my inability to treat this most interesting branch of my subject with the fulness of illustration which it requires, within the necessary limits of the present memoir, (already extended, I am afraid, to inordinate length), I trust I have said enough to establish a strong probability for my theory: that the early fathers of our race, in the morning of time, and in their primitive Caucasian home, divided the horizon into four quarters, beginning with the East, and arranged their first computation of day-night time, and a system of numeration, (the earliest that it is possible for us now to trace), in accordance therewith; that they afterwards halved these divisions, adding four intermediate points to the original four, adapting to them a new series of numerals, subdividing accordingly their spaces of day-night, and making eight their basis of numeration; that the Akkadians trithed instead of halving the quarters, thus obtaining six divisions of day-time and six of night, and adopted six as their basis of numeration; that later still a decimal division of the horizon and of time was devised, necessitating an addition to the series of numerals, the foundation of that scale of numeration which has superseded the others, and now prevails universally. During the lapse of time which these changes occupied, I believe that the Akkadian and Semitic races were in close neighbourhood to, and correspondence with, the Aryans; so that, when they separated, the knowledge of these different systems might form part of their common tradition, and each race could follow that which they preferred, modifying it by subdivision according to their convenience. That the octaval and decimal systems of day-night division are in use to this day in different parts of Hindustan, is a fact that has been recognized for many years now; that not only these, but the duodecimal also, were in use simultaneously, amongst the different families of the Teutonic race who colonized Britain,—the octaval belonging peculiarly to the Angles, the decimal to the Jutes
(probably) and the later Danes, the duodecimal to the earlier Danes and the Saxons; and that each of these systems was subdivided by halving and trithing; are facts still more extraordinary, now for the first time revealed by the evidence of these dials.

• ADDENDA.

I have had occasion, in the foregoing pages, to notice widely diffused ancient traditions, which localized heaven, and the throne of God, in the North. A remnant of such a tradition, as late as A.D. 1398, appears in the following passage of William of Langland’s admonition to Richard II. (III. 352):

Our sire in his se above the vija* sterris,
i.e.: God on his throne, above Woden’s (or Ceorl’s) wain.

The word æther occurs nowhere but in this passage of Ælfric’s Colloquy, and aither, I believe, is limited to N.E. Yorkshire. As the former appears in context with erian, “to plough,” it must have had the sense which is attached to its modern representative. Yet a very similar word, aithe, aythe, eithe, eythe, in the Whitaker text of the Vision of Piers Plowman, (xxii, 273), is represented by harwe in the Crowley text, (xix, 248), where the whole context shows that nothing but “harrowing” is meant. This word was egethe, egithe, in the days when æther was a household word; its O.H.G. equivalent was egida, O.F. eide. Notwithstanding varieties of application, I cannot doubt but that both these words have a common origin.
ADDITIONAL NOTE ON THE HEALAUGH TOMBSTONE.¹

By the Rev. DANIEL HENRY HAIGH.

My explanation of the device on this tombstone had reference especially to the curious triple cross; but I suggested at the same time that the large circle above it, enclosing five smaller circles disposed crosswise, might represent a "dish with additional wafers," for communion of the laity, placed beyond the chalice. Of this suggestion I have now the pleasure of adducing an unexpected confirmation.

I have long regarded the magnificent gold and silver plating of the altar at San Ambrogio, Milan, as the work of an English goldsmith, Wulfwine, who has written his name, WOLVIVS MAGISTER PHABER, over a representation of himself offering the altar to S. Ambrose; and, more than twenty years ago, I had the pleasure of calling the attention of the late Rev. James Raine to two designs upon it, identical with others in England,—the interior of a church which is an exact section of the crypt beneath the chancel of Repton, Derbyshire, and a cross at one end of the altar, closely resembling the pectoral cross which was found in the grave of S. Cuthberht in 1827.

The date of this altar is A.D. 861.

The perusal of a paper on this altar, by the late Very Rev. Dr. Rock, has reminded me of another extremely interesting scene depicted on it:—S. Ambrose stands before an altar; it is the time for the communion of the laity, for the deacon is by his side holding a large two-handled chalice; and on the altar are laid the wafers for communion, arranged thus:

\[
\begin{array}{c}
\odot \odot \odot \\
\odot \odot
\end{array}
\]

Dr. Rock refers to this as the key for unlocking, what has hitherto been a puzzle, the meaning of that curious and

¹ See Vol. III., pp. 365 and 408.
much-debated canon of the Council of Tours, A.D. 570:

*ut Corpus Domini in altario non in imaginario ordine sed sub crucis titulo componatur:*

"that the Body of the Lord be arranged on the altar, not in a fanciful order, but under the sign of the cross."

In his "Church of our Fathers," (vol. I., 306), he had already been led to this view, by a rubric of the Mozarabic Missal, and by the publication of an early Spanish ritual MS. in Mabillon’s treatise "De Azymo, &c."; in both of which this cruciform arrangement of the consecrated particles is illustrated by diagrams. These, however, relate to two quite distinct matters.

The former prescribes the division of the consecrated host into nine portions, and their arrangement in cruciform order. Two of these were put into the chalice, and the whole received by the celebrant.

The latter relates to the arrangement of the breads, not only the large one for the priest’s communion, but the smaller ones for the communion of the laity, on the altar before consecration; and this is particularly valuable in illustration of the scene on the altar at Milan. It is said to date from the twelfth century, and purports to be,—

"Revelatio qua ostensa est venerabili viro Hispaniensi, Eldefonso episcopo, in Spiritu Sancto, in mense septimo."

It commences,

"Anno octingentesimo quadragesimo quinto incarnationis Domini nostri Jesu Christi."

Now the word "Hispaniens" clearly shows that it was not written in Spain. Then, although the internal evidence,—the rite of celebrating three masses on Easter-day, Pentecost, the Ascension, and the Transfiguration, and the division of the pound into twenty-five *solidi*, three hundred *denarii,* —vindicates for the original of this MS. an antiquity as early as the ninth century, I cannot accept it as evidence of the existence of a Bishop Eldefonsus at that time. The MS. abounds in inaccuracies; ex. gr. for "quadraginta" (p. 196), we must certainly read "quinquaginta," and for "septimo" above we have "X" (p. 189); and I think that the date

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2 I quote from "Ouvrages posthumes de D. Jean Mabillon," Paris, 1724.
must be that of the original writing, and that S. Ildefonsus of Toledo, A.D. 657 to 667, is intended. The "Revelation" concerns only the number, weight, and size of the breads, and the characters to be impressed upon them; not their arrangement on the altar, (the matter which especially interests us now), which is prescribed in the following passages:—

"Quotidianis autem diebus nec amplius nec minus nisi unus tantum: quia unus est Deus, qui est super omnes Unus."

See fig. 1.

"In diebus autem Dominica et Dei Sanctorum Festis, amplius non sunt offerendi panes, nec minus maxime, quam quinque in crucis forma. Ille etenim panis medius sepe debet esse potius maior et honestior alius omniibus; de quo legitur in quodam loco, Agnus in medio significatus."

See fig. 2.

"In Natali Domini, in primâ missâ et secundâ et tertiâ, offerendi sunt panes aequali numero et figurâ; semper duodecim per gyrum, hoc est in rotundam, ad significationem Angelicam chorum, et in medio quinque, in crucis modum, ad significandos Evangelistas et Unicum Dei Filium. In Domini Jesu Christi Ascensione, et Ipsius manifesta quibusdam disceplis in monte excelsa Transfiguratione,—ita sunt uno eodemque numero et figurâ panes offerendi, similer omnino et in Natali Domini, ut ostenditur."

See fig. 3.

"In Pentecoste etiam sub quadrâ, cum cruce tamen in medio, civitas figurâ caelestis Hierusalem, tot panes offerendi sunt per omnia (subaudis Missarum) officia, quot in Resurrectione Domini, prout videtur in subsequente figurâ."

See fig. 4.

I have omitted the more elaborate cruciform arrangement for Easter. The rest are drawn to uniform scale, preserving throughout the proportion which the author prescribes between the large and the small breads. Now it will be observed that the order of the particles on the altar at Milan is the same as in Fig. 2; for as the celebrant's communion is over, the large one which was placed in the centre has been consumed; the small ones remain, and the chalice in the deacon's hands, for the communion of the laity.

The Healaugh tombstone presents a similar arrangement, but with this remarkable difference, indicating a distinct rite,—the large bread is in front of the chalice, the five smaller behind; just as two breads, one before the chalice and the

3 Surely this should be "Apostolicum," for nine was the number of the choirs of Anglo.
other behind, appear on the altar, in the representation of the
typical sacrifice of Melchizedek, at San Vitale, Ravenna. The
care which the author of the “Revelatio” has taken, in most
of his diagrams, to represent the large and small breads by
double circles, thus enabling us the better to understand the
phrase “oblationum coronas,” which S. Gregory employs
in speaking of the Eucharistic bread, completes the confirm-
tion of my interpretation of this most remarkable design.

* Dialog. lib. IV., cap. 55.
LOCAL MUNIMENT.

ABSTRACTS OF DEEDS IN THE POSSESSION OF JAMES MONTAGU, ESQ., OF MELTON-OX-THE-HILL, NEAR DONCASTER.

Communicated by CHARLES JACKSON, Doncaster.  

I.

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego, Nigellus de Plumpton, dedi et concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi Sywine, filie Herwardi de Coletorph, nutriti puorum meorum, pro homagio et servicio suo, duas bovatas terræ in villa de Coletorph, cum toto et crofto et omnibus pertinentiis suis infra villam et extra, illas siclicet que Ketel et Aikil tenerunt de me. Habendum et tenendum de me et hereditibus meis sibi et hereditibus suis vel quibus assignatis voluerit, in feudo et hereditate, libere et quiete, in bosco et plano, in pratis in pasturis, in viis et semitis, et in omnibus libertatibus et aisiamentis, &c., sine contradicione mei vel heredum meorum, et sine visu forestariorum meorum. Reddendo inde, &c., annuatim septem solidos, &c., pro omnibus serviciis, &c., faciendo forinseco servicio, vnde decem carucata terræ faciunt servicium unius militis, &c. Hiis testibus: Waltero de Perce, milite, Henrico fratre suo, Hugo filio Apoliti, Matheo de Bram, David de Hunsingoure, David de Dicton, Waltero fratre suo, Galfredo filio Herwardi, et multis aliis.

II.

Sciant, &c., quod ego Robertus de Wylesthorpe dedi, &c., Nicholao de Melton et Agneti uxori sue, &c., pro homagio et servicio, suo unam bovatam terræ et unam selionem proprioquorum tofti Nicholai de Melton, sient se extendit in longitudine et latitudine per medium tofti quod quandam fuit Alizin de Chitlington usque viam regalem in Kolthorp, excepta una arsa terræ in stulbyng, duas seliones proprioquiores versus aquilonem et unam rodam in altera stulbyng 4 versus australém, et unam rodam in campo versus Hunsingore 4 siclicet longum heudeland et unam rodam super Brotes, et unam buccam versus loud in Kolthorp. Reddendo inde annuatim quatuor solidos argenti, &c. Hiis testibus: Th. filio Willelmi de Merston, Willelmo de Gramary, Willelmo de Marisco,

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1 Mr. Jackson desires to acknowledge the assistance afforded to him in the preparation of these abstracts by John Sykes, M.D., Doncaster.

2 Now known as Cowthorp, a parish about four miles from Wetherby, where is the gigantic oak-tree, called the Cowthorp oak.

3 Wilstrop, a township in the Ainsty of York, on the river Nidd.

4 Stulbyng = Stooping.

5 A parish, four miles from Wetherby. The Goodricke family formerly had a mansion here, which was destroyed, temp. Charles I.
III.

Noverint universi quod ego Johannes filius Ricardi de Willesthorp dedi
Nicholas de Melton et Angneti uxori sue molendinum de Colthorp,
cum toto situ et cum tota secta dicto molendino pertinente, &c. Red-
dendo inde annuatim unum denarium, &c. Hiis testibus: Domino
Willelmo de Ros, Domino Roberto de Plumpton, Willelmo de Plumpton,
Willelmo de Hertlinton, Nicolao Wyther, Nicolao filio Reginaldi de
Dichon, Nigello Pincerna, Roberto Pincerna, Johanne de Stockeld, Gal-
frido Dago, Johanne clerico de Dichon, et multis aliis.

IV.

Sciant, &c., quod ego Nicholaus de Melton concessi, &c., Domino
Alano de Walkyngham, capiti domino meo, totum capitale mesuagium
meum cum omnibus toftis, croftis, &c., silicet quicum qui prius habui in
villa et territorio de Colthorp, &c. Reddendo mihi per annum in vita
mea tantummodo decem libras argentii, &c. Et post decessum meum,
predictus dominus Alanus et heredes et assignati sui erunt quieti de
solucione predictarum decem librarum inperpetuum. Et ego Nicholas
et heredes mei warrantabimus predicto Domino Alano et hereditibus et
assignatis suis; et de omnimodis debitis Domini Regis, Christianorum et
Judaeorum, acquietabimus, &c. Hiis testibus: Domino Willelmo de Ros,
Domino Johanne le Vavasur, Domino Stephano le Walays, Domino
Roberto de Plumpton, Domino Johanne de Creppyuges, Domino Wil-
lelmo de Hertlynthia, Domino Willelmo filio Thomae de Merston, Domino
Johanne de Hamerton, Domino Alexandro de Leedes, Domino Ricardio de
Stockeld, Andrea de Gramary, Johanne de Kyrkeby, Johanne Mauleverer
de Lynton, Nicholao de Hunsynghoure, Magistro Alano de Quyssel,
Johanne de Stockeld, Nicholao de Dyghton, Roberto le Botyller, et aliis.6

Pointed oval seal of green wax.

Legend. St. Nicolai de Meltona*

(See Plate I.)

V.

Sciant, &c., quod ego Simon filius Ricardi de Wyvelesworth concessi,
&c., et inperpetuum quietum clamavi Alano, filio Johannis de Walking-
ham, &c., illas decem solidatas redditus cum pertinentiis in Colthorp
quas aliquando habui ex concessione Ricardi filii Ade le Tayllur in cadaem
villa, et eciam advocacionem Ecclesiae ejusdem villae cum pertinentiis,

6 We cannot fail to be struck with the
extraordinary solemnity that was some-
times observed by our ancestors on the
transfer of property, in comparison with
the usage of our own time. Here, for
instance, we have no fewer than eighteen
persons, of whom ten were knights, be-
sides others who are not named, assem-
bled together to witness the conveyance
of a single messuage in a country village,
while at this day thousands of acres of
valuable land are passed away with no
other ceremony than the attestation of a
couple of boys in a solicitor's office.
Seals appended to No. XIII.

Seal of Nicholas de Molton.

Seal of Simon Willestorp.

Plate I.
et eciam totum manerium et totam villam de Colthorp tam in dominicis et villenagis cum villanis villenagia illa tenentibus et eorum sequulis et catallis quam in homagis, reditibus, fidelitatis, wardis, releviis, consuetudinibus, et serviciis liberorum hominum, escasii et advocationibus elemosinarum, et totum dominium et dominicum ejusdem villae cum omnibus pertinenciis suis sine ullo retinemento, salvo tantummodo mihi et heredibus meis illo toto et duodecim acris terrae que habui in dominico meo in eadem villa die consecrationis hujus cartae, cum communia pasturum ejusdem villae quantum pertinet ad duas bovatas terrae in eadem villa, et rationabilibus estoveris in boscis communibus ejusdem villae per visum forestarii ejusdem Alani heredum vel assignatorum suorum absque vasto. Et in alii communibus aysiamentis ejusdem villae extra clausa et appra- menta et loca separabilia et intacka ejusdem villae et ipsius Alani et heredum suorum in perpetuum. Tenendum de predicto Alano et here- dibus vel assignatis suis pro homaggio et per servicia que ad tenementum illud pertinent in perpetuum. Ita tamen quod in appraamentiis et clausis ipsius Alani et heredum vel assignatorum suorum et intackis ejus- dem villae jus aut clamium seu communiam decetero vendicare seu exigere non poterimus in perpetuum. Ita tamen quod si averia mea, heredum vel assignatorum nostrorum sine warda facta per defectum clausuræ ipsius Alani et heredum vel assignatorum suorum in appra- mentis locis separabiliis et intackis ejusdem villae ingrediantur absque impe- ramentum refugentur, et si alio modo seu per wardam factam ingredi- antur fiant inde racionables emendatæ quoties contigerit in perpetuum. Habendum et tenendum eidem Alano et heredibus vel assignatis suis in feodo et hereditate libere, quiete, plenarie, et integre, cum omnibus perti- nenciis suis libertatibus communis aysiamentis et liberis consuetudini- bus ad predictum manerium et villam pertinentibus in quibuscumque locis infra predictam villam et extra de capitalibus dominis feodi. Ita quod nec ego nec heredes mei jus aut clamium in predictis manerio villa redditu et advocatione predicta appraamentiis clausis et entackis ejusdem villae cum pertinenciis suis, excepto predicto croto et duodecim acris terrae cum pertinenciis suis, prout supra dictum est, decetero vendi- care seu exigere poterimus in perpetuum. In cujus rei testimonium presenti cartæ sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus: Dominus Wil- lelmo de Hertlington, Johanne de Hamerton, Ricardo de Stokkeld, militi- bus; Andrea de Gramayre, Nicholao de Melton, Thoma de Bikerton, Ad de Colthorp, et aliis. Data apud Ebor, die Lunæ proxima post festum Sanctæ Mariæ Magdalenæ anno gracie 1279.

Seal of green wax, pointed oval:

S Simoni Wyl·story.

(See Plate I.)

VI.

Hæc est finalis concordia facta in curia Domini Regis apud Ebor a die Sancti Johannis Baptistæ in quindecim dies anno regni Regis Edvardi filii Regis Henrici octavo, coram Johanne de Vallibus, Willelmo de Maham, Rogero Loveday, Johanne de Metingham, et Magistro Thoma de Sutdint- ton, Justiciariis itinerantibus, &c. inter Simonem filium Ricardi de Wyvelsthorp petentem, et Alanum filium Johannis de Walkingham
tenentem de maniero de Colthorp cum pertinenciis, exceptis uno tosto et una bovata terræ; et inter eundem Simonem potestem et predictum Alanum quem Walterus de Colthorp vocavit ad warantizandum, et qui ei warantizat, de uno tosto et una bovata terræ cum pertinenciis in eadem villa, scilicet quod predictus Simon recognovit predictum manerium in dominiciis, homagiis, redditibus, advocacionibus, &c., esse jus ipsius Alanii, et illud remisit et quietum clamavit inperpetuum. Et pro hac recognizione, &c. idem Alanus concessit predicto Simonii unum tostum et duodecim acras terræ cum pertinenciis quæ idem Simon tenuit de predicto Alanii in eadem villa die quo hæc concordia facta fuit, &c. Redendo inde per annum duos solidos sterling, &c.

VII.


VIII.

Seal of Michael De la Pole, Earl of Suffolk.

Plate II.

IX.


Round seal of red wax. Arms: De la Pole quartering Wingfield.

Sigillum: Michaelis: De: La: Pole: Comitis: Suffolkie

(SeePlate II.)

X.

Omnibus hoc scriptum visuris vel audituris Isabella Burgh, salutem in Domino. Sciatis me attornasse et loco meo posuisse Willemum Thwayte, Johannem Marshall, et Willemum Wryght, meos attornatos ad perciendum pro me de Rogerio Burgh clericeto et Thomae Ardern clericet seisinam de et in manerio de Colthorp et Cowby, cum suis pertinencis, ac alis terris, &c., secundum vim cujusdam cartae indentatae quaterpartis per prefatos Rogerum et Thomam michi inde factae, &c.

Datum terciodecimo die Novembris in Cancellaria Domini Regis apud Westm. A. R. Henrici sexti, decimo octavo. 1439.

XI.

This Indenture maid the vii\textsuperscript{th} day of November, in the first yere of the

---

7 Michael de la Pole, second Earl of Suffolk of that name. He was son of Michael de la Pole, who was created Earl of Suffolk, Lord Chancellor, &c., by Catherine his wife, eldest daughter of Sir John Wingfield, and the grandson of Sir William de la Pole, a wealthy merchant of Hull, and the first mayor of that place. The second earl accompanied Henry V. on his first expedition into France, 1415, and was present at the siege of Harfleur, where he earned considerable distinction at the cost of his life. He was succeeded by his eldest son Michael, who was then at Harfleur, and fell shortly after at the battle of Agincourt. See more concerning the family in Tickell's History of Hull, pp. 20-62, and Froude's Notices, p. 31, where is a circumstantial pedigree. In the latter work, at p. 84, is a representation of the seal of Michael de la Pole, the first earl, with a coat of arms, De la Pole quartering Wingfield, the charges being precisely the same as those of the son, as engraved above.

8 A pariah about six miles from Thirsk in the North Riding.
reigne of Kyng Henry the viiiith, betwix Sir John Rouclyff knyght of the one partie and Brian Palmes esquier of the other partie, Witnessith that the seid Sir John hath granted unto the seid Brian all such lands and tenementes as he hath in Bekerton within the countie of the citie of Yorke by reason of the monage of Robert Stokes, to have and to hold to the seid Brian, his heirs &c. unto such tyme as they have received of the profetts and revenewes thereof comyng lx li (£60) which the seid Sir John at several tymes heretofore hath borrowed of the seid Brian.
Seal: a fleur-de-lis, B.P.

XII.


XIII.


Z. Margarete de Valencia
(See Plate I.)

XIV.

LOCAL MUNIMENTS.

XV.

Ceste endenter tesmoigne que monsieur Michel de la Pole, chivaler, ad grannte et venduz a Thomas de Stanley, Henry Wyman, Robert de Talkau et William Irby, citeyns D'euerwyk, tout la vescure de deux parcelles de bois appeleze Wodeintak et ladypark, encloez chescun pour luy ove une fosse tout ento', gesantsz sevzalment en le seigneurie de Colthorp. Et auxint le dit monsieur Michel ad grannte et venduz as ditz Thomas, Henry, Robert et William tout la vescure dune aultre parcelle de bois appelle Westpark en le dit seigneurie de Colthorp encloze ove une aultre fosse comensant a Sandewath taunque le Uttermostparrock vers Bowvere deinz le dit Westpark en partie del North horspris toutz les bordures auxi bien de toutz les keynes et toutz aultres arbes et subboys cressants sur les fosses des parcellez de boys desuis venduz et nomenz come dehors. Et auxint le dit monsieur Michel ad grannte et venduz as ditz Thomas, Henry, Robert, et William tout la vescure dune aultre parcelle de bois en Southiode appelle Bikertonwree deinz le dit seigneurie de Colthorp que sertende del commensemente dune Stowedok vers el South tanque le haut chemyn que viegne de Bikerton tanque a una porte escosez sur la Bikertondyke appelle Wetherby Iideyate vers el West et se auale par la fosse que duce de Ingemanthorpparksdie vers el North de Ingemanthorp park ay auale par le Westmykelker tanque le Stowedok auvantid vers el est horspris bois suffizant pour closure des ditz parcellez de bois Cestassavoir lez Wodeintak, ladypark et Bykertonewre auvantdiz, et horspris en el Westpark suffizant closure a tout el bois encloze en el dit Westpark jour de la faissanztu de cestex par veue des officeres illeeqes assignez par lez chief mynistros le dit monsieur Michel. Et horspris toutz lez keynes quez sont en hautezse envers la face de homme de xvij polizet et dedeinz seront lessez en les ditz parcellez de bois cressants pour stallyng de mesmaze lez boys : issiut que bien lirra as ditz Thomas, Henry, Robert et William toutz lez ditz parcellez de bois horspriz lez auvantdiz forprisez en temps sezionale et en maniere convenable sauz distruccon del Spryng couper, carier, prendre et ent leur proft faire ove franc entrer et issue de la fest del Invencion seint croiz proschein auever apresse la faissanze du cestex tanque le fyn de Cynk ans proscheins ensuzantz pleynement accompliez. Et si ascun partie de ditz parcellez de boys remaint deinz lez bordeuz et closeuz de mesmaze lez parcellez de bois auvantdiz en el fyn de el dit terme celle parcelle remainera au dit monsieur Michel sez heires et assignez a toutz jours. Et le dit monsieur Michel ou sez attournerez assigneront et deliveront as ditz Thomas, Henry, Robert et William lieu convenble dehors lez parcellez del dit boys pour la position et giser de mesma le meresse et bois pour temps bessignable as ditz Thomas, Henry, Robert, et William et a leur assignez pour leur deliverance ent faire deinz le seigneurie auvantdit ouesque franc entree et issue de mesma le lieu pour leur cariage faire de mesma le meresse et bois a la mieltor eaze et proft de leur cariages auidit. Et si lez ditz Thomas, Henry, Robert et William lessont estezier ascuns keynes cressantsque sont de largesse parentre vuyt et quatre polices et sesse polices en ascuns ditz parcellez de bois que le dit monsieur Mitchel paiera pour icelles keynes as ditz Thomas, Henry, Robert et William reasonablemente come ils pouront accordier. Et auxint accorde est que de volunte ne dessent lez ditz Thomas, Henry, Robert
et William nulle besto besta pasturace ne mys en ascuns des ditz parcellez de bois en destrukcion del Spryng ileoques durant leur dit terme. Et auxint que les auvantditz Thomas, Henry, Robert et William commense- ront decouper toutz les parcellez de le dit bois al fyn dune partie dune parcellez de ditz parcellez de bois et ensi ferront coupier directe en ordre et tout ces que serra coupe en le primer an serra carie hors du dit bois deuant le commensemment del Spryng adouches proscchein avenir. Et les ditz Thomas, Henry, Robert et William paieront a dit monsieur Michel ses heires et ses executors pour le bargayne susdit en mayn cent lyres desterlynges. Dez queux cent suisdit le dit monsieur Michel luy conuz estre paiez jour de la faissantz du cestez et les ditz Thomas, Henry, Robert et William leur heires et executors ent estre quitiez par icestez. A quellez covenants suisditz bien et loialment a faire et tenier depar lez ditz Thomas, Henry, Robert et William en maniere suisditz les ditz Thomas, Henry, Robert et William se obligent leur heires et executors par icestez et chescun deaux en lentierte de deux centz lyres dester- lynges a dit monsieur Michel ses heires et ses executors. Et levant dit monsieur Michel soblige ses heires et executors par icestez a lez auvantditz Thomas, Henry, Robert et William leur heires et executors et a chescun deaux en deux centz lyres desterlynges appairer as ditz Thomas, Henry, Robert et William ou a lun deaux sils soient oustez de leur bargayne et covenants suisditz en defaute de luy ses heires ses executors se assignez ou asume autre depar luy encounter la fourme de mesmez lez covenants auvantditz. En temoignance de quelle chose sibien le dit monsieur Michel come lez ditz Thomas, Henry, Robert et William a ycestes endentours entrechangementeablement onnt mys leur seals. Done A Colthorp le vynt et quinte jour de Fevrier lan du regne le Roy Richard second puis le conquest dengletterre sessisme a.d. 1393.

Four seals: 1 imperfect.

2 On a chief, a fleur de lis between 2 lozenges, (Wyman.)
3 a chev. betw. 2 annulets in chief and a mullet pierced in base.

XVI.

Ceste endenture tesnoigne que monsieur Michel de la Pole seigneur de Wyngefeld ad granette et a ferme lesse a Robert Jakson son manoir de Colthorp ove lez measons del husbonderie en le dit manoir cest assavoir lez GRANYES, zatehous, oxhous, Colverhous, et une measen couerez ove paele del Northpart de la sale et ove lez demeignez terrze et certains closez, horspris lynakas, et le ladyparks, et horspris Wardes, mariage, releves, fyns, avowesons des egliséz eschetes et profitz des Courtz toutz mailez dez bois et subbois. A avoir et tenier a dit Robert de le fest de seint Martyn darrein passe tanques le fyn de noef ans adonques proscheins ensuantz, painct pour icell a dit monsieur Michel ou a son certeyn attourne dys marcs par an a lez festez de Pentecost et seint Martyn par oweles porions. Et le dit Robert portera et paiera pour tout son dit terme toutz manerez dez chargez au dit manoir sur dantz venants et appartenants. Et le dit Robert susteindr et maintendra et en auxi bon point lerra toutz lez measons suiditz au fyn de son dit terme come il lez recenc. Et que le dit Robert naura nocupiera ove null bestaill pour tout le dit temps null autre meason en le dit manoir forque mesmez
ceux a le gaynerie appartenantz come desuis est. Et le dit Robert ferra de sez coutezgez propres suffisantement touz lez fossez et haiez entour lez closez, horspris entour lynaks et le ladyparks suisiditz. Et le dit Robert reparrallera et emendra resonablement une porcherie une kynehosous et une pistrine de sez coutezgez propres pour tout son dit terme horspris que le dit monsieur Michel trouera a dit Robert grant meresme auxibien as graunzge, zatehous, Oxhous, Colverhous et une meason coverez ove paelie suisiditz come as ditz porcherie Kynnehos et pistrine durant le dit terme. Et que le dit Robert ne tiendra deinz le dit manoir null peacock ne poenne apres ceo qil soit garyvsez deaux remuwer hors du dit manoir. Et le dit Robert aura meresme suffisant pour charuz et charettez comme il despendra entour le housbanderie du dit manoir pour le dit temps. Et aura en chescun an pour son dit terme pour son fuaillys charettez de buche et cyzn charettez despynez par veve des officieres le dit monsieur Michel ou sez assignez. Et le dit Robert aura son livre del suyt dezz aulters vadetleyz le dit monsieur Michel chescun an encaz qil doune. Et si le dit rente soit aderere en partie ou in tout apres aucuns dez ditz termes pour six sesmaignes ou que lez ditz measons ne soient mye resonablement reparaillles et amendez ovo (?) resonable garynsement deinz lez ditz seis measons apres aucuns dezz ditz termes qadonqoa bien lirra a dit monsieur Michel ses heires et ses attournes en le dit manoir ove lez appurtenantz reenentier et touz lez biens et chatelx illeqoq trouvez envers luy tenier tanquez gree luy soit fait si bien du dit rente et non reparation dezz measons come dez damazes ent ewez par quiconque voe. Et a cestez covenantz bien et loialment tenier aibien le dit monsieur Michel come le dit Robert a cestez endenturez entrechaneablement ont mys lour sealx. Done a Colthorpe le quynte jour de Decembre lan du regne de Roy Richard second puis le conquest vynisme. Et le dit Robert aura du dit Sieur Michel subbois et espynez pour closen certyeys closez estantz en son charge a closen. A.D. 1396.


9 The peacock is proverbial for the beauty of its plumage, the harshness of its cry, and its voracious appetite. Its habits are very destructive, especially in the farm-yard, where it is said to kill the young of other fowls by piercing the brain with its beak, and in the garden to root up seeds and destroy flowers. Thatched buildings have been unroofed by this mischievous bird; hence perhaps its exclusion in the present instance. J. S.
ensuantz sanntz gast ou destruction affaire. Rondant ent annuelment as ditz Monsieur Henrie &c xxvj marcz cestassavoir a la fest de Seint Martyn en yvere xij marcz et a la fest de Pentecoste adoncqys proschein ensuant xij marcz par owels porcions &c &c.

En temoinance de quelle chose a cestez noz endenturez avoms mys noz seals. Done a Colthorpp le septisme jour Doctobre lan notre Seigneur le Roy Henrie quart puis le conquest disme. A.D. 1408.
"ROTULI COLLECTORUM SUBSIDII REGI A LAICIS ANNO SECUNDO CONCESSI IN WESTRYTHYNGO IN COMITATU EBORACI."

"COLLECTORES WESTRYTHYNGI."

CONTINUED FROM P. 51.

WAPPELAGIUM DE TYKHIILL'.

VILLATA DE HEGH MELTON'.

Ricardus Anotæ & Alicia vx' ejus. iiiijd.
Johannes Bene & Agnes vx' ejus. iiiijd.
Johannes Palock' & Beatrix vx' ejus. iiiijd.
Willelmus de Bernethorp' & Ambilla vx' ejus. iiiijd.
Ricardus Peryn & Alicia vx' ejus. iiiijd.
Willelmus filius Ricardi Peryn. iiiijd.
Adam Threher & Cecilia vx' ejus. iiiijd.
Willelmus Blome & Matilda vx' ejus. iiiijd.
Johannes seruieni ejus. iiiijd.
Rogerus Milner & Johanna vx' ejus. iiiijd.
Johannes sfrankys & Johanna vx' ejus. iiiijd.
Matilda sfrankys. iiiijd.
Johannes de Legh' & Johanna vx' ejus. iiiijd.
Agnes filia ejus. iiiijd.
Heinricus Smyth' & Emma vx' ejus. iiiijd.
Robertus Gibsone & Matilda vx' ejus. iiiijd.
Johannes Robynsodger. iiiijd.
Willelmus de Athewyk' & Cecilia vx' ejus. iiiijd.
Ricardus Bate & Johanna vx' ejus. iiiijd.
Ricardus atte Hall' & Magota vx' ejus. iiiijd.
Henricus seruieni ejus. iiiijd.
Willelmus atte Hall' & Alicia vx' ejus. iiiijd.
Robertus de Shaf sto & Agnes vx' ejus. iiiijd.
Johannes de Merre & Matilda vx' ejus. iiiijd.
Johannes Meltøn & Johanna vx' ejus. iiiijd.
Willelmus Peryn & Eua vx' ejus. iiiijd.
Johanna filia ejus. iiiijd.
Henricus Carter & Alicia vx' ejus. iiiijd.
Thomas de Staynburgh'. iiiijd.

Thomas Campion & Alicia vx' ejus. iiiijd.
Johannes Arnald & Alicia vx' ejus. iiiijd.
Alicia Hogeley. iiiijd.
Thomas Spynk' & Alicia vx' ejus. iiiijd.
Hugo Syward & Johanna vx' ejus. "Marchant' de bestes" xiiijd.
Willelmus Wattesøn. iiiijd.
Willelmus de Donecastre. iiiijd.
Robertus seruieni ejus. iiiijd.
Thomas Blome & Elena vx' ejus. iiiijd.
Johanna filia ejus. iiiijd.
Johannes Philippsøn (sic) & Cecilia vx' ejus. iiiijd.
Willelmus filius ejus. iiiijd.
Willelmus Bette. iiiijd.
Johannes Croke & Katerina vx' ejus. iiiijd.
Emma Heroi. iiiijd.
Agnes Saluyn. iiiijd.
Raudolphus Souker. iiiijd.
Willelmus Sister & Agnes vx' ejus. iiiijd.
Ricardus Wole & Agnes vx' ejus. iiiijd.
Alicia Hothelote. iiiijd.
Elizabetha de Stilyngfete. iiiijd.
Willelmus de Bele & Agnes vx' ejus. iiiijd.
Johannes filius ejus. iiiijd.
Rosa Anotodgheter. iiiijd.
Willelmus de Hanleay & Agnes vx' ejus. iiiijd.
Willelmus de Chyllam & filia vx' ejus. iiiijd.
Willelmus Hobsoñ & Alicia vx' ejus. iiiijd.

Summa—xiiij. liijjd.

VILLATA DE SPROTBURGH'.

Johannes fitz William, Chialer, & Elisabetha vx' ejus. xxijd.
Willelmus fitz William, Chialer, & Matilda vx' ejus. xxijd.
WAPPENTAGIUM DE TYKHIll'.

Eduundus fitz William, Arniger xl.d.
Morgareta de Hunnabey iiiijd.
Alicia filia ejus iiiijd.
Galfridus fiaconer & Johanna vx'
ejus.

Ricardus Carter & Aulia vx' ejus iijijd.
Johannes Hunter & Matilda vx'
ejus.
Johannes Anot' & Dionaia vx' ejus iiiijd.
Ricardus Webster & Alicia vx'
ejus.
Johannes Carter & Alicie vx' ejus iiiijd.
Johannes Kyndenes & Johanna
vx' ejus iijijd.
Agnes filia ejus iiiijd.
Isabella Heppworth.
Agnes filia ejus iiiijd.

(Membrane 10, column 2.)

Johannes Danyell' & Agnes vx' ejus.
Radolphus del Stabill'
Johannes Tanker & Agnes vx' ejus.
Johannes Broushank & Alicie
vx' ejus.
Robertus de flocketoñ & Elena
vx' ejus.
Johannes de flocketoñ.
Johannes de Iydall' & Agnes vx'
ejus.
Elizabethe filia ejus.
Willelmus de Cause and Beatric
vx' ejus.
Johannes floxole & Custancia vx'
ejus.
Elena Sumer & Alicia vx' ejus (sic).
Robertus Geslyng' & Alicie vx'
ejus.
Willelmus de Cowlworth' & Alicie
vx' ejus.
Edmundus del Wro.
Dionaia Snell'.
Thomas Verythird'
Elena Chapman.
Agnes Bulok'
Alicia Verythird'.
Thomas Gabnnao.
Alicia Goldewyn.
Magota Goldewyn.
Ricardus Sbere & Katerina vx'
ejus.

Johannes de Sprotburch' & Alicie
vx' ejus.
Willelmus filius ejus.
Johannes del Chauntre.
Thomas Nicolañ & Johanna vx'
ejus.
Magota filia ejus.
Willelmus Spynk', Taylour vx' ejus.
Johanna seruiens ejus iiiijd.
Alicia seruiens ejus iiiijd.
Johannes seruiens ejus iiiijd.
Willelmus seruiens ejus iiiijd.
Johannes Spynkman & Elena vx'
ejus.
Ricardus Taylour & Johanna vx'
ejus.
Elena filia ejus.
Johannes flox.
Johannes Hachet' & Agnes vx'
ejus.
Willelmus filius ejus.
Ricardus filius ejus.
Willelmus Milner & Matilda vx'
ejus.
Johannes seruiens ejus iiiijd.
Robertus seruiens ejus iiiijd.
Magota Kaupe.
Alicia filia ejus iiiijd.
Rogeur Serigant' & Matilda vx'
ejus.
Johannes Lyn.
Johannes de Birtoñ & Elena vx'
ejus.
Johannes filia ejus.
Willelmus flox.
Elizabeth Parcomseruant'.
Willelmus Montegewe.
Johannes del Stone.
Thomas de Chaumber.
Johannes de Rothum.
Isabella de Malthy.
Willelmus filius Johannis.
Willelmus filius ejus.
Johannes seruiens ejus iiiijd.
Elena Crayke.
Johannes Coke & Alicie vx' ejus.
Robertus Porter & Emma vx' ejus.
Willelmus Wodeward' & Elena
vx' ejus.
Ricardus Partrik' & Margareta vx'
ejus.
Willelmus seruiens ejus iiiijd.
Willelmus Vghtbrit' & Agnes vx' dinnid.
Johannes seruiens ejus iiiijd.
Johannes filius ejus.
Johannes Swan.
Beatric Burgeys.
Willelmus Bartrum.
Ricardus Burgeys.
Ricardus Swynerdhird' & Matilda
vx' ejus.
Johannes filius ejus.

Summa—lxxviiij. iiiijd.

(Membrane 10, column 3.)

VILLATA DE TYNESLAWE.1

Willelmus de Wynteworth & Joh-
anna vx' ejus, ad valorem
Militia.

1 New Tinsley.
**WAPPENTAGIUM DE TYKHELL'**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Relationship</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Johannes Lawe</td>
<td></td>
<td>iij.d.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Johannes Smyte &amp; Agnes vx ejus</td>
<td></td>
<td>iij.d.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Thomas filius ejus</td>
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<td>Johannes Halle</td>
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<td>Willelmus Chapman &amp; Alicia vx' ejus, Taylour</td>
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<td>vj.d.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ella Heryng</td>
<td></td>
<td>iij.d.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Johannes Lethewyche</td>
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<td>iij.d.</td>
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<td>Thomas filius ejus</td>
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<td>Robertus de Poggenall</td>
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<td>Willelmus filius ejus</td>
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<td>Johanna Juffard</td>
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<td>Johanna Peghan</td>
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<td>iij.d.</td>
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<td>Ildona de Wrote</td>
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<td>iij.d.</td>
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<td>Matilda Orgraine</td>
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<td>Matilda Hogge</td>
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<td>Thomas de Richmonde</td>
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<td>Magota Morehen</td>
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<td>Heinrichus filius Gilberti</td>
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<td>iij.d.</td>
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<td>Robertus de Orgrae &amp; Margareta vx ejus, Smyth</td>
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<td>Ricardus Scot</td>
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<td>Thomas Robynsota</td>
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<td>Isabella seruiens ejus</td>
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<td>Galti adulterus</td>
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<td>iij.d.</td>
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<td>Robertus de Poggenall</td>
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<td>Agnes Cokes</td>
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<td>Alicia de Hertlay</td>
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<td>Agnes Chapman</td>
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<tr>
<td>Johannes Wynter</td>
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<td>Johannes de Steno &amp; Agnes vx ejus</td>
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<td>Elizabeth de Saynto</td>
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<td>Ricardus Wyrgh &amp; Agnes vx ejus</td>
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<td>Gudus filia ejus</td>
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<td>Idonea filia ejus</td>
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<td>iij.d.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Agnes Oubray</td>
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<td>iij.d.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Johannes filius ejus</td>
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<td>iij.d.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Willelmus Warde &amp; Margareta vx ejus</td>
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<td>iij.d.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Thomas Wright &amp; Johanna vx ejus</td>
<td></td>
<td>iij.d.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Willelmus Chapman, Cotterler</td>
<td></td>
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(Membrane 10b, column 1.)

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**VILLATA DE WYNTEWORTH**

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3 Now Wentworth.
WAPPENTAGIUM DE TYKHILL.

Johannes de Holinworth,...
Johannes de Wyntworth & Alicia...
Johannes de Barlay & Matilda...
Johannes filia Wilhelmi...
Matilda atta Tomalend...
Alicia del Streto...
Johannes Shephird...
Ricardus Wyntor & Alicia...
Johannes Brone & Agnes...
Johannes de Middelwode & Cecilia...
Johannes de Wyndhill...
Robertus Bldour & Johanna...
Laurencius del Stede & Matilda...
Willemus filius ejus...
Willemus Cartewrygh & Alicia...
Adam Broni & Emma...
Johannes Ward...
Petrus Betono...
Johannes de Wodhill & Ali...
Thomas Idonos &... vx ejus... Marchant...
Johannes del Greno & Johanna...
Robertus felidoghter & Cecilia...
Willemus Robert & Agnes...
Willemus de Wyndhill...
Petrus del Stede...
Thomas Soynour & Margareta...
Petrus del Stede & Emma...
Johannes del Spithlouns & Agnes...
Johannes filius ejus...
Ricardus filius ejus...
Johannes de Barlay & Cecilia...
Willemus seruiens ejus...
Johannes Souter & Matilda...
Johannes Queneseo & Johanna...
Robertus Pest & Agnes...
Johanna Countere...
Beatrix Souter...
Agnes Goddougther...
Matilda Chapman...
Johannes de Rodes & Matilda...
Johannes Edeos & Johanna...
Alicia Queneo...
Gilbertus de Thorp & Matilda...
(Membrane 10b, column 2.)
Summa—xxj.x. vj.d.

VILLA DE GREBRO.

Nicholas del Kerre & Johanna...
Johannes seruiens ejus...
Willemus de Basyngthorp &
Alicia... vx ejus...
Willemus Annabilla & Johanna...
Ricardus Plogh & Margareta...
Adam de York & Johanna ...
Johannes Whiteby...
Johannes Inseo & Matilda...
Johanna Doyle...
Johannes Bate & Cecilia...
Thomas de Rains & Isabella...
Thomas Barbot & Agnes...
Robertus Benet & Isabella...
Johannes Anabilla & Johanna...
Johannes del Greno & Johanna...
Johannes del Spithlouns & Agnes...
Johannes filius ejus...
Ricardus filius ejus...
Johannes de Barlay & Cecilia...
Willemus seruiens ejus...
Johannes Souter & Matilda...
Johannes Queneseo & Johanna...
Robertus Pest & Agnes...
Johanna Countere...
Beatrix Souter...
Agnes Goddougther...
Matilda Chapman...
Johannes de Rodes & Matilda...
Alicia de Hepworth...

[Now Greasbrough.]
WAPPENTAGIUM DE TYKHLI.

Johannes Gerardus & Matilda vx ejus, Smythia. vijd.
Rogerus servient ejus. iiijd.
Johannes Parsonman & Leticia vx ejus. iiijd.
Willelmus del firth. iijjd.
Elena Morys, Webester. iijjd.
Johannes Morys & Beatrix vx ejus. iijjd.
Ricardus Coly & Margaretta vx ejus. iijjd.
Adam Inesophil & Margaretta vx ejus. iijjd.
Willelmus Morys & Agnes vx ejus. iijjd.
Henricus Taylour & Agnes vx ejus, Smythia. vjd.
Alicia servientia ejus. iijjd.
Johanna Arnys. iiijd.
Willelmus Walkeman & Agnes vx ejus. iiijd.
Johannes del West & Matilda vx ejus. iiijd.
Johannes Anns & Sibilla vx ejus. iiijd.
Willelmus Wayn & Alicia vx ejus, Wright. vjd.
Adam filius ejus. iijjd.
Johannes filius ejus. iijjd.
Johannes de Morelay & Johanna vx ejus, Smythia. iijjd.
Johannes Tynnder & Alicia vx ejus. iijjd.
Johannes Youll & Isabella vx ejus, Taylour. iijjd.
Willelmus Youll & Johanna vx ejus. iijjd.
Willelmus de Mundesdore, Marchant. xijjd.
Katerina Doyle. iijjd.
Adam Hughson & Elena vx ejus. iijjd.
Alicia serviente ejus. iijjd.
Henricus Hoggson & Alicia vx ejus, Smythia. vjd.
Johannes Porter & Johanna vx ejus, Walker. iijjd.
Johannes filius ejus. iijjd.
Stephanus Nayler. iijjd.
Ricardus Irys & Alicia vx ejus. iijjd.
Adaun de Morlay & Johanna vx ejus. iijjd.
Robertus de Denby & Agnes vx ejus. iijjd.
Ricardus Brightman & Agnes vx ejus. iijjd.

Summa—xix. s. ijd.

(Membrane 105, column 3.)

VILLATA DE ADDEWYK.

Hugo Cursof & Alicia vx ejus, Taylour. vjd.
Johannes de Cussworth & Johanna vx ejus, Smythia. vijd.
Willelmus Milner & Alicia vx ejus. iiijd.
Robertus Torre & Juliana vx ejus. iiijd.
Stephanus de Herlynyno & Emma vx ejus. iiijd.
Nicholas Shephirdi & Johanna vx ejus. iiijd.
Johannes Kydder & Johanna vx ejus. iiijd.
Johannes Douber & Cecilia vx ejus. iiijd.
Hugo fox & Agnes vx ejus. iiijd.
Willelmus Carter & Emma vx ejus, Wright. vjd.
Willelmus Wybsay & Emma vx ejus. iiijd.
Johannes filius Ricardi & Matilda vx ejus. iiijd.
Johannes Carter & Alicia vx ejus. iiijd.
Willelmus Breweyer & Magota vx ejus. iiijd.
Johannes de Skelbroke & Alicia vx ejus. iiijd.
Johannes Ardyng & Margareta vx ejus, Smythia. vjd.
Willelmus Hausfeld & Agnes vx ejus. iiijd.
Johannes Ingram & Agnes vx ejus. iiijd.
Thomas W(a)llker & Agnes vx ejus, Walker. vjd.
Johannes Coke & Alicia vx ejus. iiijd.
Thomas Spenser & Johanna vx ejus. iiijd.
Willelmus Bradil & Katerina vx ejus. iiijd.
Robertus serviente ejus. iiijd.
Emma Servantman. iiijd.
Ricardus Milnersoh. iiijd.
Johannes Milner. iiijd.
Johanna filia ejus. iijjd.
Willelmus Milner. iijjd.
Cecilia Wayte. iijjd.
Emma Bradil. iijjd.
Johannes Huddogalter. iijjd.
Johanna Hasebere. iijjd.
Robertus Ingramservant. iijjd.
Dionisia Carter. iijjd.
Willelmus Waller. iijjd.
Johannes de Skyngyno. iijjd.
Summa—xix. s. x. d.

(Membrane 11, column 1.)

VILLATA DE LAUGHTON.

Thomas del Pecke & Johanna vx ejus. iiijd.
Adam Wilkyneof & Beatrix vx ejus. iiijd.

4 Laughton.
WAPPENTAGIUM DE TYKHILL.

Thomas Rope & Johanna vx ejus
Willelmus Clerk & Agnes vx ejus
Johannes de Hopton & Johanna
vx ejus
Walerus Mason & Alicia vx ejus
Ricardus Heche & Agnes vx ejus
Johannes del Kerre & Agnes vx
ejus
Thomas Hothelegh & Johanna
vx ejus
Galfriedus Leudey & Isabella vx
ejus
Robertus Wynde & Agnes vx ejus
Johannes de Balne & Isabella vx
ejus
Johannes Gydder & Matilda vx
ejus
Willelmus Hiche & Matilda vx
ejus, Taylour
Thomas Synche & Alicia vx ejus,
Marchunt de Becta
Johannes de Kirke & Matilda vx
ejus, Marchunt suffect
Willelmus Lawnder & Alicia vx
ejus
Henricus Astele & Agnes vx ejus,
Bocher
Henricus Jakson & Agnes vx
ejus
Willelmus Senocote & Margareta
vx ejus
Henricus Sterre & Margareta vx
ejus
Johannes Wryght & Agnes vx
ejus, Wryght
Johannes Carter & Magota vx ejus
Willelmus Webester & Agnes vx
ejus
Johannes de Hardewyk & Elizabeh
vx ejus
Johannes Heche & Johanna vx
ejus
Henricus Piper & Isabella vx ejus
Johannes Masho & Isabella vx
ejus
Ricardus Busto & Cecilia vx ejus
Thomas de Wodhous & Matilda
vx ejus
Johannes Meridew & Matilda vx
vj.d.
Johannes del Hagh & Isabella vx
vj.d.
ejus
Johannes Buste & Beatrix vx ejus
Adam Tagge
Johannes Cosyn & Agnes vx ejus,
Drayour
Johannes de Birlay & Matilda vx
vj.d.
ejus
Robertus Kydder & Matilda vx
vj.d.
ejus
Johannes Coke & Margeria vx
vj.d.
ejus
Johannes Hyne & Alicia vx ejus
vj.d.
Robertus Arthe & Alicia vx
vj.d.
ejus
Willelmus Godchale & Idonia vx
vj.d.
ejus
(Membrane 11, column 2.)

Thomas Ledebother & Matilda vx
vj.d.
Thomas del Barkehous & Anabilla
vx ejus
Hugo Carter & Alicia vx ejus
Nicholas de Birley & Alicia vx
vj.d.
ejus
Robertus Drake & Magota vx ejus
vj.d.
Robertus Stadhope & Emma vx
vj.d.
ejus
Willelmus de Ecclesfeld & Agnes
vj.d.
ejus
Willelmus Smyth & Agnes vx
vj.d.
ejus
Thomas Smyth & Idonia vx ejus
vj.d.
Johannes Taylour & Isabella vx
vj.d.
ejus
Robertus de Rauenfeld & Juliana
vj.d.
ev vx ejus
Robertus de Sallay & Beatrix vx
vj.d.
ejus
Johannes Carter & Idonia vx ejus
vj.d.
Johannes Collesone & Alicia vx
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ejus
Johannes Brian & Alicia vx ejus
vj.d.
Ricardus Brian & Magota vx ejus
vj.d.
Thomas Stere & Magota vx ejus
vj.d.
Johannes Bager & Isabella vx
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ejus
Adam de Wodhous & Isabella vx
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ejus, Walker
Johannes Chaumpenay & Beatrix
vj.d.
ejus, Webster
Johannes Coke & Alicia vx ejus
vj.d.
Johannes Wymny & Agnes vx
vj.d.
ejus
Johannes de Wyndhill & Johanna
vj.d.
Johanna de Whitewell & Johanna
vj.d.
Willelmus Bibbe & Elizabetha vx
vj.d.
ejus, Wryght
Henricus de flosto & Alicia vx
vj.d.
ejus
Alanus de Thurghe & Magota
vj.d.
ejus
Hugo de Brokehouls & Elizabetha
vj.d.
ev vx ejus, Masoeh
Rogerus Miryn & Alicia vx ejus,
Smyth
Robertus Pogge & Cecilia vx ejus,
Smyth
Robertus Susyl & Isabella vx
vj.d.
ejus
Henricus Dyker & Johanna vx
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Walterus Lowayne & Alicia vx
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Walterus Lowayne & Alicia vx
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<td>Johanness de Strichelay</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Willelmus Cartwright</td>
<td>iij.d.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Johanness Waterfall</td>
<td>iij.d.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Johanness Wydene</td>
<td>iij.d.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Alicie Nomers</td>
<td>iij.d.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Agnes Dowe</td>
<td>iij.d.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Johanness Chaupenay</td>
<td>iij.d.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Hugo de Wyndhill</td>
<td>iij.d.</td>
<td></td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Relationship</th>
<th>Date</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Johannes Cosyn</td>
<td>iij.d.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Simon Perkyssorn</td>
<td>iij.d.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Johanness Bene</td>
<td>iij.d.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Willelmus del Wynde</td>
<td>iij.d.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Alicia Cosyn</td>
<td>iij.d.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Willelmus filius Hugonis</td>
<td>iij.d.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Johanness Mirfyn</td>
<td>iij.d.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heinricus Clerk</td>
<td>iij.d.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Villata de Bolton</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Johannes flax &amp; Agnes vx ejus</td>
<td>iij.d.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adam Watkynsorn &amp; Johanna vx ejus</td>
<td>iij.d.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Willelmus Breereeman &amp; Alicie vx ejus</td>
<td>iij.d.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Alicie Taylour</td>
<td>iij.d.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Johanness Horleron</td>
<td>iij.d.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Matilda Diconwyf &amp; Wlester</td>
<td>vj.d.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hugo seruens ejus</td>
<td>iij.d.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Robertus seruens ejus</td>
<td>iij.d.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Johanness seruens ejus</td>
<td>iij.d.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Johanness seruens ejus</td>
<td>iij.d.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Robertus seruens ejus</td>
<td>iij.d.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Alkia, seruens ejus</td>
<td>iij.d.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Willelmus Platting &amp; Rosa vx ejus</td>
<td>iij.d.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Ricardus Hardyng &amp; Margaret vx ejus</td>
<td>iij.d.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Agnes seruens ejus</td>
<td>iij.d.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Johannes Palmer &amp; Johanna seruens ejus</td>
<td>iij.d.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robertus seruens ejus</td>
<td>iij.d.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beatrix seruens ejus</td>
<td>iij.d.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agnes Smyth</td>
<td>iij.d.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adam Taylour</td>
<td>iij.d.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juliana Doynell</td>
<td>iij.d.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robertus filius ejus</td>
<td>iij.d.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Johannah Sewester</td>
<td>iij.d.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Willelmus Milner &amp; Alicie vx ejus</td>
<td>iij.d.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Magota del West</td>
<td>iij.d.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Heinricus Chaloner &amp; Magota vx ejus</td>
<td>iij.d.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Willelmus Walker &amp; Alicia vx ejus, Walker</td>
<td>vj.d.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
WAPPENTAGIUM DE TUKHILL.

Johannes seruiens ejus . . . . iiijd.
Rogerus Thomelyns of Johanna
vx ejus . . . . iiijd.
Johannes Chaloner & Beatrix vx
ejus . . . . iiijd.

(Membrane 11b, column 3.)

Johannes Huill . . . . . iiijd.
Johannes Wayte & Agnes vx
ejus . . . . . iiijd.
Johannes seruiens ejus . . . . iiijd.
Robertus Jonkynson . . . . . iiijd.
Adam Wayte & Emma vx ejus,
Smyth . . . . . vjd.
Thomas Sergaunt & Emma vx
ejus . . . . . iiijd.
Johannes filius ejus . . . . . iiijd.
Willelmus seruiens ejus . . . . iiijd.
Cecilia filia ejus . . . . . iiijd.
Ricardus fili home . . . . . iiijd.
Matilda filia ejus . . . . . iiijd.
Johannes Swynherd . . . . . iiijd.
Johannes Clerkson & Emma vx
ejus . . . . . iiijd.
Willelmus filius ejus . . . . . iiijd.
Johannes filius ejus . . . . . iiijd.
Emma Watkyndoghter . . . . iiijd.
Robertus Daweson & Johanna vx
ejus, Smyth . . . . . vjd.
Mergaret filia ejus . . . . . iijd.
Walterus Daweson & Agnes vx
ejus . . . . . iiijd.
Robertus filius ejus . . . . . iiijd.
Matilda filia ejus . . . . . iiijd.
Johannes Watkynyman . . . . iiijd.
Summa—xxxvijjd.

(Membrane 12, column 1.)

VILLATA DE ATHEWYK.

Adam Burges & Isabella vx ejus,
sefavour del Maniere . . . . xijd.
Alicia del More . . . . . iiijd.
Johannes Bene & Isabella vx
ejus . . . . . iiijd.
Agnes filia ejus . . . . . iiijd.
Thomas Ligerl & Elena vx ejus
iijd.
Rugerus Theker & Alicia vx
ejus . . . . . iiijd.
Robertus de Cusseworth & Agnes
vx ejus . . . . . iiijd.
Beatrix Tytof . . . . . iiijd.
Willelmus Payt & Agnes vx ejus
iijd.
Johannes filius ejus . . . . . iiijd.
Rogers floguler . . . . . iiijd.
Cecilia Payt . . . . . iiijd.
Robertus Bell & Alicia vx ejus
iijd.
Riccardus de folewole & Isabella
vx ejus . . . . . iiijd.
Dionisia filia ejus . . . . . iiijd.
Willelmus filius ejus . . . . . iiijd.
WAPPENTOLUM DE TYKHILL.

Philippus de floewode & Dionisia ejus

vix ejus 

Thomans seruicem ejus 

iiiij d.

Dionisia Bell' 

iiiij d.

Johanna filia ejus 

iiiij d.

Robertus de Maunde & Agnes vix ejus 

iiiij d.

Thomas de floewode, Husband', Smyth' 

vj d.

Ricardus de Ackworth & Isabella vix ejus 

iiiij d.

Magota de Scansby 

iiiij d.

Elena filia ejus 

iiiij d.

Thomas Taylour & Alicia vix ejus 

iiiij d.

Willelmus Dewe & Agnes vix ejus 

iiiij d.

Johanna Milner & Agnes vix ejus 

iiiij d.

Magota Onthorne 

iiiij d.

Robertus del More 

iiiij d.

Robertus del More & Alicia vix ejus 

iiiij d.

Willelmus Stirciuani & Alicia vix ejus 

iiiij d.

Robertus Stirciuani' 

iiiij d.

Aucia Brewester 

iiiij d.

Johanna filia ejus 

iiiij d.

Adam del More & Alicia vix ejus 

iiiij d.

Nicholas de Crofto & Alicia vix ejus 

iiiij d.

Isabell de Rachedale 

iiiij d.

Thomas Adkyne & Elena vix ejus 

iiiij d.

Robertus Maudy & Alicia vix ejus 

iiiij d.

Thomas filius ejus 

iiiij d.

Thomas filius Roberti 

iiiij d.

Thomas in the Lane & Margareta vix ejus 

iiiij d.

Alice in the Lane 

iiiij d.

Willelmus de Bernethorp & Emma vix ejus 

iiiij d.

Alanus Dewe & Alicia vix ejus 

iiiij d.

Custancia Pynder 

iiiij d.

Johannes flox 

iiiij d.

Alicia Palmer 

iiiij d.

Edmundus de Bungay 

iiiij d.

Alicia Hekeasmall 

iiiij d.

Hugo Soweter & Custancia vix ejus 

iiiij d.

Robertus knape & Johanna vix ejus 

iiiij d.

Johannes de Manne 

iiiij d.

Agnes Souter 

iiiij d.

Alicia Dewesbiry 

iiiij d.

Ricardus Osset & Magota vix ejus 

iiiij d.

Willelmus Theker 

iiiij d.

Elizabetha seruicem Ade del More 

iiiij d.

Agnes filia ejus 

iiiij d.

Summa—xxij. x.d.

VILLATA DE SCAUSEBY.

Agnes que fuit vix Roberti de Pykebhour, Huwyf', Wicster' 

vj d.

Robertus de Pykebhour & Isabella dimid. vix ejus, Satignant (sic) 

i marc.

Johanna seruicem ejus 

iiiij d.

Johannes de Cateby & Alicia vix ejus 

iiiij d.

Johannes filius ejus 

iiiij d.

Johannes Ingrame 

iiiij d.

Willelmus seruicem dicti Johannis 

iiiij d.

Elena Ingrame 

iiiij d.

Ricardus Hunt 

iiiij d.

Mergeria Milner 

iiiij d.

Johanna Justys 

iiiij d.

Robertus Justys & Agnes vix ejus, Smyth' 

vj d.

Hugo Bate 

iiiij d.

Agnes seruicem ejus 

iiiij d.

Johannes Massy & Dionisia vix ejus 

iiiij d.

Willelmus Carter & Alicia vix ejus, Stactir 

vj d.

Johannes Biggyng' & Elena vix ejus 

iiiij d.

Willelmus Milner & Alicia vix ejus 

iiiij d.

Johannes Justis 

iiiij d.

Johannes Carter 

iiiij d.

Summa—xxij. vj. d.

(Membrane 12, column 2.)

VILLATA DE MALBY.

Johannes Bachelor & Agnes vix ejus, Husband', Taylour' 

vj d.

Custancia de Bergh' 

iiiij d.

Adam Custanso & Alicia vix ejus 

iiiij d.

Cecilia de Pamsby 

iiiij d.

Isabell Cok' 

iiiij d.

Johannes Cok' & Johanna vix ejus 

iiiij d.

Simon Taylour & Isabellvexix vix ejus 

iiiij d.

Isabell Bachelor 

iiiij d.

Johannes Daud' & Custancia vix ejus 

iiiij d.

Willelmus Grymbald' & Johanna vix ejus 

iiiij d.

Ricardus Hyde & Agnes vix ejus 

iiiij d.

Johannes Slegh' & Agnes vix ejus 

iiiij d.

Johannes de Warmelay & Magota vix ejus, Smyth' 

vj d.

Willelmus seruicem ejus 

iiiij d.

Willelmus Bocher 

iiiij d.

Robertus Emmeoson 

iiiij d.

Elena Slegh' 

iiiij d.

Bernardus de Breelay, Smyth' 

vj d.

Alicia filia ejus 

iiiij d.

Margota Shephird' 

iiiij d.

Johannes florestre & Juliana vix ejus 

iiiij d.

Johanna Marschal' 

iiiij d.

Willelmus Emmeoson & Alicia vix ejus, Taylour' 

vj d.

Johanna filia ejus 

iiiij d.

Jacobus seruicem ejus 

iiiij d.
Willelmus Sfranksy & Anabilla vor ejus.
Thomas Gymelyn & Agnes vor ejus.
Alicia seruiens ejus.
Johannes seruiens ejus.
Rogerus Turnour & Magota vor ejus, Husband, Walker.
Ricardus Iakes & Margareta vor ejus.
Robertus Iakes, Walker.
Thomas del Pecke & Beatrix vor ejus.
Rogerus Marschall & Cecilia vor ejus.
Johannes del Eves & Agnes vor ejus.
Johannes del Eves & Sara vor ejus, Walker.
Johannes filius ejus.
Cecilia filia ejus.
Thomas de Totehill & Matilda vor ejus, Husband, Smyth.
Johannes filius ejus.
Anota seruiens ejus.
Johannes de Marr & Matilda vor ejus.
Henricus de Padelay & Alicia vor ejus.
Johannes seruiens ejus.
Adam Solans & Magota vor ejus.
Henricus Nouthird & Alicia vor ejus.
Agnes filia ejus.
Johannes filius ejus.
Johannes Gentill & Margareta vor ejus.
Johannes Minel & Matilda vor ejus.
Johannes filia ejus.
Willelmus de Wode & Agnes vor ejus.
Stephanus Webester & Anota vor ejus.
Henricus de Marr & Alicia vor ejus.
Stibilla vor ejus (sic).
Johannes del Stones.
Agnes filia Thome de Totehill.
Johannes de Clifford, Draper.
Willelmus Raufoss & Sibilla vor ejus, Spicer.
Willelmus filius ejus.

Summa—xxij.s. illij.d.

VILLATA DE FFIRTHEBEK.

Johannes Baker & Agnes vor ejus, Pistor.
Willelmus Kirkman & Alicia vor ejus, Husband, Soutour.
Johannes Goughill & Alicia vor ejus.
Johannes de Odastorpi & Dionisia vor ejus.
Michaelus Taylour & Cristiana vor ejus.
Johannes de Kilkhwrayt & Agnes vor ejus.
Johannes Ouerthwater & Johanna vor ejus.
Rogerus Milner & Johanna vor ejus, Wryght.
Willelmus Gege & Matilda vor ejus.
Thomas de Askm & Margareta vor ejus.
Thomas atte Tonehend.
Beth Vauuasour.
Willelmus Cragge & Cecilia vor ejus.
Beatrix del Stone.
Agnes Richary%f.
Elisabeth Colier.
Alicia Denzeeman.
Alicia filia ejus.
Isabella de Wetyngtoñ.
Agnes Goughill.
Willelmus de Saytoñ.
Alicia seruiens ejus.
Thomas Parsonman.
Alicia Clerk.

(Membrane 12, column 3.)

Rogers Bokesoñ.
Johannes seruiens ejus.
Alanus Shephird.
Willelmus de Wilethwayt.
Elisabetha seruiens ejus.
Agnes Ouerthwater.
Willelmus Ouerthwater.
Willelmus de Lotyngtoñ.
Thomas Bokesoñ.
Summa—xij.s. vjd.

VILLATA DE WYKERSBLAY.

Johannes Bosseuell & Elisabetha vor ejus, Frankeleyn.
Johannes de Wykerslay, Merrant.
Johannes filius ejus.
Mergaretta Rosselyn.
Thomas Hugsoñ.
Walterus de Byngham & Agnes vor ejus.
Johannes de Helughby.
Agnes Herre.

* Now Firbeck.
WAPPTAGUIM DE TYKILL. 251

Adam de Wykerlay & Cecilia vx ejus, Husband', Taulilur, vjd.
Johannes Scaster & Alicia vx ejus
Margarita filia ejus
Thomas Betonov
Agnes de Brampton
Johannes Hardwyrk & Matilda vx ejus, Husband', Smyth', vjd.
Johannes del Wod' & Agnes vx ejus
Thomas Ouerthewerter
Willelmus de Sywardthorp' & Beatrix vx ejus, Cartewyrgh', vjd.
Johannes filius ejus
Thomas filius ejus
Alicia Carter
Galfridus Bosseull'
Alicia filia ejus
Margarita filia ejus
Johannes Doyle, Taylour, xij.d.
Johannes Drew
Johannes Shepherd'
Cecilia de Vpsale
Galfridus Barker
Robertus Shepherd' & Cecilia vx ejus
Beatrix de Denyngtof
Rogerus Smyth' & Johanna vx ejus, Smyth', vjd.
Thomas Gedde & Johanna vx ejus
Robertus Carter
Agnes filia ejus
Willelmus Carter & Cecilia vx ejus, Husband', Webster, vjd.
Willelmus Willeson
Ricardus filius ejus
Willelmus de Aldam
Johannas Carter
Isabella de Aldam
Agnes filia ejus
Katerina seruiens ejus
Summa—xx.s. ij.d.

VILLATA DE PARCA HALGHTON. 8

Willelmus Marschali' iiiij.d.
Agnes Tebot' iiiij.d.
Alicia Javet' iiiij.d.
Alicia Toppyng' iiiij.d.
Johannes Copper & Agnes vx ejus
Johannes Milner & Cecilia vx ejus
Thomas Swalough' & Agnes vx ejus
Johannes de Walskeflh' iiij.d.
Johannes Broun & Dionisia vx ejus

Isabella Heraf
Matilda de Halghton, Huuswyf', vjd.
Webster
Willelmus de Huuswyf', Spier, xij.d.
Alicia Broun
Johannes Gillof' iiij.d.
Johannes Spyrn' iiij.d.
Adam Roger
Willelmus Helyn
Adam seruiens
Dionisia Legge
Summa—vij.s. vjd.

(Membrane 12b, column 1.)

VILLATA DE BILLYNGLEY.

Johannes Taylour & Johanna vx ejus, Taylour, vjd.
Willelmus frankys & Isabella vx ejus, Husband', Smyth', vjd.
Hugo Mody & Johanna vx ejus, Husband', Suter, vjd.
Johannes Bowys & Aline vx ejus ijij.d.
Thomae gode & Alicie vx ejus
Elena Bewys
Hugo Cotteler, Smyth'
Adam Somondour & Matilda vx ejus
Thomas filius ejus
Matilda filia ejus
Thomas Ceruere
Willelmus Smyth'
Matilda God
Robertus filius ejus
Johannes seruiens ejus
Adam Smyth' & Cecilia vx ejus, Smyth', vjd.
Katerina filia ejus
Willelmus seruiens ejus
Radulphus Normauili' & Alicia vx ejus, Arnuiger, xjd.
Johannes filius ejus
Hugo Mody & Matilda vx ejus
Robertus Milner & Agnes vx ejus
Johannes filius ejus
Robertus del Graunghe
Johannes seruiens ejus
Ricardus filius ejus
Margarita Shephird
Robertus l'ache & Matilda vx ejus
Johannes de Thorp' & Alicie vx ejus
Johannes Doynell' & Agnes vx ejus
Willelmus Nouthird'
Summa—xiiij.a. ij.d.

* Now Little Houghton in the parish of Darfield.
STODEFOLD’ SHEFFENS.

Johannes Hare & Johanna vx ejus, Taillour. vij.d.
Johannes seruiens ejus iiiijd.
Emma seruiens ejus iiiijd.
Summa—xiiijd.

VILLATA DE DENINGBY.

Johannes Vawasoour, sermour de Maniere xijd.
Johannes Malcus & Isabella vx ejus iijijd.
Robertus serman & Isabella vx ejus iijijd.
Ricardus Blomer & Cecilia vx ejus iijijd.
Willemus Porter & Johanna vx ejus iijijd.
Johannes Milner & Agnes vx ejus iijijd.
Johannes de Beuerlai & Beatriz vx ejus iijijd.
Johannes Gerared iijijd.
Johannes seruiens ejus iijijd.
Willemus Wyghman & Matilda vx ejus iijijd.
Rogerus filius ejus iijijd.
Johannes de Keto'n & Juliana vx ejus iijijd.
Dionisius filius ejus iijijd.
Ricardus de Bentelay iijijd.
Willemus Milner & Alicia vx ejus iijijd.
Robertus seruiens ejus iijijd.
Thomas Blome iijijd.
Willemus de Sarnelay & Agnes vx ejus iijijd.
Johannes filius ejus iijijd.
Rogerus Astyn & Johanna vx ejus iijijd.
Rogerus Milner & Alicia vx ejus iijijd.
Willemus Daud & Agnes vx ejus iijijd.
Emma Cokenay iijijd.
Henricus Edelyn iijijd.
Nicholas Sereman iijijd.
Johannes Seryman iijijd.
Johannes Wyghman & Margareta vx ejus iijijd.
Willemus Gude & Johanna vx ejus iijijd.
Willemus Gaudeby iijijd.
Ricardus Herde iijijd.
Dionisius seruiens ejus iijijd.
Thomas Pol' iijijd.
Alicia seruiens ejus iijijd.
Summa—xj.s. viij.d.

VILLATA DE STRANSALL? 7

Robertus flogher & Cecilia vx ejus, Husband, Webster vij.d.
Johannes filius ejus iijijd.
Johannes Daudaf & Alicia vx ejus iijijd.
Johannes Ingill & Juliana vx ejus, Husband, Taillour vij.d.
Cecilia Strik' iiiijd.
Willemus Nellebernus iijijd.
Ricardus filius ejus iijijd.
Rogerus Ricard & Johanna vx ejus iijijd.
Robertus Ingill & Emma vx ejus iijijd.
Radulphus Nouthird & Alicia vx ejus iijijd.
Willemus Taylour & Alicia vx ejus iijijd.
Adam de Catteclyf' iijijd.
Willemus Robynsoi' iijijd.
Mergaret de Stransall' iiiijd.
Elena filia ejus iiiijd.
Matilda Lervyner iiiijd.
Rogerus filius Ricardi & Johanna vx ejus iiiijd.
Alicia filia ejus iiiijd.
Johannes Lelyman iiiijd.

(Membrane 12b, column 2)

Willemus Seruantman iiiijd.
Johannes Ingill & Johanna vx ejus iiiijd.
Nicholas de Wolnygley iiiijd.
Johannes seruiens ejus iiiijd.
Matilda seruiens ejus iiiijd.
Johannes Sereson & Cecilia vx ejus, Husband, Smyth' vij.d.
Robertus filius ejus iijijd.
Johannes seruiens ejus iijijd.
Johannes de Bagley & Alicia vx ejus iiiijd.
Gilbertus seruiens ejus iiiijd.
Alicia seruiens ejus iiiijd.
Thomas Lelyman & Elena vx ejus iiiijd.
Johannes de Kestuen & Alicia vx ejus, Husband, Taillour vij.d.
Johannes filius ejus iiiijd.
Thomas filius ejus iiiijd.
Cecilia seruiens ejus iiiijd.
Robertus Lelyman iiiijd.
Johannes Co' & Cecilia vx ejus iiiijd.
Thomas de Campale iiiijd.
Alicia Seuster iiiijd.
Johannes seruiens ejus iiiijd.
Willemus de Bagley iiiijd.
Willemus Shephird & Alicia vx ejus iiiijd.
Summa—xiii.s. viij.d.

7 Stancill.
VILLA DE BARNEBOURGH.8

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WAPPENTAGIUM DE TYKHELL.

Thomas de Londof, Husband. Soutar. vjd.
Cecilia de Wortelay. iiij.d.
Johannes Campio. iiiij.d.
Summa—xlv. x.d.

VILLATA DE LETERWEL.

Johannes de Sutto & Dionisia vx ejus, Marbaud. xiij.d.
Johannes Shakelok & Matilda vx ejus. iiiij.d.
Thomas Hand & Elena vx ejus. iiiij.d.
Johannes Oubray & Elena vx ejus. iiiij.d.
Willelmus de Malby & Rosvx ejus. iiiij.d.
Willelmus Assell & Beatrix vx ejus. iiiij.d.
Johannes Assell & Agnes vx ejus. iiiij.d.
Johannes Mynt & Margareta vx ejus. iiiij.d.
Ricardus Randes & Cecilia vx ejus. iiiij.d.
Thomas Raufo & Isabella vx ejus. iiiij.d.
Willelmus Canno & Johanna vx ejus. iiiij.d.
Willelmus Daweso & Johanna vx ejus. iiiij.d.
Ricardus de Hollesd & Alix vx ejus. iiiij.d.
Willelmus Sardell & Cristiana vx ejus. iiiij.d.
Thomas de Barnby. iiiij.d.
Johannes Olithegate & Alix vx ejus. iiiij.d.
Cecilia Langald. iiiij.d.
Margaret florestre. iiiij.d.
Gelfridus Langald. iiiij.d.
Johannes del Lane. iiiij.d.
Alicia Huxsonwyf. iiiij.d.
Isabella seruiens Johanna de Sutto. iiiij.d.
Willelmus Shakelok. iiiij.d.
Johannes Hand. iiiij.d.
Agnes de Bilham. iiiij.d.
Custancia Rycher. iiiij.d.
Johannes flius ejus. iiiij.d.
Agnes Randewyf. iiiij.d.
Laurencius Hande. iiiij.d.
Summa—x. xiiiij.d.

VILLATA DE BROGESWICH.

Nicholas de Portyngtoñ. iiiij.d.
Juliana Knawe. iiiij.d.
Willelmus Milner & Matilda vx ejus. iiiij.d.
Magota Brokehole. iiiij.d.
Willelmus Derky & Alix vx ejus. iiiij.d.
Robertus filius ejus. iiiij.d.
Ricardus Milner & Magota vx ejus. iiiij.d.
Dionisia Tasiaf. iiiij.d.
Thomas Payn. iiij.d.
Willelmus Grauer & Margareta vx ejus. iiiij.d.
Dionisia filia ejus. iiiij.d.
Johanna Lanerok. iiiij.d.
Cecilia filia ejus. iiiij.d.
Cecilia Richard. iiiij.d.
Willelmus Corp & Cecilia vx ejus. iiiij.d.
Johannes Bell & Cecilia vx ejus. iiiij.d.
Cecilia Bell. iiiij.d.
Johanna filia ejus. iiiij.d.
Johannes Gillot & Johanna vx ejus. iiiij.d.
Willelmus Walker. iiiij.d.
Robertus Walker. iiiij.d.
Johanna Ibotoghec. iiiij.d.
Johanna seruiens ejus. iiiij.d.
Adam de Donecstr. iiiij.d.
Johannes Prestso & Alix vx ejus. iiiij.d.
Willelmus de Auld. iiiij.d.
Robertus seruiens ejus. iiiij.d.
Johanna Bate. iiiij.d.
Willelmus Hauqye. vjd.
Adam de Hanay & Johanna vx ejus. iiiij.d.
Sibilla filia Johnnis. iiiij.d.
Ricardus filius Jonesoñ. iiiij.d.
Custancia filia ejus. iiiij.d.
Willelmus Parm(spacer) Skynecr. vjd.
Johannes de Brokehole. iiiij.d.
Johannes Robynsoñ. iiiij.d.
Margaret de Norman. iiiij.d.
Summa—x. viij.d.

(Membrane 13, columna 1.)

VILLATA DE MERRE.

Johannes Wilkyse & Dionisia vx ejus, Wryght. vjd.
Henricus Shepherd & Alix vx ejus. iiiij.d.
Hugo Kyth & Johanna vx ejus. iiiij.d.
Thomas Hobson & Alix vx ejus. iiiij.d.
Johannes Denny & Johanna vx ejus. iiiij.d.
Ricardus Legere & Agnes vx ejus. iiiij.d.
Robertus Rayne & Johanna vx ejus. iiiij.d.
Johannes Rayne & Agnes vx ejus. iiiij.d.
Johannes de Lomme & Sibilla vx ejus. iiiij.d.

* Marr.
WAPPENTAGIUM DE TYKHI LL' .

Ricardus Hudson & Dionisia xx ejus Smyth . vjd.
Willelmus de Newsome & Agnes vx ejus . iij.d.
Isabella Ingram . iij.d.
Johannes Chapman & Isabella xx ejus . iij.d.
Johannes Carter & Johanna vx ejus, Taylor . vjd.
Johannes Hersehip & Magota vx ejus . iij.d.
Rogerus Smyght & Alicia vx ejus, Smyght . vjd.
Johannes del Hirst & Magota vx ejus . iij.d.
Johannes de Holewode & Alicia vx ejus, Taylour . vjd.
Willelmus del Cauw . iij.d.
Alicia Tayleyour . iij.d.
Johanna Taylour . iij.d.
Margareta Wyotte . iij.d.
Robertus de Maltby . iij.d.
Willelmus de Maltby . iij.d.
Hugo de Holewode . iij.d.
Alicia Kanes . iij.d.
Katerina del Merch, in Wysyfe, Webster . vjd.
Johannes Dull' . iij.d.
Robertus Berry, Frenour del Graunge . xij.d.
Johanna seruens ejus . iij.d.
Willelmus de Advike . iij.d.
Johannes Arghamsmyght . iij.d.
Cristiana Nautherde . iij.d.
Alicia Wryght, Huswyfe, Webster . vjd.
Cecilia Wodekoke . iij.d.
Robertus de Croftoone & Magota vx ejus . iij.d.
Alicia Loksymght . iij.d.
Alicia Turnebuk . iij.d.
Johanna de Morr . iij.d.
Agnes de Morr . iij.d.
Willelmus Kaepppe . iij.d.
Thomas Morehows . iij.d.
Willelmus del Hall' . iij.d.
Agnes del Sayles . iij.d.
Johannes Barkere & Agnes vx ejus . iij.d.
Isabella filia ejus . iij.d.
Ricardus Stryngar & Agnes vx ejus . iij.d.

Summa—xxvij.s. vjd.

VILLA DE STAYNTON'.

Johannes Dey & Alicia vx ejus, Wryght . vjd.
Willelmus de Helugby, Mar- chant de bente, & Matilda vx ejus, Husband . xij.d.

Robertus Vykersone, Taillour, & Isabella vx ejus, Husband . vjd.
Willelmus Graungere & Cecilia vx ejus . iij.d.
Johannes filius dicti Willemlini . iij.d.
Johannes Glugh & Alicia vx ejus . iij.d.
Johannes Daud & Alicia vx ejus . iij.d.
Ricardus Mathew & Agnes vx ejus . iij.d.
Agnes filia dicti Willemlini . iij.d.
Johannes Ripars & Johanna vx ejus, Taylor . vjd.
Johannes Kneere, Taylor . vjd.
Johannes Ciafoe & Alicia vx ejus, Husband, Walker . xij.d.
Johannes filius ejus . iij.d.
Johannes Glwe & Alicia vx ejus . iij.d.
Ricardus de Gryngelay & Alicia vx ejus, Webster . vjd.
Johannes Benet & Agnes vx ejus . iij.d.
Alicia Rosedogther . iij.d.
Thomas Glwe . iij.d.
Johannes de Cowike & Johanna vx ejus . iij.d.
Thomas Roger & Johanna vx ejus . iij.d.
Johannes de Totihill & Elizabetha vx ejus, ad valorem xl. marc.
per annum . j.marc.
Johanna seruens ejus . iij.d.
Rogerus seruens ejus . iij.d.
Thomas seruens ejus . iij.d.
Thomas Batesoene & Alicia vx ejus . iij.d.
Heuricus Bulloke & Juliana vx ejus, Taylor . vjd.
Radulphius filius ejus . iij.d.
Willelmus filius ejus . iij.d.
Robertus seruens ejus . iij.d.
Edmundus de Helugby & Johanna vx ejus . iij.d.
Henricus Boteler & Katerha vx ejus, Chapman . xij.d.
Nicholaus filius ejus . iij.d.
Willelmus Dey . iij.d.
Willelmus de Wylyke & Johanna vx ejus, Walker . vjd.
Adam de Berlawe & Margareta vx ejus . iij.d.

Summa—xxvij.s. x.d.

(Membrane 13, column 2.)

VILLATA DE KYMBIRWORD'.

Lyonell' Dawtre, Chiauler, & Margareta vx ejus . xx.s.
Johannes de Wode, Frankelayne dimid.
Willelmus Coke . iij.d.
Johannes Chaumburyayne . iij.d.

19 Sic for Glue.
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**Villata de Thorsdeliayne.**

- Edmundus de Sandeforth & Idonia vx ejus, ad valorem Militia  | xx.s |
- Thomas Maseño & Cecilia vx ejus, Maseño | vjd |
- Willelmus Turner & Alicia vx ejus, Cooper | xjd |
- Johannes Doynour & Emma vx ejus | ijd |
- Willelmus Heryng & Magota vx ejus, Smyght | vjd |
- Robertus Wryght & Cecilia vx ejus | ijd |
- Johannes Tagge, Smyght | vjd |
- Robertus de Newton & Alicia vx ejus | ijd |
- Johannes Barkere & Beatrix vx ejus | ijd |
- Johannes del Karr & Magota vx ejus | ijd |
- Robertus Percy & Magota vx ejus | ijd |
- Symon Glede & Isabella vx ejus | ijd |
- Willelmus de Vpseal & Agnes vx ejus | ijd |
- Thomas Coleryre & Felicia vx ejus | ijd |
- Johannes Hare & Alicia vx ejus | ijd |
- Elyas Milner & Margareta vx ejus, Souers | ijd |
- Ricardus Collebrod | ijd |
- Johannes deo Betho | ijd |
- Johannes Wybbe & Agnes vx ejus | ijd |
- Johannes Coleryre & Cecilia vx ejus | ijd |
- Johannes Sander & Cecilia vx ejus | ijd |
- Willelmus Midrucroft & Agnes vx ejus | ijd |
- Willelmus Smyght & Juliana vx ejus | ijd |
- Petrus Percy | ijd |
- Thomas Haddun | ijd |
- Willelmus Warr | ijd |
- Ricardus Scheperd | ijd |
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**Summa—**xxiiijs. viijd.

(Membrane 13, column 8.)

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**Summa—**xxvij.s. iijd.

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**Summa—**xxij.s. iijd.

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<td>Agnes Swyttegod</td>
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<td>Johanna filia ejus</td>
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<td>Robertus Beayng' &amp; Alicia vx ejus</td>
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<td>Hugo Lambard' &amp; Agnes vx ejus</td>
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<td>Thomas Bulle &amp; Agnes vx ejus</td>
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(Membrane 13b, column 2.)

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<td>Ricardus filius ejus</td>
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<td>Johannes Hunt &amp; Alicia vx ejus</td>
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<td>Johannes Hunt &amp; Emma vx ejus</td>
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Villeta de Swynton.'
### WAPPENTAGIUM DE TYKHELL.

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<tr>
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(Membrane 13b, column 3.)

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Summa—xix.s. iij.d.

### VILLA DE WODECESTER.

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(Membrane 14, column 1.)

### VILLA DE TYKHELL.

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12 Woodsette.
Agnes serviens Nicholai Coke
Willelmus Austerfeld & Agnes vx ejus

Johanna serviens ejus
Willelmus Ward & Alicia vx ejus
Willelmus Cock & Beatrise vx ejus
Robertus Orayne (sic but query Crayne) & Alicia vx ejus
Matilda Curry
Robertus Holand & Alicia vx ejus
Ricardus 'Goldsynch' & Johanna vx ejus
Johanna serviens ejus
Ricardus Leget & Matilda vx ejus
Willelmus Ricard & Alicia vx ejus
Robertus Fraynesche & Sibilla vx ejus
Ricardus de Went Isabella vx ejus
Johannes Lambert & Alicia vx ejus
Johannes de Stansale & Agnes vx ejus
Gilbertus Siffer & Idonia vx ejus

Tailour
Nicholaus Curry & Agnes vx ejus
Ellia de Elkeley & Alicia vx ejus
Willelmus Hodayn & Agnes vx ejus
Johanna Kype
Thomas Robynson & Johanna vx ejus
Willelmus Joyce & Matilda vx ejus
Idonia serviens ejus
Willelmus Tilly & Aanabull vx ejus
Nicholaus Wyht & Alicia vx ejus
Rosa Wattson
Johannes filius Galfridi & Alicia vx ejus, Souter
Aricia Perkin
Thomas d(e) Aaldewark
Ricardus Reynerson, Marchant
Simon serviens ejus
Thomas serviens ejus
Thomas de Besto & Agnes vx ejus, Berker
Adam serviens ejus
Willelmus de Boxuer & Emma vx ejus, Souter
Willelmus Belamy serviens ejus
Willelmus de Herdill & Idonia vx ejus
Thomas de Thwayt & Johanna vx ejus, Carpenter
Johannes serviens ejus
Willelmus Hodelot & Cecillia vx ejus

Isabella Tille
Thomas Dowell
Agnes que fuit vx Willelmi
Sterappe, Osler
Aricia de Wellynglay
Johannes Abbot serviens ejus
Elena Coke, Webster
Robertus Hallum & Alicia vx ejus, Smyth
Ricardus Lilityman serviens ejus
Isolda serviens ejus
Ricardus Walker & Johanna vx ejus
Margaret Webser
Margaret Lollay
Agnes de Nedharn
Robertus Reynerson & Johanna vx ejus
Johannes Loutok & Alicia vx ejus, Berker
Thomas Procter & Isabella vx ejus
Johanna Whyt
Willelmus Gurry & Alicia vx ejus
Idonia filia ejus
Mogota Whyt
Johannes Stansal
Willelmus Lokkes
Robertus de Hal dewark senior
Robertus de Hal dewak junior & Matilda vx ejus
Rogerus Ingry & Johanna vx ejus
Robertus de Lumby & Matilda vx ejus
Idonia de Leuerto
Johannes Page & Johanna vx ejus
Johannes Smyth & Matilda vx ejus
Adam del Grene
Willelmus Tswer & Emma vx ejus
Robertus Tswer
Johannes de Sally
Ricardus Oratwrught ('Cartwright' blundered) & Agnes vx ejus
Johannes Goldsmych & Johanna vx ejus
Aricia Lokkes

(Membrane 14, column 2.)

Emma Haget
Willelmus de Hey & Agnes vx ejus
Robertus de Hyndagh & Alicia vx ejus
Nicholaus serviens ejus
Robertus de Shocftob & Magota vx ejus
Thomas serviens Ade del Gren
Simon Auty & Johanna vx ejus, Souter
Thomas de Aldewark & Dionisia vx ejus
WAPPENTAGIUM DE TYKHELLI.

Robertus Hunsworth & Johanna

vxe ejus

Johanna de Lettewell

iii.d.

Johannes de Balimo & Agnes vxe

ejus

Willelmus Syrposs & Cristiana vxe

ejus

Robertus de Hagh' & Cecilia vxe

ejus

Johannes Ponay & Alicia vxe ejus

Robertus Haget & Margareta vxe

ejus

Johannes de Ralgly & Alicia vxe

ejus

Agnes Denisse

iij.d.

Johannes Wynsworth & Agnes

vxe ejus

Henricus Flesschewer & Elisabet

vxe ejus

Cecilia Barkerc

iii.d.

Henricus Thkerc & Agnes vxe

ejus

Johannes Torkes & Isabella vxe

ejus

Robertus de Grenchill & Johanna

vxe ejus

Johannes Schepheird & Agnes vxe

ejus

Johannes de Galway & Margeria

vxe ejus

Michael de Audewarp & Johanna

vxe ejus, Smuth

xij.d.

Robertus seruiens ejus

iii.d.

Henricus seruiens ejus

iii.d.

Johannes de Hedyngtoh

iii.d.

Willelmus Garkler & Matilda vxe

ejus

Agnes de Wellynglay

iij.d.

Robertus Vesi & Dionisia vxe

ejus

Robertus Glouer & Isabella vxe

ejus

Johannes Cok & Alicia vxe ejus

iij.d.

Aucia Porter

iii.d.

Hugo de Roklay & Aucia vxe

ejus

Johannes Wauray & Margareta

vxe ejus

Robertus Aty & Matilda vxe ejus

iii.d.

Cecilia Aty

iii.d.

Dionisass Bokkes

iii.d.

Margeria Liriock

iii.d.

Johannes Perky & Idonia vxe

ejus

iij.d.

Walterus, seruiens Willemii Box-

ouer, & Elena vxe ejus

iij.d.

Johannes Comesbocberht & Matilda

vxe ejus

Johannes Syrapp & Agnes vxe ejus

Godsfridus Braban & Agnes vxe

ejus

Gilbertus seruiens ejus

iij.d.

Robertus de Galway & Juliana vxe

ejus

Emma de Went

iij.d.

Henricus Milner & Johanna vxe

ejus

Willelmus Littester & Beatrich

vxe ejus

Willelmus de Wadworth & Rosia

vxe ejus

Robertus Hyndaghi & Matilda

vxe ejus

Richardus de Brodesworth, Masso

vij.d.

Johannes Walker & Agnes vxe

ejus

Henricus Glouer & Sibilla vxe

ejus

Robertus Sclater & Cristiana vxe

ejus

Richardus Webster & Dionisia vxe

ejus

Matilda seruiens ejus

iii.d.

Robertus Bole & Cecilia vxe ejus

iiij.d.

Agnes Goldamynuc

iii.d.

Robertus Drue & Johanna vxe ejus

iiij.d.

Johannes de Rodes & Sibilla vxe

ejus

Johannes Wryght & Nicholas vxe

ejus

Willelmus Holyn & Alicia vxe

ejus

iij.d.

Willelmus Cull & Alicia vxe ejus

iij.d.

Johannes de Bramley & Anna vxe

ejus

iiij.d.

Richardus Crosseland & Alicia vxe

ejus

iii.d.

Johannes filius Constancia & Joh-

hanna vxe ejus, Draper

xij.d.

Margeria seruiens ejus

iii.d.

Johannes de Stansall & Johanna

vxe ejus

Richardus de Lesto & Agnes vxe

ejus

Alicia vxe Johannis filii Alex-

andri

iii.d.

Willelmus Tailor & Agnes vxe

ejus

Johannes de Stansall & Cristiana

vxe ejus, Spicer

iij.d.

Johannes Bolt & Iodonia vxe ejus

iij.d.

Robertus Shepherd

iii.d.

Cecilia Halifax

iii.d.

Robertus Walker

iii.d.

Johannes de Morninglay

iii.d.

Henricus Webster & Margeria vxe

ejus

iii.d.

Robertus Richd & Margareta vxe

ejus

Philippus Carter & Agnes vxe ejus

iij.d.

Simon de Harworte

iij.d.

Johannes filius Constancia & Ido-

nia, vxe ejus, Draper

xij.d.

Rogerus seruiens ejus

iiij.d.

Johanna seruiens ejus

iiij.d.

(Membrane 14, column 3.)

Hugo Nell' & Emma vxe ejus

iij.d.
WAPPENTAGIUM DE TYKILL.

Johannes Wayte junior & Margaretæ vx ejus iiiij.d.
Willelmus de Schiwoď iiij.d.
Walterus Ryder iij.d.
Johannes Schoťfo & Emma vx ejus iij.d.
Thomas Kendall & Agnes vx ejus iij.d.
Johannes Frampto & Agnes vx ejus iij.d.
Elizabet Perkyn, Webster v.d.
Walterus Horncastell & Isabella vx ejus iiiij.d.
Richardus de Meltof & Sibilla vx ejus, Souter iiiij.d.
Inglramus de Gren & Johanna vx ejus iiiij.d.
Agnes seruiens Johannis Costofoh iij.d.
Henricus seruiens ejusdem Johannis iij.d.
Hugo Barehed & Cecilia vx ejus iij.d.
Henricus Schapman & Elena vx ejus, Spicer iij.d.
Johannes de Halghi & Isabella vx ejus viij.d.
Nicholas Gloen & Agnes vx ejus iiiij.d.
Thomas Gregge & Agnes vx ejus iij.d.
Johannes atte Well & Idonia vx ejus iij.d.
Idonia de Breddon iij.d.
Hugo Scheþird & Sibilla vx ejus iiiij.d.
Willelmus Couper & Alicia vx ejus iiiij.d.
Adam Dowell & Isabella vx ejus iij.d.
Robertus de Tretof & Alicia vx ejus iij.d.
Johannes Gardener & Katerina vx ejus iij.d.
Thomas Cartewrith & Johanna vx ejus iiiij.d.
Willelmus Rypoñ & Isabella vx ejus iiiij.d.
Idonia Gryse iiiij.d.
Robertus Norisse & Amabilis vx ejus iiiij.d.
Johannes Taylor & Alicia vx ejus iiiij.d.
Johannes Colinson & Margareta vx ejus iiiij.d.
Cecilia seruiens ejus iiiij.d.
Thomas Grane & Margareta vx ejus iiiij.d.
Dionisius seruiens ejus iij.d.
Rogerus de Louerton & Enea vx ejus, Barker xiij.d.
Robertus seruiens ejus iiiij.d.
Johannes Tuxford & Margareta vx ejus iiiij.d.
Johannes Wayte & Margareta vx ejus iiiij.d.
Hugo Toged & Sibilla vx ejus iiiij.d.
Helena Dogeson iiiij.d.
Alicia Smyth iiiij.d.
Idonia de Leuertoun iiiij.d.
Willelmus de Vilay & Alicia vx ejus iiiij.d.
Johannes seruiens ejus iiiij.d.
Laurencius de Græn & Emma vx ejus iiiij.d.
Johannes Cannerman & Agnes vx ejus iiiij.d.
Henricus Catlyn & Alicia vx ejus iiiij.d.
Willelmus Canner & Rose vx ejus iiiij.d.
Johannes Mistirtof seruiens iiiij.d.
Robertus Nak & Johanna vx ejus iiiij.d.
Johannes Schefeld iij.d.
Robertus seruiens predicti Roberti iij.d.
Johannes Gobisid senior iiiij.d.
Willelmus fustomand & Beatrix vx ejus iiiij.d.
Alicia Kotty iiiij.d.
Johannes fustomand iiiij.d.
Johannes del Kerre & Isabella vx ejus iiiij.d.
Aucia de Womwell iiiij.d.
Cecilia Kex iiiij.d.
Sibilla de Kerro iiiij.d.
Alanus Hunter iiiij.d.
Johannes Whyte & Alicia vx ejus iiiij.d.
Hugo Bell & Alicia vx ejus, Müller uj.d.
Johannes Gobisid & Isabella vx ejus iiiij.d.
Robertus Kolesalt & Agnes vx ejus iiiij.d.
Thomas de Southhaght & Magota vx ejus iiiij.d.
Johannes Kelseall & Agnes vx ejus iiiij.d.
Johanna de Marton iiiij.d.
Elena de Hallum iiiij.d.
Matilda de Gardener iiiij.d.
Willelmus Gobisid & Margareta vx ejus iiiij.d.
Johannes de Rodes iiiij.d.
Rogerus Walsche & Alicia vx ejus iiiij.d.
Adam Millern & Alicia vx ejus iiiij.d.
Johannes Millner & Agnes vx ejus iiiij.d.
Agnes Gobisid, Webster v.d.
Nicholaus Herhill & Margareta vx ejus iiiij.d.
Thomas Alcock & Johanna vx ejus iiiij.d.
14 Willelmus Colermaker & Alicia vx ejus iiiij.d.
Willelmus Dadewall & Aucia vx ejus, Barker (!) v.d.
Ricardus seruiens ejus iiiij.d.
Thomas seruiens ejus iiiij.d.
Johannes de Hyndagb & Idonia vx ejus, Souter iiiij.d.

14 After this entry the following—but erased:
"Johannes Hert & Alicia vx ejus iiiij.d."

It was evidently erased after the total was struck, as it is necessary to make up the sum.
(Membrane 14b, column 1.)

Johannes serviens ejus
Johannes Spark & Isabella vx ejus
Johannes Frost
Willelmus Alok & Isolda vx ejus
Willelmus Michel & Sibilla vx ejus, Scuter
Johannes Halfmark & Katerina vx ejus
Walterus Ingle & Margareta vx ejus
Alicia Ingle
Johannes filius Roberti & Agnes vx ejus, Taillour
Willelmus de Baglay & Agnes vx ejus, Mercer
Thomas de Baglay serviens ejus
Willelmus de Glyfford
Robertus Grayne & Agnes vx ejus
Henricus de Woltwayt
Thomas Nelson & Alicia vx ejus
Willelmus de Rauenfeld & Alicia vx ejus
Willelmus de Swathe & Elisat vx ejus
Robertus de Fryaby
Johannes de Woltwayt
Adam del Dike & Johanna vx ejus
Willelmus de Malteby & Johanna vx ejus
Summa—vj.ii. iii.j. iiiij.d.

VILLATA WADWORTH.

Johannes Chetel & Diet vx ejus
Johannes Bretof & Elizabeth vx ejus.
Johannes, Chupman, Rypinherd
(sir) & Ebota vx ejus
Willelmus Coke & Elena vx ejus
Willelmus Wege & Diet vx ejus
Thomas Hessel & Alicia vx ejus
Richardus fourkeynys, Smyth & Margareta vx ejus
Alicia de Midam
Johannes Lorimer & Alicia vx ejus
Richardus Sorthyn & Alicia vx ejus, Taillour
Thomas de Hey & Alicia vx ejus
Robertus Walker & Elena vx ejus
Robertus Clerk & Johanna vx ejus
Johannes Wyclif & Alicia vx ejus
Hugo de Edlyngton & Johanna vx ejus

Thomas filius Radulf & Elena vx ejus
Johannes Leman & Elena vx ejus
Petrus Wrugth & Cecilia vx ejus
Robertus Smyth Agnes vx ejus
Robertus Broton & Isabella vx ejus
Willelmus Ailward & Alicia vx ejus
Robertus Diet Mariona vx ejus
Thomas Webster, Webster & Sibilla vx ejus
Robertus Pincheuwell & Alicia vx ejus
Thomas Franche & Margareta vx ejus
Robertus Ripers & Magota vx ejus
Johannes Schikynn Phillipot vx ejus
Radulfus de Gren & Isabella vx ejus
Willelmus de Hill & Elena vx ejus
Johannes Theker
Johannes Benschef & Dionisia vx ejus
Johannes Frinygly & Idonia vx ejus
Thomas Mason & Idonia vx ejus
Stephanus Bocher & Elisabet vx ejus
Johannes filius Willemi & Beatrix vx ejus
Richardus Coke, Walker, & Elisabet vx ejus
Alicia Hermon
Willelmus Forster & Agnes vx ejus
Rogerus Wiche & Magota vx ejus
Johannes Dowesthor & Amicia vx ejus
Henricus Cresee & Alicia vx ejus
Willelmus Bretof & Matilda vx ejus
Willelmus Moase & Alicia vx ejus
Robertus Lemynag & Mariona vx ejus
Magota Milner
Johannes famulus ejus

(Membrane 14b, column 2.)

Henricus Finder & Johanna vx ejus
Elena Bretof
Elisabet filia ejus
Willelmus famulus Thome Hessel!
Johannes Grene
Johannes filius ejus
Willelmus Hemlay
Summa—xix.s.
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<td>Johannes Balm &amp; Johanna</td>
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<td>Margaret Cownoll</td>
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<td>Wilhelmus Raising Alicia</td>
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(Membrane 145, column 3.)

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Ricardus de Schaftholm  iiiij.d.
Petrus Cok  iiiij.d.
Cecilia de Tyls  iiiij.d.
Johannes de Wygna Alicia xx ejus  iiiij.d.
Matilda filia suæ  iiiij.d.
Robertus Coke Agnes xx ejus  iiiij.d.
Johannes seruens ejus  iiiij.d.
Willelmus Kemp Alicia xx ejus  iiiij.d.
Brian Thomasson Dionisia xx ejus  iiiij.d.
Thomas seruens ejus  iiiij.d.
Sibilla Ingram  iiiij.d.
Thomas filius ejus  iiiij.d.
Martyn del Pek Johanna xx ejus  iiiij.d.
Ricardus de Wroo, Chapman, Agnes xx ejus  vij.d.
Ricardus filius ejus  iiiij.d.
Elizabet seruens ejus  iiiij.d.
Agnes Veckerseruand  iiiij.d.
Johannes Bramy Alicia xx ejus  iiiij.d.
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Johannes filius ejus  iiiij.d.
Johanna Faghler  iiiij.d.

Rogerus filius ejus  iiiij.d.
Willelmus filius ejus  iiiij.d.
Agnes seruens ejus  iiiij.d.
Johannes Faghler Isabella xx ejus  iiiij.d.
Florence filia ejus  iiiij.d.
Johannes Frost  iiiij.d.
Matilda Walker  iiiij.d.
Johannes Athewik Johanna xx ejus  iiiij.d.
Johannes de Crossel Elizabet xx ejus  iiiij.d.
Johannes Lauerok Sibilla xx ejus  iiiij.d.
Cecilia filia ejus  iiiij.d.
Willelmus Oyneson Cecilia xx ejus  iiiij.d.
Magota seruens ejus  iiiij.d.
Willelmus filius Thome, Saytk  iiiij.d.
Johanna xx ejus  vij.d.
Johannes filius ejus  iiiij.d.
Elizabet filia suæ  iiiij.d.
Elizabet de Tomholf  iiiij.d.
Idonia Fouler  iiiij.d.
Thomas filius Johannis Balm  iiiij.d.
Summa—xlviij.s.

Summa totalis—xlvij.d. xv.s. viiiij.d.

(This total is also written on the dorse of membrane 15.)
little more than the substance of the walls which had any claim to antiquity. Every window was modern, except the east window of the Lady choir, which was falling to pieces. The north and east walls of the chancel had been entirely rebuilt, in poor imitation of fifteenth century work. The roofs of nave and chancel were quite modern, and those of the aisles not much older. And, worst of all, the pillars and arches had all been so barbarously retooled, as to bear but little resemblance to their former selves; and, as records of the history of the building, they were so blurred and obliterated, that their reading was difficult, and, in some parts, little more than conjectural. Of old furniture there was none, except a doubtful font, which, if it has any claim to antiquity at all, should be described as a modern font made out of the materials of an old one. The chancel and tower had pews seemingly of the same date as the rebuilding of the chancel, which still remain there. The nave and aisles had others of the tank type, and very poor specimens of it, which gave place to new ones of more convenient form in 1872.

"The story of its own existence to be obtained from a building in such a state could not contain much detail. So far as I have been able to make it out, the history is like that of most other country churches. There seems to have been a Norman church of the simplest form, consisting of a nave and chancel only, without aisles or tower. Of this building nothing now is left. A narrow north aisle was added to the nave in the thirteenth century. The arcade of four arches remains, in a mutilated state, and some of the outer wall, though the windows and door appear not older than the seventeenth century. The narrowness of the aisle, which is less than six feet wide, is characteristic of the thirteenth century. There was an altar here, and its broken lavatory remains in the eastern respond. The east window is now a mere rude hole in the wall. At a later date a south aisle was added to the nave. I think this was toward the end of the fourteenth century; but, the retooling of the detail has so altered it, that it is impossible to speak with confidence about it. The outer wall is in the same condition as that of the other aisle, and there is a good stone-roofed porch which is later than the aisle itself. The Norman chancel seems to have been rebuilt in the fourteenth century, for, part of a buttress, which appeared to be of that
date, was visible till lately in the south-east corner. It had escaped the destruction of the south wall, in the fifteenth century, and that of the east wall, thirty years ago; but, in spite of repeated orders given for its protection, it was destroyed in 1872. The north and east walls of the chancel are, as I have said, modern, though there is no doubt they stand on the old lines. I have not been able to learn what the chancel was like before this rebuilding.

"During the fifteenth century a tower was added at the west end, being built, as usual, outside the church and joined on to it when the work was complete. In this case, instead of an arch being added at each side of the nave, as was often done, the respond walls were lengthened, till they met the diagonal buttresses of the tower, which thus show inside the church and form part of the west end. Probably a clerestory was added to the nave soon after the tower was built. The present clerestory seems to be entirely modern, but it is not likely that it would have been built, unless there had been an old one there before.

"The last addition was that of a large chapel south of the chancel, still known as the Lady choir. This was quite at the end of the fifteenth century. It is built in the peculiar style, without cusps and often without points to the arches, which is found in the latest works of several neighbouring churches. The south wall retains the corbels of a projecting machicolated parapet, also characteristic of the neighbourhood, and of which examples, more or less perfect, remain at Halifax, Bradford, Methley, Rothwell, Batley, and other places. All the windows are modern. The original east window remained in 1872, but was so crushed and distorted by a bad settlement, that it was absolutely necessary to take it out and rebuild it. The stones themselves though forced out of their places were most of them sound, and might have been replaced with very little new work added; and they were carefully gone over and the good ones marked for re-use. But the mason persuaded the committee to let him make a new window, which is an imperfect copy of the old, the heads of the lights being segments of circles, instead of compound curves, as in the original. I mention this to show that it is not always the architect who is to blame for the unnecessary destruction which has made 'restoration' a by-word. An architect is helpless without the sympathy of his
employers. He must give the best advice he can, but, if it is not accepted and followed, he is no more responsible for the consequences than would be a lawyer or a physician in like circumstances. People forget this, and will sometimes blame an architect for mischief when he has run the risk of quarrelling with his clients by his efforts to prevent it.

"There is no old furniture at Normanton. During the works of thirty years ago some remains of the old pews of about 1500 were turned out, and a few of these are now in the possession of Mr. James Fowler, F.S.A., of Wakefield. They are parts of ends of pews, and one of them is adorned with a large pair of scissors, doubtless a badge having some personal reference to the original donor, and probably occupier of the pew. Another relic of the same sort was found buried under the floor of the nave in 1872. It seemed to have been part of the top rail of a pew, and along it was in raised letters—

\[ \text{coründemq' liberor' omni p'dictor} \]

The wood was quite rotten and crumbling.

"There were in the east window of the Lady choir a few fragments and quarries of fifteenth century glass; and a window in the south aisle was filled with scraps of old glass, English and foreign, the gift of the late Mr. Ward, of the firm of Ward and Hughes, who also left a large packing case full of old glass to the church, which has, I believe, lately been put into the windows."

Thus far Mr. Micklethwaite.

Mr. James Fowler, F.S.A., in a recent letter, describes the pew ends referred to, and makes fuller remarks upon the stained glass in the church:

"Some years ago, I happened to find amongst the lumber of a carpenter's shop at Normanton, near the church, four pieces of oak pew ends, each about seventeen inches long, twelve to fifteen inches wide, and three inches thick, which had, apparently, been sawn into that form out of the ancient pewing of the church, in order to form supports for seats of pews of more recent date.

"They were in perfect preservation and richly carved with the patterns in vogue towards the close of the fifteenth century. One of them contained, within a foliated circle, a pair of scissors of the modern type, with, above, T. S. R. L.²"

² The last, possibly (but query), for Robert Levett, of the Levets, who had property and resided here, in the latter part of the fifteenth century. See Banks's "Walks in Yorkshire," 230, 231. [J. F.]
"In order to prevent the pieces, interesting both on their own account and in their local association, being dispersed and lost, I had them fitted together, in the most careful way I could, without mutilating or injuring them in any way, so as to form a chair, so massive and heavy, for its size, that it cannot easily be carried away, broken, cleft, or burnt.

"The painted glass in the church, though almost entirely fragmentary, and none of it originally belonging to the church, is nevertheless of great interest. It may be added that, though the panes are leaded together without any natural connection, the effect is extremely good at a distance; and to the ordinary observer (!) the windows are probably quite as intelligible as most old painted glass is, even when unmutilated and in situ. The fragments thus preserved, of all dates and styles, "restored," originally, out of various other churches, were accumulated by the late Mr. Ward, one of the earliest and best established of the modern English glass painters, and bequeathed by him to Normanton, his native village. They have since been arranged and leaded together for the church, the latter portions by Mr. Knowles of York. The glass is well worth examining, and, less for its curious history, than for the interest and curiosity of many of the panes."

Coming now to the monuments, the immediate subject of this Paper, I must explain, at the outset, that I have grouped the memorials of each family together and arranged them in chronological order, adding such notes as may serve to show more clearly the descent of the person referred to.

Most of the monuments are in the Lady choir, and, in many cases, the graves are indicated by initials or by
names in full. The Freeston tomb, near the chancel arch, is Jacobean and very fine in character; but, although there are many blank shields prepared, suitable for an elaborate heraldic display, the intentions of the builder have, for some unexplained reason, never been carried out.

In the S.E. corner of the Lady choir, there are several inscriptions cut in the pavement, some of which refer to persons not otherwise mentioned in the church. In the extreme corner there is a slab covering the grave of Richard Bunny; there are two brasses in the middle of this stone, with a long inscription in Old English characters; the brasses were originally one, the inscriptions being consecutive. At the upper corners of the slab are two shields, the one to the south side being quarterly, 1 & 4, Argent, a chevron between 3 goats' heads erased sable, _Bunny_; 2 & 3, Gules, a cross-patonce or, on a chief azure three round buckles of the second, _Haselden_. The one to the north is, quarterly of 8; 1. Per saltire gules and ermine, _Restwoold_; 2. Argent 3 bendlets sable, _Restwoold_; 3. Gules, three lions rampant argent, crowned or, _de la Vache_; 4. Sable, three lions rampant argent, for ...... ; 5. Gules, a fess between three saltiers couped argent, _de Boyville_; 6. Gules, 4 bendlets argent, _Murdac (?);_ 7. Argent, in bend, 3 boars' heads couped, cotised potent counter potent of the last, _Rykeden (?);_ 8. the same as 1.

The connection of the Bunny family with Normanton is well known and has already been dealt with in this Journal, therefore no remarks on this head are necessary. The inscription on the two brasses reads as follows, each line being given separately, and the whole thus forming the first of our series.

No. 1.

Edouardo Restwould de la-Vache in comitatu Buckingamiensi armigero; ab hereditibus illis-
-trissimi ordinis Garterii Richardo et Philippo de la-Vache
predicta oriundo; suorum
visendi gratia in has oras profecto; Ultimo Cal. Junii 1547.
ad superos emigravit et,

* Vol. III. p. 8—Entries relative to Parish Register. By the late W. S. the Bunny Family in the Normanton Banks, of Wakefield.
ON MONUMENTS IN NORMANTON CHURCH.

Richardo Bunny de Newton alias Bunny-hal in parochia de Wakefeld in Comitatu
Ebor' post de Newland in parochia de Normanton in codem comitatu armigero;
majoribus (ut fertur) Gallis, ex oppido Bunny in septentrionali ripa fluminis Loier
supra Orleans sito tempore Guilielmii Conquestoris ad Bunny Riso comitatu Not-
tingamiae delatis; ... munus quibusdam (usq. satis hono-
ris) illustriissimis principibus
Henrico, Edouardo, Maria et Elizabetta iubentibus, defuncto
ano statis plus minus.
septuagesimo (tribus filiis Edmundo, Richardo et Francisco
superstitibus relictis)
pridie Cal. Maias, Ano Dni. 1584. supremum diem in Duo.
obeunti: Brigitta conjux
quam vivis quaecunque mortalitatis testimonium quam ex-
tinctis patri prius post
marito debitü certe, licet non satis honorificum, sed pro
modesta et illorum et
Qui quidem Edouardus ex Agnete Cheney de Draiton in
comitatu Buckingham.
predicte novem susceps liberis, tribus filiis Thoma,
Johanne et Antonio (here-
ditatem conscendente, et supra sortem profuso) sine prole ex-
tinctis, sex filias hieredes
adnue superi in matrimonio collocavit: Elizabetam,
Joanni Titlow de Lin
in Comitatu Norfolcie Brigittam, Richardo Bunny prædicto,
Margaretam, Tho-
mae Groenhalgh de Tevershoulte in com. Nott. Beatrice,
Thome Waterton de
Walton in Com Ebor' prædicto, armigeris; Janam, Francisco
Hastings de Fenwik
in Com. Ebor' prædicto, militi; et Catharinam Johanni
Fitzerbert de Padley in
Com. Derbie, armigero, prædictæ autem Margareta secundo,
Alexandro Banister de
Epworth in Com. Lincolnensi armigero, tertio Nicholas
Bunny de Newton præ-
dicta genrosæ et Jana secundo Roberto Lee de Quarenden
en Com. Buckinghamensi
armigero nupseræ. 1586.

Sir Richard de la Vache was the 31st knight of the Garter, being elected on the death of Lord Lisle in 1355. He was Constable of the Tower, and died in 1365-6. Sir Philip de la Vache, the son and heir of Sir Richard, was elected knight of the Garter on the death of John of
Gaunt in 1398. He was the 93rd knight, and he died in 1408.

We now come to a series of five monuments of the Smiths of Newland, a family represented by Sir Charles Dodsworth, Bart. They are on the south walls of the Lady choir.

No. 2.

S. H. M.
Sepulta jacet
Sarah Smith, Johannis Smith
de Newland in com. Eboracensi gener:
Conjux Amantisima
Qualis erat, Viator, Paucis accipe
In re familiari administranda singulari fuit Prudentia, ac eo ut non tantum alia, antecellere, sed et sibi metipsi
Videretur
Erga Pauperes cæ fuit benevolentiæ
ut quicquid Necessarium, quicquid etiam
optandum, id ex utraque Manū abun-
de profueret
Haec plus satis Judicant, Gestantur
Recentes ad huc plurimorum Lachrymæ
Abijt in spec optimæ resurrectionis
Decimo sexto Mai
Anno 1 Dom. 1725
Actat. 42 born 1683.

Arms:—Per saltire argent and sable, two trefoils slipped in pale gules, Smith, over all an escutcheon of pretence, checky argent and azure, a fess ermine, Sculthorpe.

Mrs. Smith was her husband’s cousin, being daughter of a Miss Silvester, married to a Mr. Sculthorpe, but of what family or place I have been unable to discover. Miss Sculthorpe’s name occurs in the will of her uncle, John Silvester of Birthwaite, Esqre.

A large monument on the south wall of the chancel.
ON MONUMENTS IN NORMANTON CHURCH.

No. 3.

In Memory
of JOHN SMITH Esqre of NEWLAND
who died the 26th May A.D. 1746
in the 60th year of his age.
Universally esteemed, an excellent Husband
A tender Parent and the best of Masters
and
of ANNE, his wife, whose great good nature
was happily united to those amiable qualities
which characterize the Christian and truly adorn
the Woman, the Wife & the Mother.
She died April the 28th 1750 in the 42 year of her Age
Also
of ANNE, their daughter, who died
in the 16th year of her age, justly lamented
And
of CHRISTOPHER their youngest Son
who died an Infant
This Monument of filial Piety and fraternal love
is erected by JOHN SILVESTER SMITH.

Arms of Smith as before.

The second Mrs. Smith was sole daughter and heiress of
Christopher Hodgson of Westerton, by his wife Mary,
daughter of Lawr. Robinson of Westerton, and grand-
daughter of John Hodgson of Cottingley, by Mary Haworth
of Haworth co. Lanc. By this marriage the Smiths became
entitled to quarter the Hodgson arms. Mary Haworth was
grand-daughter of Edmund Haworth (living 21st Jas. I.),
who married Elizabeth, daughter of W. Assheton of Clegg
Hall, co. Lanc., Esq., who was heiress of her half brother,
Theophilus Assheton, LL.D., of the same place. The arms
thus acquired are described in the next monument.

No. 4.

In Memory of
Sir John Silvester Smith, Baronet,
who departed this life June 13th 1789
Aged 55 years.
Also dame Henrietta Maria Smith
His wife, who died Decr. 17th 1795
aged 60 years.
ON MONUMENTS IN NORMANTON CHURCH.

Also, Charlotte Smith, their daughter,
who died March 1st 1788
aged 18 years.
And of John Silvester Smith & John
Christopher Smith, their sons, who died
in their infancy.
Also William Smith Esq. Brother of
the Said Sir John Silvester Smith
who died October 2nd 1773
Aged 35.

Arms.—Quarterly. 1. Per saltier argent and sable, two trefoils slipped in pale gules, Smith; 2. Per chevron raguly or and azure, three martlets counterchanged, Hodgson: 3. Azure, a bend between two stages' heads couped or, Haworth; 4. Argent, a mullet sable pierced of the field, Ashton, over all a Baronet's Badge, impaling argent, a bend engrailed sable between 3 annulets gules, Dodsworth.
Crest, out of a Ducal Coronet, a boar's head couped at the neck azure, crined and armed or.
Motto, "Pro lege, senatuque rege."

Dame Henrietta Maria Smith was the only daughter of John Dodsworth of Thornton-Watlass, Esq., by his wife Henrietta, daughter of John Hutton of Marske, Esq. She became eventually the sole heiress of her brothers, and succeeded to Thornton-Watlass.
Sir John was created baronet in 1783.

No. 5.

In Memory
of Dame Susannah Dodsworth, wife of
Sir Edward Dodsworth Baronet
who departed this life, on the 12th day of March 1830
Aged 53 years.
The misfortunes of others never failed to excite
Her compassionate tenderness and which she strove
to alleviate with a heart truly generous so that in her
the poor and afflicted ever found a kind friend
upon whom they could depend for succour and relief
The unaffected piety and sincere devotion
in her daily worship of God furnish a bright example
of imitation to all who survive her.

Pure was thy life & tranquil thy decline
Chaste ev'ry thought & ev'ry virtue thine
Steadfast in faith, resign'd thy parting breath
Look'd up with Christian joy & smiled in death.
Lady Dodsworth was youngest daughter of Col. Dawkins, of Standlynch Park, co. Wilts, by Lady Juliana Colyear, only daughter and eventually heiress of Charles 2nd Earl of Portmore.

No. 6.

To the memory of
Sir Edward Dodsworth, Baronet
born August 13th 1768
and departed this life, December 24th 1845
aged 77
universally beloved and regretted.
This epitaph and monument are
erected by a brother who remembers
with gratitude all kindness.
To the Memory of
Miss Anna Maria Smith
born June 10th 1766
and departed this life Dec 20th 1847
Aged 82
universally beloved by all,
who, during a long life never ceased
to exercise a most benevolent disposition
to those around. This is inscribed
by a grateful brother.

Arms. Quarterly. 1st. Grand quarter, 1 & 4, Dodsworth, 2 & 3, Smith; 2, Hodgson, 3, Haworth, 4, Ashton, impaling Gules, a lion passant guardant or between two roses in pale argent and as many faunches of the second each charged with a lion rampant sable, Dawkins.

Crests. 1st. A cubit arm in chain mail or, the hand proper grasping a broken tilting spear of the first, the broken end imbrued gules, Dodsworth.

2nd Out of a ducal coronet or, a boar’s head couped at the neck azure, crined and armed or, Smith.

Sir Edward obtained the royal sign-manual in 1821, permitting him to take the name of Dodsworth only and bear the arms of Dodsworth with those of Smith, quarterly. There are four Smith-Dodsworth hatchments in the church.

It may be interesting here to notice the connection between the families of Smith and Silvester, both of which appear to have had their origin in the parish of Ecclesfield. The Smiths are known to have been living in Ecclesfield from the time of Henry VIII., but do not seem to have been anything more than simple yeomen until the marriage of John Smith with Priscilla Silvester. The first of the family
of whom there is any account, is Mary, the widow of Thomas (?) Smith, whose will was proved in 1660. She refers in her will to her sons William, Thomas, Robert, and John; William Smith was married and had two daughters, Mary and Jane; Mary was the 2nd wife of Thos. Silvester. John Smith, the youngest son, married and had a son, also a John Smith, who married Priscilla Silvester, and it is to their son that the monument No. 3 is inscribed.

Priscilla Smith is buried (according to Hunter) in the chancel of Wakefield, although there is no record of the fact in Sisson's Account of the Church. The inscription is said to have run as follows:—

"Priscilla, wife of Mr. John Smith, of the parish of Ecclesfield, who died 8 May 1730 aged 67."

The monument was accompanied by a shield of arms, Smith, as described above, impaling Per chevron or and azure, 3 woodcocks sable legged gules, Silvester.

The first of the Silvesters of whom there is any account is Robert, who was buried in 1583; his wife, Elizabeth, described as of "Hessley," (Thorpe-Hesley ?) died in 1599. This couple is supposed to supply the parentage of Edward Silvester of High Green in Ecclesfield, who died in 1623; his first wife, Anne, died in 1596, s.p.; by his second wife, Lucy Oxspringe, he had several children, the eldest son being Nicholas, born 1603, and married in 1623 to Isabel Senior. The eldest son of Nicholas Silvester was Thomas, baptized 1624; he married Ellen, daughter of . . . . . . for his first wife, and by her had a numerous family, most of whom distinguished themselves in the service of their country and acquired great wealth. Thomas Silvester married, secondly, his cousin Mary Smith, as stated above, and by her had three daughters, who died unmarried. He made his will in Augt. 1679, and it was proved on the 26 Nov. of the same year. He left his wife Mary one-third of all his goods, &c.; to his son John, living at Portsmouth, £5; to his other sons Thomas and Edmond, and daughters Sarah and Ann, £5 each; to his younger children, Henry, Priscilla (afterwards wife of John Smith), Martha, and Elizabeth, the remainder of his goods equally among them.
He made his son Nicholas and his wife Mary joint executors. The John Silvester of Portsmouth was the famous smith to the Tower of London, who bought Birthwaite from the Burdett's, and is buried at Darton, where he is commemo-
rated by a very handsome marble monument, described by Hunter in the "South Yorkshire." He made his will in 1719 (proved in 1722), in which he names "Edward, son of my late brother Edward Silvester of the Tower of London, John Smith, son of my sister Priscilla Smith, William, eldest son of my brother Thomas Silvester of the Tower of London, deceased, Thomas, youngest son of my brother Thomas, my niece Sarah Sculthorpe, my niece Sarah Gilbert, eldest daughter of my brother Thomas, and my niece Mary Ser-
geantson." At the risk of being tedious I will briefly men-
tion the remaining children of Thomas Silvester the elder.
The names are (2) Thomas, (3) Edward, (4) Nicholas, and (5) Henry. The daughters were . . . . . . married to . . . . Sculthorpe, and Priscilla, married to John Smith.
Thomas Silvester (2) married a Miss Sarah Clay, who is thought to have brought to him the manor of Mexbro'; he was also "of the Tower of London, Esqre.," and his will is dated 28th Feby. 1710, by which he leaves large sums of money to his children; he also names his son-in-law Thomas Gilbert, citizen and dyer of London, &c., &c. He had two daughters, married respectively to William and Thomas Gilbert; by one of these marriages, there was a daughter Mary, married to Dr. Reeve, whose son Edward Reeve, Esqre. married Frances Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel Reynardson of Holywell, co. Lanc., by whom he had issue an only daughter and heiress, married to Capt. Kater of the Ordnance Survey. This lady became lady of the manor of Mexbro'. Edward Silvester (3) married Mary Brattle; his will was dated 1693, and he founded a school at Mortomely, and left 2 sons, John of the Six Clerks' Office, and the Rev. Edward Silvester, who inherited Birthwaite from his uncle John, and married Anna Maria, daughter of Mr. Wentworth of Hickleton, and died soon afterwards, in 1727. John Silvester appears to have offended his uncle John, and was accord-
ingly passed over in the distribution of his property; this John married Mary Sargent, who married, secondly, Mr. Butler of Bradford; he died at Pledwick in 1728, and is buried at Darton. Nicholas (4) remained at Ecclesfield and
died without issue in 1702. Henry (5) is described as of "Portsmouth," and he died in 1702.

I am mainly indebted for these particulars to the papers of the Rev. Josh. Hunter in the British Museum, and also to the kindness of Dr. Sykes of Doncaster, and Mr. A. Scott Gatty; to the former for abstracts from the York wills, and to the latter for extracts from the Ecclesfield registers.

Near the communion table there is a large altar tomb, enriched with several shields and a brass with the following inscription:—

No. 7.

"Hic reponitur corpus Richardi filii Gulielmi Mallet de Normanton
Cujus natales plusquam quadrinatos effluerunt annos
(Sicut ex Scriptis patet) hunc vero maiores parum felices
hacredem patrimonii et nominis eorum supremum des-
tinurunt
Natus est XXI Februarii M.D.CXXXIII, obiit XXI. Maii
MDCLXVIII.
Hic in memoriam posteris prodiquam prorsus oblivione
deleri mallet."

Below the brass containing the above, there is a shield carved in the stone, bearing Sable a fess embattled counter-embattled between three lions’ heads erased argent, Levett.

Below this shield is the epitaph of the owner:

"Here lieth entombed the body of
Robert son of Thomas Levett
Of Normonton Gnt. who was
buryed the 29 day of March
Anno Dni. 1687
Ætatis sue 29

On the sides of the tomb, there are two shields, the first, Quarterly, 1 & 4, Sable, a chevron between three round buckles argent, Mallet; 2. Ermine, three chevrons gules, Peyterin; 3. Gules, on a bend argent three geese sable, Russell.

The second is, Mallet as above, impaling, Or a fess dancetté sable, Yarborough.
The quartering of Peytevin, is owing to the marriage of Roger Mallet of Normanton, in 1286, to Alice, daughter and co-heiress of Wm. Russel, of Normanton, and Emma, daughter and sole heiress of Hugh Peytevin. (Pictaviensis.) See Foster’s “Yorkshire Visitations,” p. 325. The Vavasour impalement is due to the marriage of John Mallet with Anne, daughter of Wm. Vavasour of Spaldington.

The next family to which we come is that of Favell, and first we find the gravestone of Christopher Favell, which is decorated with the family arms carved in the stone, Sable, a chevron between three escallops argent, and bears the following inscription:—

No. 8.

Heare lieth the body of
Christopher faynell of
Normanton Gat who departed
this life the second day of
August in the six and
fiftieth year of his age
Anno Dom, 1693.
Also the body of Mr James
fawell his son who departed
this life the 27 day of December
1714 in the 48 year of his age.

Christopher Favell entered his pedigree at York when Dugdale made his Visitation. His wife was daughter of John Jaques of Lincolnshire. Mr. James Favell, as we shall see by the Latin inscription which will be given presently, married Lydia, the heiress of Christopher Redman.

No. 9.

Kath. Favill, Vidua Hen. Favill
nuper de Pontefract. generosi,
Quæ dierum
operumq. plena
Cœlis animæ reddidit piam
23 die Januarii
Annoq. salutis 1722
ætatis sue 79
Mrs. Katharine Favell was daughter and sole heiress of John Stocks of Doncaster, and widow of Richard Layton of Barrowby Grange in the parish of Kirby Overblow.

Henry Favell was brother of Christopher; he was an attorney at Leeds, and died 1699; his will dated 1689.

No. 10.

In hoc Cellâ
depositœ sunt Relequœ
Jacoœ Favelli generosi
neœ non
Elizzœthœ uxœris & Tandem
Viduo ejus, filœs Heredisq.
Ricardo et Lydis Redman;
Ex qual stirpe
orti sunt Redman, Henricus
Lydia, Catharina, Antonius,
Jacobus et Joshua,
Qui omnes
excepto Jacobo, inter hos parentes
jam nunc humati sunt, viz Redman
Lydia, Catharina, Antonius et Joshua
in hoc cellâ
Henricus autem in Corpore Ecclesiæ
Cum avis suis, Ricardo et Lydia,
juœta pulpitum
Jacobus superestes depositurus et suas
affinitatis ergo gratia animi Indicium
in eorum poœm et æternam memœriam
hoc postnunt mormor.
1770.

Elizœtha uuper conjux predicti Jacobi, filia primo
genitœ Ricardœ Bentleij, nullis non Literatis noti, et Joanna
uxœris ejus, sepulta jacet, inter affines conditoria Bernardorum fami
lie propriœ infra Ecclesiæ de Brampton, in agro Huntingtonensi

Arms, Quarterly.—1 & 4 Sable, a chevron between three escallops argent, Favell; 2 & 3, Redman.

No. 11.

James Favell D.D.
died 25 September 1777
aged 69 years.
Dr. Favell was educated at Trinity Coll. Cambridge, and rector of Houghton-cum-Wilton co. Hunts. He left no family.

No. 12.

Richard Favell
son of Richard and
Martha Favell
died 28 Augt. 1785
Aged 3 mths.

No. 13.

Elizabeth Favell
Daughter of Richard &
Martha Favell
died 3 April 1780
Aged 3 years.

Richard Favell, the father of these children, was surgeon to the York County Hospital; he married Martha, daughter of the Rev. Joseph Weedon, rector of Woolley and Orford, co. Hunts. Mr. Favell died in 1786.

We now come to a monument certain to interest all readers of this Journal and antiquarians generally, that of James Torre, whose collections of Ecclesiastical Antiquities connected with this county have been and are so valuable to his successors. It is in form like a flat obelisk with an oblong slab as a base.

No. 14.

Near
this place lies interred
the body of
James Torre Esqre. of Suydall
who departed this life the 31st
day of July 1699 aged 49
He was a good Christian,
A great Antiquarian,
Worthy of Respect.
ON MONUMENTS IN NORMANTON CHURCH.

Anna his second wife and relict
daughter of Nich. Lister of East Rigton
Gent: lies buried in 7th choir of Cawood
who died Feby. 6th 1741 in the 75th
Year of her Age.
As also their daughter Ann, wife
to James Smith of Cawood, Gent:
died 1730 aged 32.

Beneath the above on the base of the monument:—

Nicholas Torre of Snydall, barrister at law, son of the above named
James Torre by Anna his wife lies here interred
A gentleman of strict honour and integrity
generous, affable, charitable, and benevolent
truly exemplary in the discharge of his duty to God & man
He lived deservedly esteemed & died universally lamented
March 4th 1749 aged 55
His justly afflicted widow
to transmit the memory of so great Worth to future times
hath erected this Monument.
Near this place also lie the remains of his relict
Jane Torre, who died the 11th day of January 1758 aged 63

The exact place of James Torre's burial is indicated by a
gravestone on the north side of the chancel; the inscription
on this stone having become illegible, a brass plate has been
put over it. The inscription on the plate is as follows:—

No. 15.

Hic situs est Jacobus Torre de Snidall
  Generosus
  Qui prisci fide, antiquis moribus vetusta
    scientia ornatus,
  De ecclesia de republica optime meruit
  Res ab ultimo antiquitatis aevo repetitas
  scrutatus est.
  Tenebrisque situque obitas in lumem proferens
  Aeternum sui nominis exegit monumentum
  Diem obiit pridie calendas Augustas
  Anno post salutem datam 1699
  Actatis sua 49
  Beatus sibi desideratus omnibus

Torre's researches were chiefly in the direction of the
Ecclesiastical Antiquities of the Diocese of York, and, in the
preface to "South Yorkshire," Hunter pays a handsome tribute to the ability with which Torre performed his task. I cannot do better than quote one extract to show the nature of the work he undertook to do. "This gentleman spent many years upon the registers of the See of York, and has thrown into the most lucid order a vast treasure of information respecting the several benefices throughout the diocese, and the succession of patrons and incumbents, whether rectors or vicars. His plan was to notice first, very briefly, in whom the lay interest vested in early times; next in whom the patronage of the church was appropriated, by whom given, if given at all, to any religious foundation; when the church was appropriated, and what division was then made of its profits; other arrangements of a temporary nature; and finally a close catalogue of incumbents, with the names of the persons by whom they were presented, the time of their institution by the ordinary, and the means by which they vacated their preferment."

A small Gothic monument.

No. 16

Near this place
lieth the body of
Esther Torre
youngest daughter of
John Milnes of Wakefield Esqre
who departed this life
14th day of June
1782
aged 28 years.
James Torre of Snydale Esqre.
Pays this last Tribute
Of his Affection
To the Memory
of a much loved
and
Deservedly lamented Wife.

Mr. James Torre married, secondly, Caroline, third daughter of the Rev. Robert Cotes, D.D., and died in 1816, when he was succeeded in the Snydale estate by Jas. Whitwell Torre, Esq., his grandson. The Rev. Henry Torre, the well-known rector of Thornhill, was 4th son of Mr. James Torre by his first wife. There are several
other inscriptions of the Torre family, but being wholly or partially covered over by the pews, it is impossible to give them.

At the east end of the north aisle there are two slabs.

No. 17.
HEARE · LYETH
THE · BODIE · OF
TOMAS · TOMSON
GENTELMAN
BVRIED · THE · XIX
DAY · OF · JANUARY
ANO · DOMINE
1622.

No. 18.
HEARE · LYETH
THE · BODIE
OF · FRANCES
THOMSEN · GENT
WOMAN · BVRIED
THE · XXIII · DAYE
OF · SEPTEMBER
1624.

In the doorway of the entrance to the choir, there is a gravestone much worn.

No. 19.
Here lies interred
The body of Ellinor
Thimbleby eldest daugh
ter of Edmund . . . old of Hough in Lincoln
shire Esqre who departed this
life ye 7th Novr. anno
17 . . . in ye 88 year . . .
Requiescat in Pace.

In the tower.

No. 20.
Here lies interred
Wm Cockell of Altofts
who through a period of fourscore years
enjoyed
Health and independency
and a soul superior
to the great vulgar and the small.
He died 18 July 1768 in the
81st year of his age.
also
Sarah his Wife
ON MONUMENTS IN NORMANTON CHURCH.

who died the 18th Jany. 1776
in the 77th year of her age.

Crest.—A cockatrice on a wreath.

No. 21.

To the memory
of Mrs Elizabeth Levett, widow, who by
her will vested in five trustees 200£
the interest of one for the use of the Poor
of Normanton, Snydall.
The interest of the other for a Dame to teach the
Girls of Normanton & Woodhouse
to read knit & sow,
She also gave 50£ half of it conditionally to
build a poor house the other for the use of the
poor.
II. THE UNDER-TENANTS.

Under this head are included the tenants, vassals, or vavasours who held of the archbishop, the earls, the bishops and the barons, who were themselves tenants of the Crown in capite: the latter also sometimes held land under each other; Ilbert de Laci, for instance, holding many manors in other counties under Odo bishop of Bayeux, and one in Yorkshire under the archbishop, and William de Perci also holding under the earl of Chester and the bishop of Durham. We also find that some of the under-tenants had two or more superior lords, as Fulk fitz Reynfrid, vassal, at the same time, in Yorkshire, of William de Perci and Osbern de Arcis. These complications increased in after years, and led to a state of things which did not conduce to the maintenance of the feudal system, and which ultimately helped to break the power of the great feudatories of the realm.

On the Continent, in France, under-tenants were styled "vavassours," and in that country there appear to have been several grades of them, according to the rank of the superior lord. In this country there were at least two grades, the vavasours of the lower being sometimes little better than villeins;¹ while those of the higher grade had a fief, called a "free vavasory," consisting of one or more manors, with a court and certain franchises. The heir of a vavasour gave, as a heriot, to his liege lord such a horse as his predecessor had the day he died, with his hauberk and his helm. A few early Royal Charters are addressed (after barons) to vavasours, who are also mentioned in the Laws

¹ We read in the Monasticon, vol. ii. p. 997, of "one vavasory of fifteen acres."
of Henry I.² Suits between the vavasours of two lords in a county could be tried in the shire—by wager of battle. The tenants of the archbishop and also of Robert Fossard are styled vavassores in the Pipe Roll of 1131. Though not of such frequent occurrence as the term “baron,” “vavasour” became the distinguishing name of an ancient and honourable family in this county.³

The derivation of the word “vavasour” and vassal appears to be clearly from the Celtic word Gwas,⁴ a servant. This repeated, gives “vassal of vassals,” which a vavasour is described to be, in Pierre de St. Julian’s “History of Burgundy, 1581,” cited in Ducange. An early way of spelling the word, vasvassor, fully supports this derivation, and is certainly better than the usual one from “Valve,” suggested, by the form “valvassor,” which occasionally is met with, and was supposed to indicate that they had been originally doorkeepers.

Unfortunately the Survey does not give the names of all the under-tenants, and, but seldom, their surnames, though the latter may in many instances be supplied by an extended study of the record, by monastic charters, and, with certainty in some cases and with great probability in others, by the after-descent of their manors.

This omission may have arisen from the jurors of the hundred and others who attended to give information before the “legati,” or commissioners, having spoken of the under-tenants by their Christian names only, or from their being ignorant of the surnames, which the transcribing clerks, without local knowledge, could but rarely afterwards supply. Those English thanes who made terms with the Norman lords are seldom found with any addition to their one name, but, for the sake of distinguishing them more clearly, we may hereafter speak of “Gowin of Huddersfield,” “Gamel of Bradford,” &c., and thus indicate where lay their chief estates.⁵

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² See charter of Hen. I., quoted in Rymer’s Foederæ, i. 12, and Professor Stubbe’s Documents Illustrative of English History, p. 91; consult also Ducange’s Glossarium, sub voc.
³ Vide Malger, infra.
⁴ The preservation of this Celtic term in words then used, is further illustrated by the name of Gospark, where the prefix, “Gos-,” was probably the Cumbrian equivalent for the Gaelic “Ghil,” in Gihilpatrick, which has the same meaning. Curiously enough, both Gospark and Gihilpatrick occur, at this date, in the north-west of Yorkshire. The latter had been lord of Middleham.
⁵ Old English personal names, which generally consisted of two nouns joined together, would appear to have had even in the first instance a family or tribal significance.
It is more than likely that they were thus spoken of in their own day.

Like the previous notes on the Tenants in capite, the following do not claim to be so perfect as they might have been, if more time could have been bestowed upon them and further research made, but they will, it is hoped, serve to show what valuable information may be extracted from this remarkable Survey, by a systematic analysis of the whole record, which discloses the fact that other counties often supply information or means of identifying a Yorkshire tenant, or the descent of a Yorkshire manor, which any one confining himself to this county would fail to discover.

The Under-Tenants, to facilitate reference, have been arranged alphabetically, according to their Christian names, the only mode which embraces the whole of them; but appended is an Index to those surnames found in the Survey, or recovered from other sources; the latter being placed within brackets for distinction, and, where doubtful, followed by a note of interrogation.

(Camerarius) Odo.  
(Musard) Enisan.  
(de Campells ?) Herveius.  
(de Perci) Picot.  
de Colevil Willelmus.  
(Pincerna) Radulfus.  
(de Faucomberg) Franco.  
(Pictavus) Willelmus.  
Fossard, Nigel.  
(Ruffus) Ansgot.  
(de Furnells) Anschitel.  
(de Rusellos ?) Hubert.  
(Grammaticus) Ranulfus.  
(de Somervie) Robert.  
(de Laceles) Picot.  
de Surdeval Richard.  
de Lusoriis, Fulco.  
(Vavasour ?) Malger.  
(de Mara) Hugo fitz Norman.  
de Verli, William.  
de Mosters, Robert.  
(de Villeio) Humfridus.

ALBERT, was a vassal of Drogo de Bevrere at Ganstead in Holderness, and probably a Fleming.

significance. Thus the first Bernulf, for example, would not be so named out of admiration for, or to encourage the child to emulate the qualities of a bear or a wolf, as Verstegan and other authors say; but rather to indicate, as does a quartered or impaled coat-of-arms, or a double surname as now used, a descent from the Bernings and Ulfings. On this subject, the recurrence, in the royal family of Wessex, of the term "Ead," in the times before Alfred, and of "Ethel," in those after him; of "Os" among the kings of Northumbria, and "Sige" among those of Essex, may be noted; also "Brand," in the royal house of Bernicia, kept up till the time of the Survey, chiefly in the East Riding, where we find Brantingham and Brands-Burton.

Alelm, was another Flemish vassal of Drogo, holding of him lands at Waxham.

Alric, in one or two instances spelt Elric, had some nine manors, which Ilbert de Laci acquired, by whom he was taken into favour and allowed to retain Cawthorne and its dependencies, Peniston, Hunshelf, and Hopton. His estate at Dalton was now held by Sweyn, who has been identified as his son.

If the same person as is elsewhere called Elric, he also held Barett’s late manor in Kellington, and others in Elm-sall, Brierley, Shepton, Denby, and Whitley. The count of Mortain had the manors formerly of Elric in Wortley and Pilley. Sweyn, son of Ailric, however, who succeeded to Cawthorne afterwards, was a King’s Thane, and as such an account of him has been before given.

Alulf, was a vassal of William de Percy, holding of him the manor of Elvington, and, if the same person, as he probably was, holding also the manor of Stainton in Lincolnshire.

Alured, held the important manor of Cundal, having berwicks and soke, of the count of Mortain, and was his only tenant in Yorkshire, besides Richard de Surdeval and Nigel Fossard, between whom was divided the great estate he acquired in this county. This is no doubt the same Alured whom we find holding the same count’s manors of Keyworth and Stanton, in Notts, but nothing more has been discovered about him. He was probably a Norman.

Alured, was a vassal of Ilbert de Laci, holding of him two manors in Owston. A Roger fitz Alured held no less than three knights’ fees of Henry de Laci in 1166. (Liber Niger.)

Anschitel we find holding a manor in Ainderby of earl Alan, and probably other lands, for, by the style of Asketell de Furneys, we find him recorded as having given two garbs.

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7 See Suen, infra.
8 See Journal, vol. iv. It is hardly necessary to add that his having been the dispossessed lord of Pontefract, etc., and son of Ashenhald, although it has the authority of Camden, is a statement without foundation.
9 Garba, a sheaf of wheat at harvest-time (v. sagittarum, in old law Latin, a sheaf of twenty-four arrows). There was also the word garbagium, the right of taking garbs. Our words garbage and garble are said to be derivatives.
in Ainderby and Morton, and the third garb in Thirntoft, when the Priory of St. Martin at Richmond was established by the monks of St. Mary's, York, in the time of earl Stephen (Old Mon. i. 401). This identifies him, but he occurs long before as “Asquitellus de Furnellis,” a witness with others of earl Alan's gift made at Rochester to the monk Yvo of Swavesey priory, of pasturage for the monks' cattle (ib. 572). He either came from Fourneaux near Falaise, or Fourneaux near St. Lo, more probably the latter, as being on the borders of Brittany.

Anschitil's descendant Robert de Fourneaux was holding one carucate of land in Aynderby-Fourneaux, of the honor of Richmond, 15 Edw. I. (Kirkby's Inq.).

There was a good family of this name in Devonshire, but whether or not the same is by no means certain. Gaufrid de Furnell was sheriff 1131, and the name of Alan occurs. Robert de Furnells (dead, 1 Richard I.) acquired the manor of Carlton in Lindric, Notts, by marrying a sister and coheir of Ralph de Chevercourt. His descendants there bore, on a chief, a demi-lion rampant or. Seal temp. Edw. I. (Thoroton's Notts. iii. 412.)

**Ansfrid**, as vassal, held lands in (Temple) Newsome, of Ilbert de Laci.

**Ansgot**, was a vassal of Ilbert de Laci, holding Hampole of him, as Ansgotus Ruffus (*i.e.* Rous.), he gave two garbs to St. Clements in Pontefract castle, before 1100 (Old Mon. i. 660).

**Archil**, was an Englishman who made his peace with William de Perci, but as it is evident there were several of this name, it is impossible to distinguish them. However, we find him holding Ledwin's late manor in Stolley (Studley), and, it is very likely he was the Archill whose manors of Leathley and Hagenby had been given to William; and, if so, was in all likelihood the Archel, son of Ulf, mentioned in the claims (fo. 374), as the former possessor of three carucates in Hagenby, which William de Perci holds, though the men of Aynstyt say they ought to be William Malet's.

10 The Survey called the former tenants, when it does not give their names, "Anglici," Englishmen, which is far more appropriate than "Anglo-Saxons," especially in this part of England.
BALDUIN, from his name a Fleming, no doubt, and vassal of Drogo de Bevere, of whom we find him holding lands in Easington, Rimsell, (Nun-) Keeling, and Preston in Holderness.

BARET, was an Englishman, and a considerable landowner in the days of Edward the Confessor, whose estates had been mostly given to Ilbert de Laci, under whom he was allowed to hold a manor in Rowall and Egborough, and another in Kellington, with lands in the soke of Egborough, all formerly his own. His former valuable manors in Campsal, Smeaton, Stapleton, Darrington, Knottingley, Beaghall, and another in Kellington (now held by Elric) Ilbert kept from him. The king retained his manors in ‘Edeshall’ (Hensall) and Huggate, and gave his estate at Whixley to Osbern de Arcis. Baret had held a manor at Coleby in Lincolnshire, which was given to Erneis de Burun, together with another in the same place, which had belonged to Wege, in whom we recognise Baret’s former neighbour at Womersley. A certain Baret fitz Corby gave a carucate of land in Semer to St. Mary’s.

BERENGIER (de Todeni) the tenant in capite (No. VIII), was holding the manors of Naburn and Dalton of his father Robert, being all the latter had in this county.

BERNULF. If all the references to this name in the Survey apply to one person, as seems probable, he had formerly held an estate of eleven manors in Yorkshire in the days of king Edward, which had been divided between earl Alan and William de Percy, according to their locality. The latter had acquired his capital lordship of Topcliff, which, with its berwicks, 26 carucates being taxed, was rated at 4l.; also his manors in Sutton (on Derwent), his property in Craven, and his house in York. Asa, with whom conjointly he had held a manor in Burnby, was, we find by the Claims (fo. 373), his wife, and held other lands, free from his control even while they lived together, which, when they separated, remained to her absolutely.

This is an instance of the valuable information afforded incidentally by the Survey, concerning the old laws and customs of the land, and proves the great antiquity of the
practice of securing separate estates to married women, to which recourse is so frequently had at the present day. Bernulf, who it is evident had been an important person, made his peace with the earl and William. The latter, however, did not allow him to retain under him any of his late manors, but granted to him Grim's manors in Markenfield and Asmunderby. Not so earl Alan, who permitted him to continue at Croxbuy, Thoraldby, Charlton, and Thirn, and added Torchel's manor in Well, though he kept Ainderby from him.

He was also, no doubt, the same Bernulf who was holding the manor of Shippen, with its berwick in Stretton, of Ilbert de Laci. I have not succeeded in finding anything about him subsequently, nor the fate of his descendants; but two carucates at Hellifield in Craven, where Bernulf had lands acquired by William de Perci, were granted by "Veil de Homas" to Savelline,11 son of Bernulf, his relatives (parentibus meis). (Whitaker, p. 115, quoting a charter of 12th century among the Townley MSS.) Barnoldswick in Craven is in the Survey Bernulf seswic, and was evidently so called from some one of this name; it had belonged to a Gamel, and was acquired by Roger the Poictevin. A Bernulf, son of Orm, held lands in Agmunderness in the time of Henry III. (Test. de Nevill, 106-7).

BODIN, is an unfamiliar name. Ordericus (IX. iv.) mentions a Bodin, as king of Servia, when some of the Crusaders crossed his dominions on their way to the Holy Land. The Bodin here is considered to be one of earl Alan's bastard brethren; for, as "Bardulf's brother," he is found witnessing, with him, the charter of Odo, the earl's chamberlain, to St. Mary's (Old Mon. i. 394), and Ribald and Bardulf—assumed to be the same Bardulf—are styled "fratres comitis," in the memorandum of the charter of earl Alan Rufus, giving the church of Swavesey to the abbey at Angers (Ib. 572). Be this as it may, Bodin obtained from the earl a greater estate than Ribald, and, strange to say, Bardulf's name does not occur in the Survey.

11Probably Sewalline. One of the witnesses to this charter, was Gamelline, so other English names had also submitted to a fashion introduced by the Normans. See note 20. To Goisfridus Alsolin. A Gamelline, the man of Norman D'Arcy, occurs in the Survey in Lincolnshire (fo. 861 b.)
The earl gave Bodin the manors of Thorfin, namely, Layton with soke rights, (Great-) Langton, where he had a hall, the well-known Rokeby, Romaldkirk, Ravensworth and thirteen others, besides Ulchil's manor in Broughton and Newsome, and Tori's in Bedale, which last was rated at 30s., formerly 20s. The Thoresby "Rotulus Genealogicus" says, 'Bodin in his old age, because he desired to serve God and quit the world, divided his lands between his brother Bardolf and Riald the brother of earl Alan'; but, it is certain he was succeeded at Bedale, Melsonby, and some others, by Scolland, whose son, Brian 'lord of Bedale,' gave the church of Melsonby and the tithes of other places to Castle Acre priory in Norfolk (ib. 629). Bardulf, who was no doubt Bodin's brother, succeeded to others, and gave the church of Ravensworth to St. Mary's, where, in his old age, he took refuge as a monk. He left a son Acharis, the founder of a Cistercian house at Fors, in Wensleydale, which was removed afterwards to another site in Uredale, and became known as Jervaulx abbey. He was the ancestor of the Lords Fitz Hugh.

Chetel, was an English vassal of Ilbert de Laci, holding of him Bradley near Huddersfield, apparently the two manors there of Godwin and Dolfin, rated at 4l. in the late reign. He is possibly the same Chetel who, with Sweyn, had held conjointly the manor of Almondbury, and, if his brother, was therefore a son of Alric of Cawthorne.

Chetelber, was an English vassal of Ilbert de Laci, holding lands in Worsborough; possibly, the former lord of Wombwell, whose estate Roger de Busli now held.

Doneuuald, was a vassal of earl Alan at Clifton in the parish of Thornton-Watlass, a manor formerly belonging to Canute, who may have been his father; but, it is quite as likely that he was a Breton, as his name was not unknown in Brittany, though, in the more familiar form of Donald, it is commoner in Scotland. Subsequently to the date of the Survey earl Alan seems to have granted to him the two carucates in Ruswick, at that time in his hands and 'waste,' for 'Dunwald' gave a half carucate there to St. Mary's abbey, after 1088 (Old Mon. i. 388). He had a son Gamel, who,
with Garnogwen his son, was one of the many witnesses to the charter of Robert de Brus giving lands, with Agatha his daughter, to Ralph fitz Ribald of Middleham (Gale's Honor of Richmond).

The grandson's name suggests an intermarriage between the father, or grandfather, and a daughter or sister of Gernagan.

Dunstan, holds of Ilbert de Laci, lands in Gudlagsecarc. It is remarkable that only one of his name occurs in the Survey as a landowner in the reign of king Edward, for all the entries evidently relate to one person, and, it is not improbable that he was the same, who only managed to obtain the devastated half-hide of land here, which had been Leuinc's, by the clemency of Ilbert, to whom had been given his former manors in Swillington, Newsome, Morley, Pudsey, Drighlington, Gomersal, Heaton and Batley. William de Percy had acquired Dunstan's manor in Tadcaster and house in York. His land in Hownc, which some say is inland, others in the soke of Wakefield, was retained in the king's hands. The men of the wapentakes of Barkston and Skyrack say, that Dunstan had not Turchil's land in Tadcaster, in the time of king Edward, as had been asserted. (Claims, fo. 373 b.) As Dunstan, son of Athelmeth, he is mentioned by Florence of Worcester, as one of the Northumbrian thanes who entered York to avenge the murder of Gospatrick, on the Monday after Michaelmas, 1065, and so powerful was this movement against earl Tostig, that, with the assistance of earl Edwin, they procured his outlawry and banishment.

Ebrard, was a vassal of William de Percy, holding of him manors in Leathley, Hagenby, and six in Linton (upon Ouse). Hagenby was now rated at 25s., five more than formerly, so this improvement must have been effected by him. It was the same Ebrard, no doubt, who held also Legsby and Houghton, in Lincolnshire, of William. He also farmed the royal manor of Castley in Craven, "but William de Percy, whose vassal he is, does not vouch for him." (fo. 301 b.) Robert de Ros, of Helmsley, claimed in the time of Edward I. certain rights in Linton by descent from the

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Conquest (Plac. de quo. War, 189); and the name of Everard occurs in his family at as early a date as 1131, so that, in all probability, Peter de Roos' mother was sister or daughter of this Everard. In 1131 Robert fitz Payne renders account of seven marks of silver for the lands of Ebrard, his uncle (avunculus). Robert seems to have been a brother of Geoffrey Trusbut. (Pipe Roll, see Journal, vol. iii. 397.) An Everard de Bevrere, apparently a member of the family of Drogo who remained in Holderness, witnessed the charter of Hawise countess of Albemarle to Meaux abbey. (Old Mon. i. 798.)

Eldred, was an Englishman, who made terms with earl Alan, by whom he was allowed to retain now under him, his manors in Kirkby (-Fleetham) and Melmerby, the former rated formerly at 10s. now 16s. He had also held a manor in Fearby, but this earl Alan had given to Gospatrick, who still held another there, formerly his own. This name seems to be the same as Aldred. Godera, daughter of Gospatrick son of Aldred, owes ten marcs for right of her father's lands, 1131. (See Journal, vol. iii., p. 399.)

Eldred, if not the same as the preceding, was a vassal of William de Perci, holding of him Gamelbar's late manor in Rosfarlington and Plumpton.

Elric, see Albic.

Elisi, was a dispossessed Englishman of rank, who submitted and made terms with Ilbert de Laci, by whom, however, he was only allowed to retain, under him, of all his former property, a manor in Newsome and Sutton, to which he added lands in Hartshead. Presuming Elsi and Alsi in the Survey are the same person, (as Elric and Alric are) his manors, which Ilbert acquired, were, one valued at 4l. in Campsal, and others in Norton, Skellow, Eistop (Stubb's), Thorp, Darrington, Elmsal, Kinsley, Shafton, West Clayton. Roger de Busli obtained his manors in Dadisley (Tickhill), Maltby (8l. now 6l.), Ecclesfield, Kimberworth (4l.), Brodsworth (4l.), with berwick and Soke in Scawsby, besides Worksop and others in Notts.

Elwin, was an Englishman, who made his peace with
Osbern de Arcis, the grantee of his forfeited estate and kept, now, under him, his former manors and lands in Wandsley and Knapton; 3 others Osbern had, one, Marston, having no less than 27 carucates taxed. A Gamel, son of Elewine, was marshal to Nigel de Plumpton, in the time of Henry II. (Plumpton Corr. p. xii.).

Enisan, was a vassal of earl Alan, who gave him all the lands in the territory he acquired, of which Tor had been dispossessed, except a manor in Hutton, which Tor was permitted to retain, and a manor in Bedale given to Bodin. In all apparently 21 manors of which Enisan kept in demesne only those in Aldburgh, Stanwix and Coldwell. The first was the most valuable estate, there was a church there, and a mill, and it was now rated at 4L, or double what it was, in king Edward's days. It was probably his chief residence. He also obtained Raven's lands in Thorpe. Enisant also held lands in Chaveley, in Cambridgeshire, of the earl.

Enisant it seems bore the opprobrious cognomen of 'Musard,' one who muses, literally a muser, a gaper, and used in the sense of a dull, lazy fellow, until after Chaucer's time; but, whether it was already a family name as I suspect, or acquired by himself, does not appear. If the former, then Hasculf Musard who held Staveley, etc., in Derbyshire, in capite, and Hugh Musard, who had taken 2 houses in the town of Stamford (fo. 336 a,) were probably relatives.

Enisant Musard gave to St. Mary's abbey, the church of Croft and 4 carucates, being a fourth part of his estate there, and in the presence of Ralph Taylboys, Wigan son of Landric and 'others,' affixed his seal to his deed in ratification of his grant. (Old Mon. i. 394.) As "Enesaunt Musardde" he occurs, witnessing a charter of Rannulf Meschin, of which a corrupt copy is given (Ib. 397). When St. Martin's priory was established at Richmond, he gave the third garb from all his demesne lands, and was therefore living in the time of earl Stephen (Ib. 401).

Erenbald, was a vassal of Drogo de Bevrere at Ulrome in Holderness, and probably a Fleming, because Bald- or -bald

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13 There is a good pedigree of his descendants in Coll. Top. et Gen. vol. iv. p. 2.  
11 See note 9, p. 292.
is more commonly found in Flemish names than others, e.g., Baldwin, Baldric.

**Ernui** holds a manor in Hambleton of Ilbert de Laci.

**Ernulf**, was a vassal of Ilbert de Laci, apparently at Purston. He gave two garbs there and in Rowden, to St. Clement's chapel in Pontefract castle, before 1100 (Old Mon. i. 660).

**Ernegis**, holds, of Earl Alan, Masham, formerly Gospatrick's chief estate. This is Ernis de Burun the Tenant in capite (xxv).

**Franco**, was a vassal of Drogo de Brevere in Holderness, holding of him manors in Rise, ("Risum,"”) Catfoss, Bilton, and Marton. He is claimed as the ancestor of the baronial family of de Fauconberg, who continued, long after, in possession of Rise and Catfoss. By the name of “Franco de Falconberg de Rise” he is mentioned in the chronicle of Meaux Abbey, (I. p. 87) as one of the contemporaries and neighbours of Gamel of Melsa, on whose land the abbey was built. He was, no doubt, a Fleming, and came from Fauquemberg near St. Omer, and the family, in spelling the name, long preserved the _m_. He was the father, or grandfather, of Walter de Faucomberg, who married Agnes de Arches, and the family, one of the few in Holderness received into favour by the earls of Albemarle, was greatly advanced by the marriage of another Walter de Fauconberg with the elder coheiress of de Brus, whereby Skelton castle and the esneyc of that barony were joined to its estates.

**Frumold**, as vassal was holding lands of Drogo, at a place called Vlenburg, which must have been in Holderness.

**Fulcher**, was a vassal of William de Perci, at Ingulfshwaite, a place in Dic Wapentake, which must have been somewhere near Scarborough. In 1166 William de Perci returns Hugo fitz Fulcher as holding a quarter of a knight's fee of him; also, a Gilbert fitz Fulcher, half a knight's fee, but this, I think, should have been Fulk fitz Reynfrid (Liber Niger).

**Fulco**, whose surname we learn incidentally from the Claims, fo. 373 b, was ‘de Lusoriis,’ was one of the chief vassals of Roger de Busli, holding of him in this county the
manors of Adwick (le Street) and Frickley with Stotfold and, in Nottinghamshire, several others, one at Weston, where, as will be seen, another was held by Turold his brother. In the Claims it is said that Fulk de Lusoriius has 2 ooxgangs of Ulfmer's land in Loversall, but the soke belongs to Nigel's land in Hexthorpe. Subsequently it appears he became Roger's tenant at Billingley and Sprotborough, and then made the latter place his chief residence. He probably had his name from lisors in the canton of Lyons en Forêt (Eure) for it is likely he was no distant neighbour of Roger before they left Normandy.

This place may have been so called because it was on the lisière or verge of the forêt de Lyons, a favourite hunting ground of the dukes, or it may be the name is the same as our leasowes or ' lissourus ' (qu. the higher leys), those lawns and grassy spots in the forest where the denizens would brouse.

Fulco de Lisoriius together with his brother Thoraldus witnessed the charter of his lord, founding a priory at Blythe, in 1088, (Cartulary, Harl. MS. 3759, fo. 101), and soon after he himself, with Albreda his wife, gave the monks half the vill of Billingley and lands in Notts (fo. 102). It is probable, from his associating his wife with him in this gift, that she may have been a sister of Roger de Busli, or it may be that part of her dower lands was included in the grant. Fulk was living in the reign of Henry I., as that king is mentioned in another charter by which he gave lands in Hodsack to the monks. Fulk and Albreda, by the desire of Robert his son, gave other lands to the priory. They had other sons, besides daughters, as we gather from another document, but their names are not recorded. Robert de Lisures was the eldest, succeeded his
father and married, in 1131, a lady of his own mother's name, Albreda, daughter of Robert de Laci of Pontefract, and by her, who was dead 1166, had a daughter and heiress Albreda, who, in 1193, as heir of her cousin Robert de Laci, inherited also the honor of Pontefract. The second Lacy's, earls of Lincoln, were descended from her son by her first husband, and the Fitzwilliams from her son by her second.

Fulco, was tenant of Osbern de Arcis, in Yorkshire, holding of him lands and manors in Catterton, Toulston, Oglethorpe and Newton (Kyme). He also held of William de Perci, in the same neighbourhood, Thorpe with its berwick in Woflington and soke in Healaugh, also Suainton near Whitby. He was the son of Reinfred, who had served as a soldier in the conqueror's army in the northern campaign, when he visited Whitby, and, afterwards, having become a Benedictine monk at Evesham, he returned to Yorkshire, in 1074, re-established Whitby abbey, and was the first prior. He came with Aldwin, prior of Wincombe abbey, in Gloucestershire, who desired to visit the sites of the ancient monasteries in the North mentioned by Bede. Aldwin found at Evesham abbey on his way, two monks who readily joined him, "Elfwy and one, who could not even read, named Reinfred." Arriving at York, they applied to Hugh fitz Baldrig the sheriff, who was probably known or remembered by Reinfred, for an escort to Newcastle. They arrived there, and Aldwin, assisted by bishop Walcher, resuscitated Bede's monastery at Jarrow, and was afterwards prior of Durham. Reinfred came to Whitby and succeeded, with the help of earl Hugh and William de Perci, in re-establishing the monastery of St. Hilda. Reinfred, who was a little man and illiterate, sunk into a second place when Stephen (Abbas Eboraci) joined him. Reinfred, however, remained as prior, and, about 1083, was killed by an accident at Orm's bridge over the Derwent. His body was carried to Hackness and buried in the venerable graveyard there. (Simeon of Durham, Hist. of the Kings, anno 1074, and Hist. of the Church of Durham, chapters 56 and 57. Old Mon. i. 73.)

As 'Fulco fitz Raynfrid' the son witnessed the charter of William de Perci endowing Whitby abbey, in the time of Rufus and in the year 1099, according to Charlton's notes from the abbey Register, Fulco fitz Reymfrid, with the
consent of his lord, Osbert de Arcis, gave the monks 2 carucates of land in Toulston. This, with certainty, identifies the tenant of Osbern with the son of Reinfrid. The charter of Alan de Perci, son of William, to the monks is witnessed by Fulco, dapifer, fitz Reynfrid and William his son, and, by a memorial of all the donations to the abbey inserted in the Register afterwards, Fulk is called dapifer to Alan de Perci. In 1125 Fulk was dead, for in that year, Robert son of Fulco, with the consent of his lord, William de Arches, confirmed the gift of the land in Toulston made 'long before' by Fulk his father. Fulk had at least three sons, Robert, William and Gilbert 'the chancellor.' (Old Mon. i. 844.) One of them was, probably, father of Reynfrid, whose grandson, Gilbert, was lord of Kendal, jure uxoris.

Robert succeeded his father in the lands and in the office of dapifer to the Percies, and married Adelisa de St. Quintin (Refer to xxvi. Osbern de Arcis.)

_Dapifer_ literally means one who brought in the feast, the viands or dishes (dapes) and was, no doubt, a word of Gallo-Roman origin and the equivalent of the Frankish 'Sinischalk,' the 'old servant,' whose duty it was to wait on his lord at meals, like the old English dish-thane. The office became an honourable one from the trusty character of those charged with it, and had then become hereditary in certain families and had lands attached to it. Even the famous William fitz Osbern, it seems, continued to perform the service personally to William the Conqueror, until, happening one day to set before him a crane only half roasted, the king resented the offence by a blow, fortunately received by Eudo, who was in the way. Probably this was planned by William fitz Osbern in order to rid himself of duties which were then somewhat beneath him. By his desire the king gave the office to Eudo, and the offended councillor and servant was made an earl. (Old Mon. ii. 900.) The death of his father Osbern, the dapifer to the young duke, is mentioned before in this Journal. The archbishops and earls, the bishops and barons, had similar hereditary officials in their households. Such, no doubt, was Fulk to William de Perci, although, at the same time, a vassal also to his master's neighbour Osbern de Arcis. Wihomarc (q. v.) was dapifer to Earl Alan.

Fulco, who held lands in Ross in Holderness of Drogo de
Bevrevre, seems to have been a different person from either of the preceding. Probably he was ancestor, in the male line, of the family who bore the name of the place, which was one in which Robert de Ros, in the time of Edward I., claimed the right to have a gallows from the conquest (Pl. de quo War. 189); if so, Peter de Roos, who married Adeline, the third and youngest sister and coheir of the great baron Walter Espec, must have been his son. He is now represented by Lord de Ros. (Cf. Eberard.)

Fulco, as vassal of Gislebert Tyson, was holding Crachetorp in Hase hundred, but it was still uncultivated.

Gamel's son, whose name is not given, was allowed by earl Alan to retain his father's lands in Danby. The earl had acquired 5 other manors of Gamel's estate.

Gamel, holding manors in Birkin, Whitley, and Hepton (stall), of Ilbert de Laci, was, from his name, an Englishman; though it is not certain he was that Gamel, whose 12 manors had been given to Ilbert, presuming them to have all belonged to one person, which is not unlikely, though there were evidently others of this name in Yorkshire. If he were the same person we might call him for distinction, Gamel of Bradford, for there, no doubt, was his seat and chief estate, rated, with its 6 berwicks, at 4l. Among his other lands had been Thornhill, Elland, Quarmby and Gomersal. Mr. James thought (Hist. of Bradford, i. p. 37, n.) that, notwithstanding the silence of the Survey, he might have continued to hold Elland at least, as a Gamel son of Ulkil gave lands there to Fountains abbey, afterwards confirmed by the family of de Eland, (Burton. Mon. Ebor. 163), who, conjointly with the Lacy's of Cromwellbotham, as if representing coheiresses, held the manor of Rochdale, which, at the time of the Survey, was still in the possession of Gamel the thane.

Gamel, held in the days of Edward the Confessor a manor

17 M. D'Anisy presumed that Anschitel de Ros, a vassal of bishop Odo, took his name from Ros, now Roa, near Caen; and, in the Survey, we find a Serlo de Ros, holding lands in Belkfordshire of Hugh de Belcamp and William Speck, the latter probably the father of Walter Espec, whose sister married Peter de Ros, in Holderness. This raises a question, whether Serlo was of the Norman family, or a son of Fulk.
of 5 carucates in Arkendale and Lofthouse, then rated at
43s. now 6s., which had been given to Ernegis de Burun, of
whom he still holds and cultivates it.

Gerbodo, was probably a Fleming, though vassal of Ilbert
de Laci and holding of him a manor in Queldale and Fryston,
and another in Crofton near Wakefield. He gave 2 parts
(i.e., two-thirds) of the tithes of one carucate in Fryston to
St. Clement's chapel in Pontefract castle, before 1100 (Old
Mon. i. 660). It appears that he afterwards acquired lands
in Warmfield, adjoining the last, for Gerbod gave 3 bovates
there to Nostell priory (Ib.) He may have been ancestor of
William fitz Gerbode and Robert his brother, who gave
lands in Braithwell, near Doncaster, to Roche abbey. (Dr.
Aveling’s Hist. of Roche Abbey, p. 104.)

Gerbodo, another Fleming of this name, unless he was
the same person, held lands at Riston in Holderness of Drogo
de Bevrere.

Gerneber, an Englishman, who had held, in king Edward’s
time, 11 manors in the neighbourhood of Wakefield, was
allowed by Ilbert de Laci to whom they fell, to retain those
in Bergh (Barugh), Darton and Thornhill.

Girard or Gerard, was a vassal of Hugh fitz Baldric, holding
of him manors in Cawton, Sutton, Marderby, Fridely,
Boltby, and Cahoby.

Gislebert, we find holding of Ilbert de Laci, manors in
Thorpe (Stapleton) and Stapleton in the parish of Darrington.
As Gilbertus fitz Damæ, we find him giving two
garbs in Stapleton to St. Clement’s chapel in Pontefract
castle, before 1100 (Old Mon. i. 660). These two manors
descended together in a family who took the name of

18 A name borne by three generations of the family, who held the hereditary
office of advocate (defender) of the famous
abbey of St. Bertin at St. Omer. Ger-
bodo I. had been the first husband of the
Conqueror’s queen, and Gerbodo II., for
a while earl of Chester, was their son.
He returned to Flanders, and, with Ada
his wife, about 1054, gave to St. Bertin
a third of Ostresala, which he had before
settled on his wife in dower (Cartul. p.
201, and Mr. Stapleton’s paper on Gun-
dreds de Warren in Arch. Journ. iii.
17). The name, however, was not un-
known in England. Werbode was steward
to Wulfere king of Mercia (ob. 675),
Mon. i. 71.
Stapleton, but must not be confounded with the more famous Yorkshire house of that name. Robert de Stapleton held two knights' fees of Henry de Laci, 1166 (Liber Niger), and another Robert, a century later, obtained a grant of free warren in his demesnes in these places, 1255. (Charters of this family will be found in the cartulary of Pomfret Priory; see also pedigree, Lans. MS. 207. A. p. 610.)

Godfrid, is found holding land at Burnby of the archbishop, whose tenants' names, as a rule, are unfortunately not given. They are styled milites.

Godfrid, was a vassal of William de Perci, holding of him manors in Ribston, Hornington, Cowthorpe, and Micklebram.

Godric dapifer was, as vassal, holding of earl Alan a berwick of his lordship of Gilling at Cowton, and had one team in demesne there. One, of this name, held two manors of the earl in Lincolnshire.

Goduin, Godwin, was holding lands at Elloughton and Walby of the archbishop's fief.

Goduin, was a dispossessed Englishman, who had formerly owned Huddersfield—rated for Danegeld at 100s.—and 6 manors in the neighbourhood, viz. in Farnley (-Tyas), Bradley, Lindly, Quarmby, Linley, and Rastrick, all, excepting the two last, which the king was still retaining, acquired by Ilbert de Laci, who allowed him to hold Huddersfield as his vassal. Osbern de Arcis obtained the manors of two Godwins (one of them styled, Edric's son, in Claims, fo. 374 b.) in Steeton and Colton in the Aynstoy, but, whether either of these was the same person as the above, there is nothing to show.

Godfrid, was a vassal of earl Alan, holding Arkill's late lands in Hackforth, also manors in Burton, Aysgarth, and Gariston.

19 Was this, Godric the dapifer who farmed the lands in Norfolk and Essex, which had been secheated after the treason and flight of earl Ralph, when earl Alan was made earl of Norfolk and Suffolk?
GOISFRID, was vassal of William de Perci, holding lands and manors in Easthorpe, Dunnington,20 and Wartre. Mor-
kar's valuable lordship at Wartre, which the king was as yet
retaining, before the time of Henry I. was in the possession
of Geoffrey fitz Payne, called 'Trusbut,' who may have been
the king's provost or bailiff here, and been advanced for some
signal service rendered to the crown. We learn, however, from
Ordericus (XI. ii.) that it was Geoffrey's son, William 'Trouse-
sebot,' who was in so great favour with Henry I. that he was
one of those exalted by him above earls, thus causing much
envy. Geoffrey founded a priory at Wartre, in 1132, and his
son married Albreda, daughter of Robert de Harcourt. The
family of de Ros (refer to Ebrard and Fulco) who inherited
these lands by descent from Rose, the sister and heiress of
William, adopted the allusive arms of the Trusbuts of Wartre:
—Trois bouts of water, i.e., leather butts,21 which may be still
seen on a shield over the beautiful gateway at Kirkham
priory.

GOISFRID, was a vassal of Gilbert Tyson at Holme (on
Spalding Moor). Was this the Goisfrid de Belcampo, who
held 2 carucates in Naburn, which, having been proved to
have been Turchil's, were given up (Claims, fo. 373), and
which are down as Terra Regis?

GOISFRID, as vassal, was holding lands in Orm's late manor
of Langton, near New Malton, of Hugh fitz Baldric; but,
whether there, or in the appurtenant berwicks in Care-
thorp, Birdsal, Raisthorpe, Sherburn, or Heslerton, is not
evident.

GOSPATRIC, the tenant in capite, we find entered as holding
certain manors of earl Alan, some of which had formerly
been his own, others of Arkill his father.

20 Where, as here, two or more manors
in one place fell to one grantee, the Sur-
vey afterwards says 'it,' showing that
by having one proprietor they merged
into one manor or estate, for the word in
the Survey only signifies a separate pro-
erty, however small. Those with sole
rights, and thus free of the hundred, it
would be better to call "lordships."

21 As Bodel is a small house, bottle is a
small butt or skin, sewn up to hold wine
or water. The body was looked upon as
the receptacle or abode of the soul, a
metaphor which quaint old Fuller de-
lighted in. Boat and boot are also skin.
All contain the same root.
Gualbert, was a vassal of Hugh fitz Baldric, holding lands in Hutton. Who he was, is not evident; his name is not the same as Gislebert. Being apparently only a small tenant, as this was all he held, it is not likely he was the Gualbert, mentioned as the predecessor of Osbern de Arcis (Claims, fo. 373 b).

Guimar, was a vassal of Drogo de Bevrere, at Halsham, in Holderness.

Guntard, held lands in Rimswell in Holderness, of Drogo.

Hamelin, as vassal, was holding lands in Ferry of Ilbert de Laci, and may—as before mentioned—be the same who had a house at York, in the ditch of the city, and had taken possession of lands in Middleton in the soke of Driffield. Nothing more about him has been discovered. But we find, in 1166, two Hamelins, knights, holding of Henry de Laci, who may have been named after him, if not his descendants.

Henricus, was a vassal of Drogo de Bevrere at Otterington in Holderness. Henry, was not as yet the favourite name among the Normans which it afterwards became.

Hermfrid, that is Hermenfrid, was a vassal holding lands in Poppleton and Scarchethorp of Osbern de Arcis.

Herueus, Hervey, was a vassal of earl Alan, holding of him a manor and hall in Langton (apparently that formerly belonging to Fingal) also Warlaby. A Herueus held the manor of Sutton, in Notts, of the earl, and was probably ancestor of Hervey de Sutton (v. Thoroton’s Hist. of Notts, iii. 176). A Hervey also held manors in Bennington and Foston, in Lincolnshire, of the earl, but there is nothing to prove whether they were the same person as is here mentioned or not. Hervey was a common name in Brittany at this date, but we read of only one in connection with earl Alan, who could not have been any of these. A certain Hervey gave
lands in Mersk and Flet to St. Mary's Abbey, York. Although I cannot find that the tenant at Langton left any descendants, several of his contemporaries in Richmondshire named sons Hervey, probably, after him.

Hervey, was a vassal holding Skelbrook of Ilbert de Laci, and was, as I think I can show, the same who was tenant of the bishop of Bayeux, at Haseley and in three other manors in Oxfordshire, lands which, after the bishop's banishment, became part of the honor of Pontefract. Ilbert de Laci himself had been one of the bishop's tenants in the same county. In the time of Henry III. we find these identical lands in Oxfordshire, which had been held by Hervey, then in the tenure of William de Scalebroc and parcel of the honor (Testa de Nevill., p. 106), a circumstance sufficient to establish the proposed identity. But it is evident these lands were long before this separated from Skelbrook, and Hervey's successors or descendants there were styled "Pincerna" or "le Boteler," a very curious circumstance, as Mr. Hunter pointed out (S. Yorks. ii., p. 457), for the famous family, the Butlers of Ireland, were also descended from a Hervey. They were, however, not the same, notwithstanding several coincidences, but I have no doubt they were related and both descended from a Breton family, so proficient in the duties of this office, (then very honourable,) that younger sons of this family, from their special knowledge obtained that post, in preference to other nobles. The particular Hervey here mentioned was, in all probability, the same as one of the king's ministers or servants, so named, who held lands in Oxfordshire, perhaps as one of the king's butlers at that time. Hervey's successors at Skelbrook however seem to have been butlers to the de Laci, but I think it was he himself, who, as Herveius de Campels, witnessed the charter of Robert de Laci, founding Pontefract Priory (Old. Mon. i. 649). Campels is not, I imagine, Campsal, as might be
supposed, but a small vill near Avranches; the same, no
doubt, which gave name also to Theobald de Campellis,
who, with Hervey son of Theobald, witnessed the charter of
king Henry (II.?) to the abbey of Savigny, in that part of
Normandy, the mother house of Furness. 24

Hubert, the only vassal of Ralph Paganel in Yorkshire
whose name is given, we find holding of him a manor and lands
in Goldsborough. Nothing more has been found out about
him, but it may be that he was the father of "Robert son of
Hubert de Rusellos," who was one of the witnesses to the
charter of Ralph's son, Alexander Paynel, to Holy Trinity
Priory, York (Mr. Stapleton's Paper, p. 103). If not ances-
tor, he may have been one of the family which, for years
after, held Asselby and Newton of the Bruses, and bore, a
chevron between three roses. Mr. Wiffen made this a
branch of the family of de Rozel, but without sufficient
proof.

[Hubert de Mont Canisi, mentioned in a former article, I
have since found, was son of Rabel, and in 1119 gave towards
the foundation of Troarn abbey, the church of Montchensay,
and consented to hold also his fief of St. Martin of the abbey.
Emma, who seems to have been Hubert's mother, with
the consent of Robert Bertrand, her brother, gave whatever
right she had in Columbelles to the nuns of the Holy
Trinity at Caen (Wiffen's Russells). Mont Canisy is the
hill near Trouville, on the other side of the river.]

Hugh Fitz Norman, held of the earl of Chester, the
manors of Flamborough and Lofthouse, with borwicks in
Acklam and Ingleby. Naturally we turn to Cheshire and
find more about him. The earl had allotted a considerable
estate to him in his county palatine, which we find after-
wards in the possession of the barons of Montalt (Mold.),
who are considered to have been the heirs of Hugh, and
descended from his brother Ralph, the earl's dapifer or
senechal. Hugh is twice mentioned in the earl's charter
refounding St. Werburgh's abbey at Chester, first, as "Hugh

24 Gallia Chr. xi. Inst., p. 114. It is, I
presume, this same Theobald de Capell, who was one of the witnesses to earl Alan's charter to the burgesses of Rich-
mond, circa 1145. (Clarkson's Hist. App.
p. x.)
fitz Norman,” after, as “Hugh de Mara,” and he was himself a benefactor (Ormerod’s Hist. of Cheshire, i. 53). This designation of “de Mara,” has nothing to do with Mere in Cheshire, which was not in his possession, but suggests a relationship to the “Sire de la Mare” of Wace, presumed by M. le Prévost to have been the lord of the fief of “La Merc,” near Pont Audemer, so called from the large mere or lake there, on the margin of which was his castle, built upon piles.

In the time of Richard, the second earl (1107-20), Hugh made a further gift of lands to St. Werburgh’s; and Ralph and Roger, sons of Norman, witnessed the deed (Old. Mon. i. 965). William fitz Norman, a tenant in capite in Herefordshire, Gloucestershire, and Sussex, was in all probability another brother and the eldest. His son Hugh, possibly named after his uncle, was ancestor of the barons of Kilpeck, and censor of the Forest of Dean, 1131.

Hugo, was a vassal holding the manor and lands of Foston (on the Wolds) of William de Percy. He may have been a younger brother.

Hugo, as vassal, was holding Monkton of Osbern de Arcis.

Hundfridus (a name more familiar in the form of Humphrey), was a vassal of Ilbert de Laci, holding manors and lands in Sniidal, Newton, and two in Ackworth. As “Umfredus de Villeio,” we find him not long after, i.e. before 1100, giving two garbs (from the harvest, yearly,) at the first two places towards the endowment of the chapel of St. Clement in Pontefract Castle (Old. Mon. i. 660), founded by Ilbert de Laci. He must have come from one of the places called Villy, in the department of Calvados, in which Lassy also is situated.

Hundfridus, as vassal, was holding Houghton (near Market Weighton) of Gislebert Tyson.

Hundfridus, as vassal of Erneis de Burun, was holding of him lands in Stillingsfleet.

Ilbert, was holding Warmfield of the archbishop of York.
This was the lord of Pontefract, although his surname is not given in this instance. In 1168, we find his grandson Henry de Laci holding, still of the archbishop, 2 knights' fees of the old feoffment (Liber Niger).

JOHN, as vassal of Osbern de Arcis, was holding Hamerton of him, and, if the persons are the same, a manor and lands, but still uncultivated, in Newsome, of Erneis de Burun, whose manor at Coleby in Lincolnshire was also held of him by a tenant of this name, by no means a common one at that time. He may have been ancestor of the family of Hamerton of Green Hamerton.

LANBERT, a name spelt with an "n" in the Survey, was a Fleming, and a vassal of Drogo de Bevrere, holding of him a manor and lands at Sutton in Holderness.

LANDRIC, was a vassal of earl Alan, holding of him Danby in demesne, and lands in Cowton, Ainderby, and Hutton.

We have in the Survey also, Landric the king's thane (v. ante), and Landric the carpenter of York, but there is nothing to show that these were not three distinct persons, or the reverse. There is more probability that Landric, who held lands of the earl in Killingholme and Welton in Lincolnshire, was the same person as is here mentioned, albeit his successor at the latter, by 1108, was his son, Alan, whereas Wigan was the son and heir of Landric, in Richmondshire. One or the other had acquired the manor of Hornby, for Wigan gave the church there to St. Mary's abbey, York, and his charter is printed in the "Monasticon" (i. 394). There were two manors in Hornby, and this seems to have been the one Gospatrick was holding at the time of the Survey, which had been Archil's, his father's, before being his; if so, it had been forfeited not long after. I do not find any evidence that the subsequent possessors of Landric's estates were his descendants.

LEUSIN (? Leofisine) was a vassal, holding the manor of Almondbury of Ilbert de Laci, an important place on account of the burgh of Alcmund on the hill, an earthwork said to
have been utilised by the de Lacy's.\textsuperscript{25} He was probably an Englishman, but I have not been able to find anything referring to him. Efward of Almondbury and Robert his brother, who witness the charter of Adam fitz Swyn (Old. Mon. i. 660) might have been his sons, the former being probably the Efward fitz Lefwine, who, with his sons Elias and Henry, witnessed a charter of Henry de Lacy to Henry the clerk of Blackburn (Hist. Whalley, new ed. ii. 307). In these unfamiliar names some letters, as f and s, u and n, are often mistaken.

Ligulf, was a vassal of Ilbert de Laci, who had received the manors in Fairburn, Whitwood (2), and Aiketon, which he owned in the days of Edward the Confessor. He submitted to his fate, and made his peace with Ilbert, of whom he held Fairburn, retaining one team in demesne, also 2 manors in Riston and Armley. It is very probable that he had been the possessor of other manors in Yorkshire, but it is now quite impossible to separate the Ligulfs, as there is nothing to distinguish them from each other (v. Ligulf the king's thane).

Malger,\textsuperscript{26} one of the principal tenants of William de Perci, was holding of him the manor of Edlington, with its berwicks in Braithwell and Doncaster, but rated now only at 30s., though formerly at 4\textsuperscript{a}, also the manor of Barnby. He and Rozelin were holding all the lands of the Perci fief in the vicinity of Doncaster. Elsewhere he held of the same lord two manors in Steeton, two in Haselwood, also Saxhall (Saxton). We also find Malger, as a vassal of Gilbert de Gand, holding of him Ilkston and two manors in Shipley\textsuperscript{27} in Derbyshire. He is also, doubtless, the same Malger who held Hasle of Ilbert de Laci. No other notice of Malger occurs, and whether the name\textsuperscript{28} which distinguished his descendants originated in him or not, is by no means certain. Mauger, as the name

\textsuperscript{25} During the unsettled times of king Stephen, Henry de Laci appears to have put these earth-works, as well as those at Herwick (in Elmet) in a state of defence, and then thought it necessary to get a (confirmatory) grant of them as castles, with Dalton, from the king.

\textsuperscript{26} A Malger held Staunton, Notts, of Walter de Aynecourt, and was ancestor of the de Stauntons of that place, whose rhyming pedigree is given by Thoroton, i. 306.

\textsuperscript{27} Robert Strelley (s. 23 on the feet of St. Matthew, 1302) married Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of William Vavasour of Shipley, which place had thus fallen to a junior branch.

\textsuperscript{28} See prefatory remarks.
is more generally spelt, called "Le Vavasur," the first found with this designation, a benefactor to Saltley Abbey, who died 1168, must have been his grandson, and son of Mauger, father also of "Robert fitz Malger," called Advenculusc by William le Vavasour, the justice itinerant, at the end of the reign of Henry II. The heirs male of this family continued in possession of Haselwood until the death, unmarried, of the last of them, Sir Thomas Vavasour, bart., in 1826.

The Vavasour arms, a fess dancetté sable, may be a corruption (of which there are other instances) of the fess fusily of the Percys, their feudal lords, to whom they were, no doubt, related also by blood. The arms first occur on the seal of Malger le Vavasour, younger son of the judge and ancestor of the branch of Denton and Askwith, and, as in other early instances, the fess had then but two points upwards, like the letter M, which, being the initial of their frequent name, has been suggested as the origin of the coat. The cock, as the crest of the family at Haselwood, no doubt, came from Cockfield of Cockfield, the only heiress married by any of the line.39

Manbodo, a vassal of Drogo de Bevrere, at Bewholme in Holderness, was, no doubt, one of his followers from Flanders, from his having a name compounded with —bodo, like Gerbodo.

Nigel Fossard31 and Richard de Surdeval held an immense number of the many manors in various parts of Yorkshire, which the Conqueror, it may be reluctantly, granted to his never satisfied half-brother, Robert, count of Mortain, who

39 At this date the distinction between avunculus and patruus was still sometimes made, and we find Malger le Vavasour the first of Denton, confirming the gift of Richard le Vavasour, his "patruus," to Saltley Abbey, in time of Hen. II.
30 From John Vavasour, a younger son, not of Henry Vavasour of Haselwood and Joan Langton, but of Henry and Margaret Skipwith, as pointed out in Misc. Gen. et Her. ii. p. 133, came a branch which rapidly spread in the East Riding, but has now all but died out. Favourable circumstances occur, and some families when transplanted multiply rapidly, and then as quickly, after a few generations, dwindle away, as did the Conyers, the Metcalfs, the Askwiths, all out of the Dales, and all allied. A Conyers mentions no less than fourteen brothers in his will! (Test. Ebor. iii. 287.)
31 How he acquired this name, which means more frequently gravedigger than ditcher, does not appear. It might have become a family surname, though, of course, with this meaning when first given. "Fossarius" holds lands of the count of Mortain at Berkhamstead, Herts. (fo. 131 b.)
had already obtained more than any one else in the South of England. These scattered though valuable lands, numbering some 180 manors, seem to have been the relics of the general distribution made, perhaps at York in 1067, obtained by the count, and then subinfeuded by him to Nigel and Richard, probably under some condition that they should have them for their services. Nigel managed to get 91, Richard 55 manors; and it seems clear that these two important personages held their estates by a very slight and almost nominal service, for Nigel, in his charter, giving no less than 13 carucates of land to St. Mary’s Abbey, makes no mention of his lord, nor of having his licence, as was usually the case. The chief estate thus acquired by Nigel was the late earl Tostig’s lordship in Hexthorpe, formerly rated for danegeld at 18l., now 12l., with extensive soke rights and other privileges. The major part of Doncaster was included in it, and other portions appertained to his manor of Wheatley. He also held Rotherham in demesne, and his resident provost at these places appears to have been the ancestor of the family of de Tilley. In Mid-Yorkshire he had Ligulf’s manors of Bramham with soke, and Clifford. Nigel held most of the count’s manors in the East Riding, 6 in Lockington, 4 in Raphenelthorpe, Hotham, Cave, and South Duffield, among others, kept in demesne; also Bulmer and its dependencies, where Aschetel must have been his chief mesne tenant or bailiff, himself an important person, though unnamed in the Survey. 82

In Cleveland, Nigel held Ayton and some other manors, but Richard had the most in that district. As to his seats, though he would go from one manor in demesne to another with his retinue to eat up the produce, Doncaster was, no doubt, the principal residence. He, or one of the early Fossards, was the builder of the wooden castle of Montserrant in Birdsall, destroyed by the earl of Albemarle, as related in the Chronicle of Meaux Abbey (vol. i. p. 103). Nigel held lands in Birdsall, but not cultivated since the devastation by the Conqueror. Mulgrave castle also was perhaps first erected by one of this family.

Many of his lands, particularly in the East Riding, were ill defined or difficult to identify, as appears by “the

82 Aschetel de Bulmer was ancestor of the family so called.
Claims,” in which his name frequently occurs. The decision of some questions was left by the commissioners to the king's court, to which there was right of appeal. Some of the lands in dispute had belonged to William Malet.

Nigel Fossard, it would seem, had taken possession of two houses in York which belonged to (Godfrey) bishop of Coutances; these he restored. The Survey names the earl of Mortain as having the church of St. Crux, which, not long after, was given by Nigel to St. Mary's Abbey.

Nigel, as became one so favoured by fortune, was a most liberal benefactor to St. Mary's Abbey, giving out of his great estate not only the church of St. Crux in York, as above stated, but also the churches of Doncaster, Houghton, and Baynton, 16 houses or mansure in Doncaster, the tithes in and about that town, and no less than 13 carucates of land in divers other places. His charter granting these is witnessed by Robert Fossard, Aschetill de Bulmer, and Walter Fossard, the first and last, no doubt, being his own sons, the younger one giving precedence to an important tenant. This grant is so prodigal, that we may suspect it was made on his death-bed, or when stricken with remorse (Old Mon. i. 394).

There is little more to record of Nigel, but he occurs as an early benefactor to the priory of the Holy Trinity in York (see Mr. Stapleton's Paper, p. 103), re-established by Ralph Paynel in the time of Rufus, to which he gave Hedley in Bramham Wood, where, afterwards, the monks established a cell. When he died is uncertain, but the mention of his son Robert's fief in the memorandum inserted in Domesday Book (fo. 332 b.) to record the lands given since the Survey to Robert de Brus, would indicate that Nigel was already dead when this was inserted.

Robert Fossard, his son and heir, succeeded his father, and, by heavy fines, regained all his lands, except Doncaster, after the forfeiture of William count of Mortain, and became a tenant in capite of them. Doncaster, the king retained for 20 years. Atscelina his wife is also mentioned in the Pipe Roll of 1131, and his tenants are therein styled Vavassors. Robert, besides a son had two daughters, Gertrude, who married (1) Robert de Mainill (living 1123), and (2) Jordan Paynel; and, Agnes wife of Jordan's brother, Alexander, whose descendants bore a bend sable, which it may
be reasonably inferred would be the coat of Robert Fossard. It was borne by his heirs male, and after their extinction, by the Mauleys, who represented the heiress of line. Peter de Mauley, in the time of Edward I., bore it, and his three brothers added distinctive charges on the bend (v. Archaeologia, vol. xxxi. p. 241).

Odo, as vassal, was holding of earl Alan (Kirkby-) Fleetham, apparently two manors, with its two berwicks called Fenocotes, rated in king Edward's time at 40s., now the same, and one soar hawk,33 also lands in Langthorpe and Hackforth, which, with one of the manors in Fleetham, had formerly belonged to Uchtred. He was the earl's chamberlain, and, styling himself "Odo Camerarius," he gave to St. Mary's Abbey, York, 4 carucates in Langthorpe, one in Fingal, and two parts or two-thirds of the tithes of his demesnes in Fleetham. This charter, giving this liberal benefaction, printed in the Monasticon (i. 394), is witnessed by Robert "my son," Picot de Laceles, Bardulph, and Bodin his brother, among others. The confirmation of all but the tithes by the son, as "Robert Camerarius," is the next document. It appears that Odo was living in the time of earl Stephen, and, like his lord and most of the other chief tenants of the honor, granted to St. Martin's priory, when established by the monks of St. Mary's, 2 garbs at harvest time from his demesne lands (ib. 401).

Orm, was an Englishman, who became a vassal of earl Alan, and retained his own manor in Caldbarg, now under him. Who he was is not apparent, but perhaps he was the same Orm, whose lands in Heathington earl Alan also acquired.

Osbern Fitz Boson, as vassal, held 14 houses and two stalls in the Butchery or Shambles31 in York, with the church of St. Crux, of the count of Mortain. Nigel Fossard not long after gave this church to St. Mary's abbey, so he probably succeeded Osbern.

33 In the noble sport of falconry, a young hawk from the first taking her from the eyrie till she has mewed or cast her feathers. The cage or place where hawks were kept during winter or while mewing (moultting) was called the mew, a word first applied to stables in London, because the king's mews at Charing Cross were converted into stabling.

31 Shambles still exist in close proximity to the church of St. Crux.
Osbern, was a vassal of William de Perci, holding 3 manors in Scornesby (? Scorporough, near Beverley).

Osmund, had formerly a manor in Fenton, 3 oergangs being taxed, and still held the same under Ilbert de Laci.

Osulf, who had held a manor in (High) Hoyland, and now holds it of Ilbert de Laci, was, perhaps, the same Osulf, whose manors in Methley and Ackworth Ilbert also had, but retained in his own hands. To Roger de Busli were given, the lands of Osul, in Barnborough, Bolton-upon-Dearm and other places, near Doncaster.

Picot, was an important vassal of earl Alan, in Yorkshire and Lincolnshire, holding of him in the former, Scruton (rated formerly at 40s. now 50s.), Kirkby Wisk, Thirtoft, Maunby, and a moiety of Sowber, and, in the latter Fulstow near Louth (rated formerly at 40s. now at 4l.), and lands in Ailsby and Swallow. A valuable and early Survey of the fiefs of Lincolnshire, made about 1108, first supplies his surname, stating that 'Picotus de Laces' holds in Fulstow 2 carucates and 2 bovates and, in the same place, 1 carucate and 6 bovates, of Roger Marmion, whose sister or daughter he may have married, as Roger de Laces was his successor and son, being the 'Roger fil. Pigot,' who witnessed—in his father's lifetime apparently—the charter of Osbern de Arcis to St. Mary's abbey. (Drake's Eboracum, p. 602.) He, no doubt, came from Loucelles, a vill near Caen with an interesting Romanesque church and near an affluent of the river la Seulles. We probably have a brother of Picot in William de Loeceles, who occurs in the Survey as holding Strailley, in Bedfordshire, of Hugo de Belcamp (fo. 213 b.). The family and name, however, continued in Normandy and were benefactors to the abbey of Ardennes. One of them, Simon son of William de Loucelles, giving land at Brouais, may have been the same Simon, who had a duel with Adam fitz Peter, about land at Birkin which he recovered by overcoming him (Pipe Roll) 5 Ric. He does not appear however to have been one of the immediate family of Scruton. There is little more to record of Picot. He occurs, with the

33 Only a fragment remains. Cotton of Hearne's "Liber Niger."
34 MS. Claudius C. v., printed in 2nd vol.
above surname, as a witness to the charter of Odo, earl Alan’s chamberlain, to St. Mary’s. (Old Mon. i. 394.) We have seen that he survived the accession of Henry I., but he was, no doubt, dead long before 1131, when Roger de Lacell occurs as one of the ‘men’ of count Stephen of Richmond, and also in the return of the sheriff of Lincolnshire, as rendering account of c.s., not to plead for his land (that in Fulstow, no doubt) until Robert Marmion be a knight. (Pipe Roll.)

Two others of the name of Lacelles are to be found in this invaluable early record, John and Turgis, who may or may not have been younger sons of Picot. Roger gave a third of the tithes of Thiruntoft to St. Mary’s, and his heirs male retained the estates, acquired before the Survey, until 1297, when they were divided between the four daughters and coheirs of the baron Roger de Lascelles. Branches of the family remained at Escrick, until 1424, and in Notts until after 1700; and another branch is now represented by Robert Morley Lascelles, Esq., of Slingsby. This time-honoured name is also now associated with the Yorkshire earldom of Harewood.

Picot, we find holding of William de Perci, Norman’s late manor with soke in Bolton (Percy), and the manor of Sutton (on Derwent). He was, apparently, William’s brother and, no doubt, bore the family name, though it is not given to him in the Survey. He gave the advowson of Bolton to Nostell priory, which William de Perci his grandson, son of Robert, confirmed. (Burton’s Mon. Ebor. 302.) Picot de Perci survived William, for, with his son Robert, he witnessed the charter of Alan de Perci to the monks of Whitby. Robert succeeded his father, and gave the advowson of Sutton to Whitby abbey. He could not have been born long before 1100, as he was surviving in 1166, when he is returned by William de Perci as holding of him 3 knights’ fees of the old feoffment, and is styled, ‘Robertus fil’ Picot.’ (Liber Niger.)

Picot, was a vassal of Erneis de Burun, holding lands in Little Bram, but whether the same as either of the preceding two does not appear.

36 John was probably ancestor of the Lascelles of Otterington in Holderness, and settled there by the earl of Albemarle.
Radulf, as vassal of Ilbert de Laci, was holding 2 manors in Liversedge, and lands in Featherston and Thorpe (Audlin). He seems to have been Pincerna, or butler, to Ilbert, for, by that style, he is recorded to have given 2 garbs and the tithe of the mill (at Thorpe), towards the endowment of St. Clement's chapel in Pontefract castle. (Old Mon. i. 660.) The same document records that ' Radulphus fil' Edeline,' of Stubbs near Hensal, also gave 2 garbs. All this refers to a period before 1100, and, as I think, to the above-named Radulfus, for his mother's name has from her day to this, been used to distinguish this Thorpe from others. William de Aldelin held 1 knight's fee of the honor, in 1166. (Liber Niger.)

Radulf, held of Ilbert de Laci, the manor of Stretton, which had belonged to Grimchil, the same Lincolnshire thane, it would appear, whose lands were forfeited and given to Merlesweyn, in 1066. This is Ralph Paganel to whom this manor thus fell, as parcel of the estate of the latter, but why only the mesne fee, is not apparent, especially as he was a tenant in capite in this county. (No. XVII.)

Radulf, was a vassal of Drogo de Bevrere at Carlton in Holderness.

Radulf, was holding Benningbrough of Hugh fitz Baldric.

Rainald, we find holding Nunwick in the soke of Ripon (Ripscire, as it was called) of the archbishop.

Rannulf, was a vassal of Ilbert de Laci, holding of him Knottingley; he is afterwards mentioned as 'Ranulfus Grammaticus,' and as having held lands there, given by Ilbert de Laci towards the endowment of St. Clement's chapel in Pontefract castle. (Old Mon. i. 659.)

The name of 'the Grammarian' had no doubt been given him from the more than usual amount of learning he had acquired, not then considered an honourable distinction in a layman. The name was continued to his descendants, and was probably in their case meaningless enough, except as

17 He was not the Ralph who held Thorpe (Audlin) as stated in that article.
pointing to their descent from him. Next after Ranulf occurs 'Ricardus Grammaticus,' who held a knight's fee of Henry de Laci, in 1166. (Liber Niger.) The name afterwards assumed in common parlance, the form of Grammary.

**RANULF,** was a vassal of Erneis de Burun, holding the manor and lands (still uncultivated) Littlebram. He is probably Erneis' tenant of this name at Brocklesby in Lincolnshire.

**Rayner,** held Ergham and (Great) Hatfield in Holderness, of Drogo de Bevriere. These places were afterwards held by two resident families who took their names from these estates, and may have been descended from 2 coheirestesses of Rayner. Rayner was Drogo's tenant at Kettleby in Lincolnshire.

**Ribald,** had, of earl Alan, the estate of Ghilpatrick, *i.e.*, the manors of Middleham, Spennithorne, Bolton, Thornton, Watlass and 4 others. He seems to have been the earl's brother, and, styling himself 'Ribaldus frater comitis,' to have given to St. Mary's, for the souls of earl Alan, of Beatrix his own wife, and of all his ancestors, as well as for his own well being, 4 carucates in Brinistone, in abbot Stephen's time (ob. 1112). By charter, he quitclaimed to abbot Goisfrid (1131-2) one of these carucates, which he was holding under the monks. (Old Mon. i. 394.) He was therefore surviving in 1131, and we find, by Henry II.'s charter, that he had also given to St. Mary's certain homesteads, 'mansuras,' near Richmond. Nor was this all, for, when the cell called St. Martin's priory was established at Richmond, he further gave 2 garbs of the tithes of his demesnes in Snape and some other places (*ib*. 401). Beatrix, Ribald's wife before mentioned, was daughter of Ivo Taillebois,*38* lord of Bolingbroke, etc., but whether or not

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*38* Ivo Taillebois, was a tenant in capite in Lincolnshire, and received the valuable manors of Tetney, Belchford, Bolingbroke, and Spalding, among others. He was an Angevin, and gave the church of Spalding to the abbey of St. Nicholas at Angers, expelling the monks of Croyland, who had a cell there. Of his wife Lucy, (married before 1071), as well as of Ivo, 'abbot Inghulpsha' has preserved particulars which cannot be trusted, (refer to the account of Robert Malet). Ivo was himself a benefactor to St. Mary's, Lucy his wife and Ribald his son-in-law, among others, witnessing his charters. (New Mon. iii. 555.) Eldred, the ancestor of the barons of Kendal is said to have been Ivo's son, but this is improbable, and the connection was doubtless through Gilbert's wife, mentioned above, who, I expect, was the heiress of her mother Beatrix. Gilbert was a younger son of Ketell, son of Eldred.
by Lucy his wife is not clear. By the style of 'Ribaud frater Alani comitis' he gave the church of Optone to the priory of Spalding in Lincolnshire, for the souls of king William, earl Alan and Ivo. This was after 1114, when Ivo is said to have died. Ribald gave this manor with his daughter some fifteen years before, to Gilbert (Cart. Spalding, fo. 414 a). Ribald's sons were, Ralph, his heir; Hervey, who witnessed the charter of Robert de Brus; and Henry, who testified along with his nephews Robert, Ribald, and Ralph, the grantor's sons, the charter of Ralph to Fountains abbey (Old Mon. i. 758) circa 1154. A pedigree of Ribald's descendants the lords of Middleham will be found in Gale's Honor of Richmond, p. 234, also in Whitaker's Richmondshire, i. 330. Ralph married Agatha, daughter of Robert de Brus.

Ricardus de Surdeval and Nigel Fossard (q.v.) were the two great tenants of the count of Mortain in this county. Richard was holding of him, out of some 180 manors no less than 55, in various parts of Yorkshire, more than most of the tenants in capite possessed. He seems to have accompanied his lord from his comté of Mortain and to have come from Sourdeval-le-Barre, near the town of Mortain. Most of the count's manors in Cleveland were held by Richard, several manors also in and about Bridlington, but all these were still waste. Others he held in the neighbourhood of Doncaster, and an isolated estate of 5 manors, of which perhaps Arthington was the best, acquired by the count in the territory of Ilbert de Laci. What had been earl Edwin's lordship in Hooton and Bilham, formerly rated at 8L, but now 100s., 10 carucates being taxed, was the most valuable estate held by Richard, who had lands in demesne there, and probably a residence. The name of Richard de Surdeval occurs several times in the Claims, which the commissioners of the Survey left undecided. 39

Richard has not been met with as a benefactor to the monasteries, nor even as a witness to a charter. He probably died not long after the date of the survey, and the manors of Hooton and Bilham, Thurnscoe with its soke, the 5 manors near Leeds, and Barton (le Street) near New Malton we find, in the next reign, vested in Ralph Paynel

39 Surdeval is sometimes abbreviated thus,—Surd'y' in the Survey, which Mr. Hunter (Hallamshire p. 25) mistook for Surdus, or the deaf.
"apparently in right of his wife Matilda, who will have been daughter and coheiress, if not sole heiress, of Richard." (Mr. Stapleton, Holy Trinity Priory, p. 15.) In giving part of these lands by his charter endowing Holy Trinity priory, York, Ralph associates Matilda his wife with him, as though her assent were necessary; and, though William was his son and heir, Jordan Paynel a younger son succeeded to these lands, as if heir of his mother, but, dying without issue, Alexander his next brother inherited them, and left heirs male who retained some of them for many years.

We have no doubt a brother of Richard in Robert de Sourdeval, one of those Normans settled in Italy, who went with Bohemund, prince of Tarentum, to the Holy Land in the first crusade, 1096. (Ord. Vit. IX. iv.)

Richard, however, must have brought one kinsman at least with him, for the name did not become extinct, and in Eudo de Sourdeval, the second abbot of Furness, in the reign of Henry I., and in Peter and William de Surdevals, who as tenants of Walter Espec, the baron of Helmsley, witnessed the foundation charter of Rievaulx abbey, 1131 (Old Mon. i. 729), we probably have nephews. William de Surdevalle in the next generation gave lands in Ampleforth to Byland abbey (ib. 1032).

Ricardus, was a vassal of Gislebert Tyson, holding lands of him at Anlaby and Bubwith.

Robert, was a vassal holding of earl Alan, manors in Kirklington, Thornton and Gernwick, also those which had been Merlesweyn's in Burneston, Aislaby, etc. This was Robert de Mosters, as is shown by the descent of Kirklington together with Truswell, Notts, which is stated in the Survey (fo. 282 b) to be held of the earl by 'Robert de Mosters.' There are three places called 'Les Moutiers,' 'Monasteria,' in the department of Calvados in Normandy, but, if he were a Breton, as seems probable, Moutiers near La Guerche may be the more likely place for him to have come from. Robert, however, was no doubt a near relative of 'Lisois de Monasteriis,' 41 a

40 Ralph Paynel acquired the whole property of Merlesweyn, except these manors, which, being within the territory of earl Alan, somehow fell to him.
41 Thus Ordericus writes the name, and it is Liserus in earl Alan's charter, but
brave knight in the Conqueror’s army in the northern campaign of 1069, who, when the river Aire had stopped their progress for three weeks, sought for a ford both above and below, and at last with great difficulty discovered one, by which he crossed over at the head of 60 bold men at arms, and, though assailed by the enemy in great force stoutly held his ground. Next day Lois returned and announced his discovery, and the army passed over without further delay. 44 (Ordericus IV. v.) Nothing more is recorded of Lois, and if he had been surviving or had left sons living at the time of the Survey, we should have expected to find that he had been amply rewarded for this signal exploit, which was probably only one of his martial achievements. Robert therefore was rather a brother, as Gale thought, than a son of Lois; but he left a son named after him, ‘Lois,’ who died without issue, although he succeeded his father and owed, in 1131, 24L, a mark of silver and saddle horse, for his relief. (Pipe Roll. This Journal, vol. iii. p. 396.) Robert, however, left another son Galfrid, father of ‘Robertus de Monasterio’ to whom earl Alan confirmed by charter the lands held by Galfrid his father, Liserus his uncle, (patruus,) and Robert his grandfather. (Gale’s Honor of Richmond, p. 101.) Robert de Musters gave 4 carucates and the church of Brunnoton to St. Mary’s abbey. (Old Mon. i. 388.) Descendants in the male line preserving the name remain to this day, in Notts; 45 and the manor of Kirklington belongs to one of the family of the earl of Ormond, who himself represents Robert de Musters through the family of Wandesford.

Robert, who was the tenant of Ilbert de Laci at Smeaton and Eistop, (Stubbs,) was probably the father of two sons, Gerard de Ramosville, who gave half the tithes of Smeaton, before 1100, to St. Clement’s chapel in Pontefract castle.

it was probably really Lisiard, though we find a Lisios an under-tenant in Essex.

44 The position of this ford is a subject especially worthy of the attention of archaeologists acquainted with the locality. Ordericus further says, after this ford had been crossed, the road now lay through forests and marshes, over hills and along valleys, by paths so narrow that two soldiers could not march abreast. In this way they at last reached the neighbourhood of York. Ordericus writes all this as if he had heard it direct from one who was there. A route to York from the Aire, best according with the description, must of course be looked for above Castleford. There was the Roman way from Manchester and Slack to Tadcaster and York in the required direction.

45 Thoroton’s Hist. Notts, 265.
(Old Mon. i. 660), and Ilbert de Ramosville, who gave 2 garbs from his demesnes in Campsal (ib.)

This family subsequently occurs as de Rameville or Raineville, and probably came from Ranville near Caen. (Pedigrees, Dodsworth MSS., vol. iv. fo. 26 b, and Lans. MS. 207 A, p. 619.)

Robert, was a vassal of Ilbert de Laci, holding of him lands in Seacroft, and, as Robert de Somervelo, giving to Pontefract priory in the time of Robert de Laci, the third of a carucate of land in Seacroft. (Old Mon. i. 660.) Somervelo is evidently not Somervill, although the name is so spelt in Liber Niger. Sommervieu is the name of a place near Bayeaux where the bishops had a castle.

Robert, as vassal, was holding lands at Seaton in Holderness of Drogo de Bevrere, and was the same person, perhaps, who also held lands of him in Lincolnshire.

Roger, was a vassal of Drogo, holding lands at Sproatley.

Roger, was holding as vassal of Ilbert de Laci, Westerby and three manors in Whitwood.

Rozelin, was a vassal of William de Perci, holding of him 3 manors in Bolton 44 (on Dearne) also Thrimergh, Dalton and Brinesworth, all near Doncaster. He and Malger held between them all the lands of the Percy fief in this part of Yorkshire. It is not known whether he left any descendants, but William, son of Roscelin, who witnessed Alexander Paynel's charter to Holy Trinity priory, may have been his son.

The heirs of Swain, son of Ailric, however, either represented him or acquired his lands. (Hunter's South Yorkshire, i. 381.)

Suuan, now a vassal of Ilbert de Laci, was holding of him the manor of Dodworth which had before been his own; also manors in Kexborough, Dalton and Ardsley. This is Sweyn

44 The numerous Boltons in the Survey are always "Bodelton," as the Mitchells and Meltons are Middelton. The former of course is Bothel, the house, abode or looth, with the town or enclosures round it. Cf. note 21.
the son of Aelric of whom particulars were before given as king’s thane, (q. v.) and, as such, holding a manor at Melton in Wath. He must have been young, even at this date, for his father (v. Alric) was still living and his widow died not long before 1131.

TEDBOLD, (Theodbald—Theobald) was a vassal of Drogo de Bevrere, holding lands of him at Ellerby in Holderness.

TOR, (Thor) was an English Thane, whose lands had been given to earl Alan, some 22 manors, and all, except one in Hutton, which Tor was allowed to retain under him were granted by him to Enisan (Musard). The Survey states Tor had formerly a Hall at Barningham.

TORCHIL, (Thorketyl) was another English thane who made his peace with earl Alan, and was allowed by him to retain under him his late manor at Agglethorpe, (Aculf’s thorp) still uncultivated, being described as ‘waste’ and so not valued. He had held a manor in Newton, but Well with its three berwicks had been his chief estate, which he lived to see given by the earl to his neighbour Bernulf. It is evident there were others of this name in Yorkshire, and this may not be all the property he had possessed, but there are no means of identifying him further.

TURSTEN, as vassal, holds Milford of Ilbert de Laci.

TURSTEN, was a vassal of Erneis de Burun, holding of him lands in Copgrave, (and if the same person) also at Kettleby in Lincolnshire.

- TURSTIN, (Thurstan) held of Drogo de Bevrere lands at Wassand in Holderness.

UCHTRED, an Englishman, now, as vassal of earl Alan, was holding of him lands in Middleton and Nawton, (formerly Ulf’s).

ULCHIL, was an Englishman, who had held manors in Bramhope and Leathley, which Gislebert Tyson acquired, by whom he was allowed to hold lands at the former place.
ULCHIL, another Englishman, became vassal to Ilbert de Laci, was holding of him lands at Royston, and also at Lindley, *if the same*. Whether this was the Ulchil whose lands in Kiddal, Parlington and Thorner, were given to Ilbert, there is nothing to show. The earl of Mortain had Ulchil’s manors in Marr, Barnby (-Don), Brampton and Treeton.

ULRIC, holds of Erneis de Burun 5 ox-gangs in Acaster.

WALCHELIN, MILES, holds of the archbishop of York (North) Grimstone.

WALO, a vassal of Hugh fitz Baldric, was holding lands of him at Scrayingham.

WALTER, was tenant of Drogo de Bevrere at Holmpton, Thorpe and (Little) Hatfield, in Holderness.

WALTER, vassal of earl Alan, was holding the land which had been Grim’s, in Morton.

WARIN, was one of the vassals of Ilbert de Laci at Garforth.

WAZELIN, a vassal of Drogo de Bevrere, was holding lands of him at Withernwick in Holderness.

WICHOMARC, a characteristic Breton name, was an important vassal of earl Alan, and his dapifer, that is seneschal or chief, or *senior* servant. We find him holding of the earl, Leybourn, Hornby, and Ask, part of Tor’s former estate which Enisan mostly *now* held of the earl. As Guilmomar, dapifer, he occurs witnessing the charter of Osberne de Arcis to St. Mary’s abbey. *(Drake’s Ebor. 602)* Very soon after the date of the Survey he must have obtained a considerable addition to the estates he then held, partly out of the earl’s demesnes, for we find him giving most liberally to St. Mary’s abbey out of his subsequent acquisitions, namely, no less than four carucates each, in Edlingthorpe and Myton, one carucate in Forcet, the church and half a carucate in Thornton, his tithes in ‘Wicra;’ and also the chapel of St. Martin at Richmond, with a
carucate of land there. (Old Mon. i. 388). The monks afterwards established a cell or priory in connection with St. Martin’s chapel, apparently in the time, and with the concurrence, of earl Stephen, who, with most of his tenants, gave two (some three) garbs, out of the tithes of the harvest of their demesnes. ‘Wymer dapifer’ added to its endowment garbs from his demesnes of Thornton-on-Yore, Leybourn, Colbourn, Argum, Dalton-on-Tees, Athelow-Cowton, and Ellerton-on-Swale, and further, all his tithes in Leybourn, the four Cowtons, the two Huttons, and Fleetham. (ib. 401.)

He left at least two sons, Warner, dapifer, and Roger of the Pipe Roll, 1181, who is no doubt the progenitor of the family of de Ask and the founder of Marrick priory. (Cartulary in Coll. Top. et Gen. vol. 5). The pedigree of Ask of Ask in Gale’s Honor of Richmond, p. 231, by Le Neve Norroy, makes Conan de Ask, son of Warner, instead of son of Roger. Earl Conan called him cousin. One Wimer, probably a relative, was dapifer to William de Warrenne.

WILLEMUS DE PERCI, the tenant in capite, we find holding of Hugh earl of Chester, the manors of Whitby with its soke, and Catton. The abbey register says he afterwards obtained Whitby of the earl, as freely as he had it of the king’s gift. Refer to the account of William previously given among the Tenants in capite. He also held lands in the soke of Lund, in the East Riding, of the bishop of Durham.

This is the place to correct a statement there made, copied from Charlton’s Hist. of Whitby, for which I find he could have had no authority, viz.,—that Reinfrid served under William at the siege of York in 1069, and afterwards visited him when living at Sneaton, an unwarranted amplification of what the Register states as to William de Perci. What is printed in italics is quite gratuitous, see notice of Fulco, Reinfrid’s son.

WILLEMUS DE COLEUILE, was a vassal of William de Perci, holding of him manors in Wheldrake and Goodmanham, in the West Riding, and supplying one of the few instances where the Survey gives the surname. He is perhaps the William who held lands in Wetherby, also in Odenby in Lin-
colusshire, of the same barony. He was, no doubt, the ancestor of the Colvilles of the Dale, near Byland abbey, to which house they were benefactors, their first gift being pasture in the wood of Eversley, given by Thomas de Colvyll in the time of King Stephen. (Old Mon. i. 1032.) He may have been a son or grandson. Wheldrake really belonged to the Malets. However, we find Hugh de Colvyll giving an ooxgang in Goodmanham, in time of Henry III., to Ellerton priory. (Drake's Mon. Ebor. p. 260.) Philip de Coevill, vassal of the barony of Paynel which had fallen by heirship to Robert de Gaunt, destroyed or burnt the castle of Drax in 1154, then in the king's hands. He was probably one of this family and possibly the ancestor of the Scottish family of Coleville of Culross. William de Colvill, who must have been Philip's heir, held a knight's fee in 1166, of Robert de Gaunt. There are two places in the department of Calvados, called Colleville, and from one or the other of them, this family probably came.

**Willelm, was a vassal of Ilbert de Laci, holding of him manors in Burga (-Wallis), Skellow, Aiketon, and, probably, also his tenant at Lied, which belonged afterwards, with Farnley, to a family called Tyas or "Teutonicus." By the name of William the Poitievin (Pictavus) we find him, before 1100, giving 2 garbs in Skellow to St. Clement's chapel in Pontefract castle. (Old Mon. i. 660). He was, in all probability, elder brother of Roger Pictavus, who seems to have held Altofts in Normanton (tenant here not named in the Survey), for at the same time he gave two garbs in Altofts to Pontefract priory, and witnessed the foundation charter. Roger, who was the ancestor of the Peytifs of Altofts (v. Herald. and Gen. v. 238), must not be confounded with Roger the Poitievin Count.

**Willelmus de Uerli, was the archbishop's tenant at Elslack in Craven, and, evidently, the William, though not of the honor of Eye by Richard Malbys, who had licence to fortify a castle here in 1200, but it was revoked before completion. He afterwards gave all his lands here to Fountains Abbey. See vol. iii. pp. 169 & 402 of this Journal. Wheldrake is "Coldrid" in the Survey.
otherwise distinguished, who was the principal tenant of the lands of the see in Lincolnshire, holding the two valuable manors in (South) Willingham, and others in Girsby, Keelby, Cuxwold, and Hackthorn.

He, in all probability, derived his name from Verlei, now Villy le Bas, a small hamlet in the canton of Eu in the Pays de Caux, in Normandy, and, if so, must have been a son or near relative of Benedict de Verli, who, with Emma his wife, gave two acres of land to the monks of the Holy Trinity of the Mount at Rouen. (Cartulary, p. 469.)

William de Verli, with Hugh his brother, witnessed the charter of Robert de Meynil, giving lands to St. Mary's abbey at York in the time of abbot Stephen (ob. 1112). (Drake's Ebor. p. 610.)

Another and elder brother seems to have been, Robert de Verli, who held Tolleshunt and other lands in capite in Essex at the time of the Survey, and was a benefactor to Castle Acre priory, in the time of William second earl of Surrey. His descendants bore, a bend between 6 eaglets displayed. (Morant's Essex, i. 423.)

William de Verli seems to have died before 1108, when we find Richard de Verli, who must have been his son and heir, holding of the archbishop among others the lands in Willingham and Girsby. Robert de Verli founded Swine priory in Holderness in king Stephen's time. In 1166, Hugh de Verli was the head of the family, and held four knights' fees under the archbishop (Liber Niger), and in the time of Henry III., William de Verli still held the lands in Willingham and Girsby. (Testa de Nevill, p. 337.)

Wizo, was a vassal of Drogo de Bevrere at Hornsea in Holderness, and Strawson in Lincolnshire, which the family of de Ros afterwards held.
any respect inferior. It is the more to be deplored that, from various causes, the window should have gone to such decay. I am not aware that De la Prymm’s statement, that “Cromwell’s soldiers broke it all to pieces,” can be well substantiated; Cromwell’s soldiers as a rule did not do a tithe of the harm that subsequent church-wardens did, or they a hundredth of the harm that injudicious “Restoration” has done. It is more probable that this window gradually of itself went to decay; for the extreme, I should say inadequate, thinness and slenderness of the ancient leading is very remarkable, the fracts being barely three-sixteenths of an inch in width, scarcely allowing, therefore, for the irregularity in the edges of the panes as cut by the grozing iron, and not allowing at all for the gradual (but certain) corrosion of the lead in the course of centuries. Mr. Morrell states, however, that the erection of a gallery in the Lady Chapel at the Music Festival in 1827, caused serious damage to the window, and that a severe hail-storm afterwards injured it still further. Thus, five-and-thirty years ago, it came to pass that panes blew out on every high wind; visitors took these away with them as mementoes; and as one sees children that are allowed to have fallen fruit, sometimes give the tree a shake just to bring down any that remains entangled amongst the branches, so it is known that this window had now and then a sly shake for similar reasons. Accordingly, in the year 1845, the late Lady Petre, the then owner of the Abbey Estates, had the lower portion taken down, and fastened up in boxes, where it might remain until a generation should arise (if it ever should) that should know Joseph, and call for him. The rest remains in situ to this day.

I have not had the leisure to inquire what memorials of the window in its pristine state may be in existence. We have, however, Dr. Johnson’s short note relative to the borders; the well-known fact that the blue and red backgrounds in windows of this kind always alternated; six coloured etchings, made about the year 1822 by the late W. Fowler, of compartments (two out of the Jesse, two out of the side lights, and two out of the tracery), showing borders and backgrounds together; and some slight observations of my own taken recently on the spot, when also the boxes were opened for me by the kind permission of the
THE GREAT EAST WINDOW, SELBY ABBEY.

authorities of the Abbey. I should add, however, that the glass was in so lamentable a state of decay and confusion, I could not dare to look at more than two or three pieces, lest I should injure or still further disarrange it, and that the boxes were, therefore, closed with the glass almost exactly as we found it, without any adequate examination of it being made. From the above sources of information, however, even such as they are, we ascertain that the central light had a red background and border of yellow crowns on a blue ground; that the light on each side of it had a blue background and border of yellow lions passant guardant on a red ground; that the light on each side of those had a red background and border of brown squirrels cracking nuts on sprays of yellow hazel, on a blue and red ground; and lastly, that the two outermost lights had each a blue background and border of yellow triple-towered castles and white covered cups alternately on a red ground. We ascertain, however, further, that every particle of background in whatever situation was diapered with the most extreme richness, giving one a striking idea indeed of that "uncalculating bestowal of the wealth of labour," which Mr. Ruskin has so ably pointed out as characteristic of the Gothic mind,—a richness increased by the introduction, in the tracery lights, of other coloured backgrounds than blue and red,—of green, yellow, and white for instance,—the latter, diapered with light-brown, appearing like the choicest embroidery on cream-coloured satin. The tracery lights again were bordered,—the red with green or yellow-stained white, the blue with red or yellow-stained white, the yellow with green, the green with red, the white with yellow and red. For reference, comparison should be made between this window and the three nearly contemporary great East Windows of Carlisle Cathedral (tracery alone remaining, containing Doom, as described by Mr. R. S. Ferguson in a recent fasciculus of Proceedings of the Westmoreland Archæological Society), Bristol Cathedral (the Jesse restored), and St. Mary's church, Shrewsbury (Jesse restored). None of these are, however, superior to the Selby window; nor is one of them, I venture to think, equal to it, in historical interest.

Now of the Prophets who occupied the first light of the Selby window (39, in diagram), I believe we at present know nothing, except that they would probably stand under
canopies similar to those in the last light, and not have branches of the Jesse tree extended into them, though, it is true, Dr. Johnson does say that there were "branches prettily drawn to every one" of the figures in the "seven partitions" or lights, by which he means no doubt that the branches of the tree died away on the outer side of the light adjacent. In other examples we find represented the major and minor prophets, whose prophecies are written in the Old Testament, with, in addition, some of those whose prophecies were not written in separate books.—Helias, Heliseus, Samuel, or, as in the Jesse at Chartres—Balaam.

In the Jesse which occupied the five central lights (40, 41, 42, 43, 44) were figures of Masias (Amaziah), represented as a patriarch, in green tunic and blue cloak wrapped over his head, holding an inscribed label: Ezechias (Hezekiah); Iosias (Josiah); Ioachim (Jehoiakim), unless this be Joachim, the father of the Blessed Virgin, which is not impossible, as it is the label only—not the figure—which I have seen, and there is also a label for a figure of Joseph, (the husband of the Blessed Virgin); Ieconias (Jechonias, son of Josias, "about the time they were carried away to Babylon"); and, strange to say, Herodes Ascalonita, the Herod in whose lifetime our Lord was born, but from whom he was in nowise descended, confirmed king of Judea by Mark Antony and Octavius (afterwards Augustus), who used playfully to say it were better to be Herod's hog than his son. He is represented in a green tunic and cloak of amethyst-red, crowned, holding a branch of the tree with his left hand, and with the right forefinger raised. Amongst the rest of, probably at least forty figures, must have been, almost certainly, Jesse lying asleep at the bottom of the window, as at Shrewsbury; David—the sweet Psalmist of Israel, as at Shrewsbury; Solomon; Rehoboam (under whom the kingdoms of Israel and Judah were divided); and the rest of the kings of Judah, including (since as we know Amaziah was represented), probably also Ochozias and Josiah, not mentioned in the first chapter of St. Matthew's Gospel (though rightly in the Genealogy), because, as is supposed, they had the wicked blood of Ahab in their veins. There would be space also for some at least of the governors of the Jews who reigned after the Captivity; perhaps Zerubbabel (mentioned in the Genealogy, son of Salathiel,
also mentioned, son of Jechonias), who was made governor by Cyrus on the return from Babylon; these latter, however, probably being represented as patriarchs rather than kings (like Amaziah, see above), since the crown was not worn until re-adopted by Aristobulus, son of John Hyrcanus, from whom it descended to Herod (as represented above). These figures, in rich robes, the kings with crowns, and some of them with sceptres also, holding inscribed labels or scrolls, stood amongst the leafy branches of a spreading tree which sprang from the body of Jesse—that tree prophesied by Isaiah—*Et egredietur virga de radice Jesse* (Is. xi. 1); and at the top of the central light was, not improbably, a representation of the Blessed Virgin holding the Holy Child in her arms, even as Isaiah again says—*et flos de radice ejus ascendet* (Is. xi. 1).

The last light (45), contained figures of *Mathevs; Johannes*, represented as seated beneath a canopy, in a yellow tunic and amethyst-red cloak, nimbed red, holding a pen in his right hand and a writing-style in his left, which rests upon a scroll lying open on a desk, over which appears the head and part of the body of an eagle; *Petrvs; Paulvs*, represented as standing beneath a canopy, in a green tunic and amethyst-red cloak, nimbed red, holding a drawn sword in his right-hand, and a book, together with an inscribed scroll, in his left; *Gregorivs*; Mr. Morrell says, S. Jerome also; and therefore probably other Apostles, Evangelists, and Doctors of the Church.

35, 36, 37, 38. Ornamental panels similar in design to the filling in of the heads of lights below; backgrounds of 36 and 37, red with stained yellow border,—of 35 and 38, white, with border of panes alternately yellow and red. The object of these, and of the small unnumbered coloured panes on each side and above, is to connect the lower and upper portions of the window, and carry the idea of the former into the latter.

32. About one-third of a panel representing the Crucifixion; a portion of the cross, and of the label inscribed—*resvs, remain*; background red, with a green border. If the Jesse did not terminate, as suggested above, in a representation of the Incarnation, then (for there is every variation, according to circumstances and space, from the representation of all the principal scenes in the life of our Saviour,
as at Chartres, to the representation of one only) the tree must have been supposed to extend as far as this compartment.

31. A white dove with wings displayed, and head, which bears a cruciform nimbus, downward; background blue, with red border. The Holy Dove has here a double allusion; first, to the Incarnation, and prophecy of Isaiah—Et requiescet super eum Spiritus Domini,—but also to the descent of the Holy Ghost upon the Church after the death of our Saviour, the church—the dwelling-place of the Saints—being figured to some extent by the Jesse tree. "As the turpentine tree I stretched out my branches, and my branches are the branches of honour and grace. As the vine brought I forth pleasant savour, and my flowers are the fruit of honour and riches" (Ecclus. xxiv. 16, 17). "By the turpentine tree is signified the Church, which throughout the world doth stretch forth the branches of preaching and of faith . . . . the leaves thereof are good words, the flowers thereof holy desires, and the fruits thereof the works of righteousness." (S. Gregory, Moralium. lib. xi.) This compartment concludes the Jesse. Pope may have had such a representation in his mind when he penned the opening of his Messiah:—

"From Jesse's root behold a branch arise,
Whose sacred flower with fragrance fills the skies;
Th' ethereal spirit o'er its leaves shall move,
And on its top descends the mystic Dove."

33. Entirely gone; but Johnson, immediately after speaking of the representation of the Crucifixion, says, "In two places are the crowns of England." "Crowns" is probably a slip for "arms," this compartment containing a duplicate shield of England. 34. A shield bearing the charge—Gules, three lions passant guardant, for England. Background blue, with stained yellow border. (My remarks on the heraldry of the window are made later.)

1. About one-half of a representation of Christ sitting in judgment, wearing an amethyst robe, showing the scars of the wounds in His hands and feet, with, under his feet, a ball, the lower half of which is water, and the upper—land, bearing buildings and vegetation; background blue, with red border. The marks of the wounds in the body of our
Lord are to show He is the true Christ who was crucified for us, but in allusion also to the words, "Ye men of Galilee, why stand ye gazing up into heaven? this same Jesus, which is taken up from you into heaven, shall so come in like manner as ye have seen him go into heaven" (Acts i. 11); and again, "They shall look on him whom they pierced" (John xix. 37); passages considered by S. Thomas Aquinas, and other of the scholastic writers, to imply that our Saviour would for ever retain the stigmata, as shown to S. Thomas after His resurrection. If marks of reproach and shame to the enemies of God, they were emblems of joy and salvation to the redeemed, and hence were often represented on shields in the middle ages, as, for instance, in one of the windows of the parish church of All Saints, Wakefield, where they were accompanied by the following—

"Lord with this sheild thou hus defend
When this world is att an end."

The globe under the feet of our Saviour is an attribute of Divine sovereignty—for "Thus saith the Lord, the heaven is my throne, and the earth is my footstool." (Is. lxvi. 1.) In a globe held in the hand of our Saviour as he sits upon the shoulder of S. Christopher, in a window of the same date in the south aisle of York Minster, the lower half of the sphere is similarly wavy, and the upper half bears a castellated dwelling and a small tree to indicate dry land. Another example of the same mode of representation occurs in the east window of the south aisle of S. Mary's church, Morpeth.

6. A yellow sun, with flamboyant rays; background red, with stained yellow border. 7. A yellow decrescent moon; background red, with stained yellow border. It is remarkable that neither the sun nor the moon are here represented obscured, as might have been expected from the passage—"The sun shall be darkened, and the moon shall not give her light" (Matt. xxiv. 29; Mark xiii. 24). The explanation is, that it was believed such obscuration could not be actual, but comparative only—in comparison with the true Light which should be then revealed, since the prophet Isaiah says—"There shall be light of the moon, as the light of the sun, and the light of the sun.
shall be sevenfold” (Is. xxx. 26); receiving, that is, in the final restitution of all things, the brilliancy they were believed to have lost at the Fall of Man; neither shall they set any more, but remain for ever fixed in the place where they were created, according to the word of the prophet—“Thy sun shall no more go down, neither shall thy moon withdraw itself” (Is. lx. 20); and again—“The sun and moon stood still in their habitation” (Hab. iii. 11). Yea, as S. Isidore says, the sun shall rest from his toil of making days, for there shall be but one day, that shall have no end; “The city shall have no need of the sun, neither of the moon, to shine in it” (Rev. xxi. 23, with which compare Is. lx. 19); no need, but for ornament and glory they shall be there (non ad necessitatem, sed tantum ad decorum), and shine for ever.

2, 3. Six-winged white cherubim, feathered, nimbed. Backgrounds green, with red borders. These stand as representatives of the entire Heavenly Host, which shall be present alike as ministering spirits and witnesses, since, as Origen says, under their guardian custody we shall have wrought whatever of good or ill we may have done—“Each of the Angels shall be present, and bring with him those over whom he hath been set;” and “The powers of Heaven (i.e. the Angels) shall be shaken;” not by fear, but rather by wonder at the things they shall see, for “What shall the bushes of the desert suffer,” S. Bernard asks, “when the Cedar of Paradise is stricken!”

4. About half of an angel in blue, holding three nails; background red, with green border. 5. About half of an angel in blue and yellow, nimbed blue, holding a green cross; background red, with green border. These instruments of the Passion (a part again for the whole), are here borne as marks, no longer of shame, but of glory and honour; like banners, as S. Jerome says, in regal pomp triumphantly displayed. The cross, especially, is “the sign of the Son of man in heaven” (Matt. xxiv. 30); represented as being triumphantly carried by angels up to heaven, over the west doorway at Rheims, and down from heaven (as in the Selby window), in the great Rose window of the north transept at Lincoln.

8, 9. Angels in green and yellow, nimbed yellow, emerging from clouds and blowing trumpets; backgrounds blue,
with red borders. The trumpet is here in reference to the passage—“He shall send his angels with a great sound of a trumpet” (Matt. xxiv. 31); and also to symbolize “the voice of the Son of God” (John v. 25), and “Voice of the archangel” (1 Thess. iv. 16), which again are expressions used in Holy Scripture to indicate that mysterious awakening of which, whatever be its exact nature, all shall be cognizant. It is further an additional sign of the triumph of our Saviour, terrible to His enemies, but welcome to the souls that, under the altar, have cried—“How long, O Lord,” whom it shall call as victors to a reward,—as guests to a feast. The Holy Dove, above, and the Angels in these compartments, are of course mere symbolic representations, according to the canon of S. Dionysius Areopagita; for of that which has no material existence, no adequate material representation can be possible. The medieval idea appears to have been that, as Thought and Extension (Mind and Body, as we say) constitute human nature, so Thought and some other attribute inconceivable by us, as different from Extension as Extension is from Thought, may constitute angelic nature.

17. Figure entirely enveloped (except the hands and face) in a yellow shroud, rising from a tomb, with green coffin-slab bearing an ornamental cross, raised and thrown back; background red, with yellow stained border.
18. Figure, apparently a woman, entirely enveloped (except the hands and face) in a yellow shroud and white headkerchief, rising from a tomb on the side of which her left hand rests, whilst her right is raised in surprise, with green coffin-slab bearing a floreate cross, raised and thrown back; background red, with yellow stained border.
19. A king, in yellow tunic and blue cloak fastened in front with purple brooch, crowned, with sceptre in right hand and left raised, rising from a tomb, with part of another figure, in blue; background red, with green border.
20. A flesh-coloured naked figure rising, a white shroud having fallen nearly off, with green coffin-slab bearing a floreate cross, raised and thrown back; background red, with blue border.
21. Figure rising from a tomb, with green coffin-slab bearing a floreate cross, raised and thrown back; background red, with blue border (much mutilated).
22. A king, in pale yellow tunic and darker cloak, crowned and holding a
sceptre, rising from a tomb, with green coffin-slab bearing a floreated cross raised and thrown back; background blue, with yellow stained border. 23. A naked, flesh-coloured figure, a white shroud having fallen nearly off, stepping out of a tomb, with green coffin-slab bearing a floreated cross, raised and thrown back; background red, with yellow stained border. 24. An archbishop, in yellow chasuble and embroidered collar, with pallium, and holding a cross in his right hand, stepping out of a tomb; background red, with yellow stained border. 25. Portion of a tomb; background red, with blue border (rest gone). 26. A naked, flesh-coloured figure, a white shroud having fallen nearly off, rising from a tomb, coffin-slab gone; background red with yellow stained border. 27. A king, in yellow tunic and blue cloak, crowned, with sceptre in left hand and right raised, rising from a tomb, with white stained-yellow coffin-slab, bearing a floreated cross, and part of another figure; background red, with green border (mutilated). 28. A bishop or abbot, with beard, in yellow chasuble with stiff embroidered collar, mitre, and gloves with embroidered cross on the back, rising from a tomb; background blue, with stained yellow border. 29. A pope, in yellow chasuble and stiff embroidered collar, with pallium, and conical tiara, holding a cross in his right hand, rising from a tomb; background red, with stained-yellow border. 30. A naked man, bearded, white shroud falling off, rising from a tomb, with green coffin-slab bearing a floreated cross raised and thrown back; background red, with stained yellow border.

The tombs here represented are conventional (for the most part) high tombs of the period, and the coffin-slabs are such as are constantly seen on such, and in the floors of churches; but it should have been noted that the tombs in compartments 20, 24, 26, and 29, above, have short upright floreated crosses at the feet also,—the three first yellow, and the last white. The crosses all are floreated, because the cross of Christ to the Christian is one, not of shame, but of glory; the “plain cross” being reserved by our forefathers exclusively for the graves of suicides, malefactors, or felons. The papal tiara is a plain, conical, unornamented high cap, with one crown only, at its base; the original form, that is, the second crown having been added by Boniface VIII., about the close of the thirteenth century, and
the third by Urban V. after the middle of the fourteenth century. It is remarkable that the designer of the Selby window should not apparently have been aware of the change, though in the Carlisle window, which cannot be of much later date, Mr. Ferguson informs me the three crowns appear on the tiara of a pope. Kings and ecclesiastics, it will be observed, were buried in their vestments; ordinary persons —naked, in shrouds. There is, however, an allusion, in the latter case, to the passage—“We brought nothing into this world, and it is certain we can carry nothing out” (1 Tim. vi. 7); and in the former, to the passage—“The dead in Christ shall rise first” (1 Thess. iv. 16), which was believed to indicate order of dignity rather than of time, taken with the passage—“Every man in his own order” (1 Cor. xv. 23), which was believed more distinctly to mean Apostles as Apostles, Prophets as Prophets, Kings as Kings, Bishops as Bishops, and so on of the rest. Both men and women are there, but not children or the aged, it will be observed; for men must rise perfect, that is, “with that perfection of body which belongs to youthful maturity” (Augustine), namely, the age of about thirty, the number of the years of our Saviour. In like manner the deformed are not there, nor the diseased; for though the flesh be sown in corruption it is raised in incorruption, though it be sown in dishonour it is raised in glory, though it be sown in weakness it is raised in power (1 Cor. xv. 42, 43); thus shall the superabundance of one part be so spread out as to cover the deficiency of another, that which is missing shall be completed, and that which is diseased—healed, “according to the working whereby He is able even to subdue all things unto Himself.” (Phil. iii. 21).

12. About one-third of an angle in blue tunic and yellow cloak, nimbed blue, holding a balance; background red, with green border. This weighing of souls by S. Michael, is a forcible image suggested no doubt by the writing on the wall of Belshazzar—“Thou art weighed in the balances, and art found wanting” (Dan. v. 27), taken with the passage—“At that time shall Michael stand up . . . . and they that sleep in the dust of the earth shall awake” (Dan. xii. 1, 2); though the details were derived from various ancient legends. In the Legenda aurea, for instance, compiled in the century preceding the date of the Selby glass, there is a vision of the
Judgment in which the powers of good and evil are described as fighting for a soul whose good and evil deeds were, at the command of our Lord, weighed in a balance, on the one scale of which—containing the good deeds, the blessed Virgin layed her hand, and so saved the sinner (Cap. cxxix.); again, when the soul of the emperor Henry was weighed, and into the one scale evil spirits kept ever throwing his sins, S. Laurence into the other cast an immense golden vase the emperor had given to a church in honour of that saint, the which vase the evil spirits tried to intercept, and seized, but succeeded only in pulling off one ear, which is the cause that the said vessel in the said church remains bereft of that ear to this day (Cap. cxxviii.); and again, when the soul of Charles the Great was weighed, it was saved by throwing into the scale the stones and beams of the innumerable churches he had built (Cap. clxxxix.). On the other hand, the Knight of the La Tour-Landry relates how, when S. Michael weighed the soul of a certain lady, the evil spirits threw all her too gay clothes and furs into the scale that contained her evil deeds, which did then so outweigh her good deeds that she was taken "doune into the pitte of helle; and the pore soule cried, and made moche sorughe and pite, but it boted not." (E. E. Text Soc. Edit. p. 65. See also the chapter "Do ponderatione bonorum et malorum," in Rogeri de Wendover, Flores Hist., ed. Coxe, III. 196.)

15. An evil spirit in the form of a monstrous yellow beast with shaggy hair and green wings, running across a tomb, and carrying in his arms a naked human figure; background blue, with red border. 16. An evil spirit in the form of a monstrous red beast with shaggy hair and blue wings, hurrying two naked human figures towards the next compartment, another evil spirit in front leading the way in great glee; background yellow, with green border. Though, in the English Version of Matt. xxv. 31, we read of "the holy angels," the word "holy" is omitted in the Sinaitic and Vatican MSS., and also in the Vulgate, in accordance with which it was always held in the middle ages that besides the holy angels, evil ones would also be in attendance to execute the righteous judgment of our Saviour. "When all our thoughts, words, and deeds," as S. Gregory Nazianzen says, "shall have been
weighed in the scales of divine justice; our ills of commission and omission; the benefits of others to us for which we have been ungrateful; the chastisements which have been bestowed on us but by which we have not profited,”—“the King shall say unto them on his right hand” those blessed words—“I was hungry and ye gave me, etc.,” and to them on his left those awful words—“I was hungry and ye gave me not, etc.,” “Come, ye blessed,”—“Depart, ye cursed.” And then shall the wicked cry to the mountains to fall on them and hide them from the face of him that sitteth on the throne (Rev. vi. 16), since, as S. Chrysostom says, “It were easier far to bear the stroke of lightning, than to see that face of kindness, full of tenderness, turned away from us.” Lastly, “the angels shall come forth, and sever the wicked from among the just.” (Matt. xiii. 49.)

11. Red flames, and part of a figure (rest gone); background green, with red border. This was that mouth of Hell which it is related S. William of Norwich saw in a vision, and it was deeper than the distance from Dover to London. Here, in addition to the negative punishment of being for ever excluded from the presence and love of God—that everlasting punishment which consisted in exclusion from life eternal—were actual torments of the most appalling description, excruciating agonies of which at the present day it is scarcely possible to form any realised conception. It is to be considered, however, that the doctrine of Purgatory greatly softened the terror of eternal punishment, and again that the sufferings of Purgatory were capable of being much abated and shortened. (See Legenda Aurea, Cap. clxiii.)

13. A good angel, in yellow, ministering to and assisting one rising from a grave; background blue, with red border (mutilated). 14. A good angel in a blue cope with embroidered standing collar, nimbed white, flying with two white naked human figures just escaped from a tomb below, towards the next compartment; background red, with green border. “Then shall he send his angels, and shall gather together his elect from the four winds, from the uttermost part of the earth to the uttermost part of heaven” (Mark xiii. 27).

10. A Gothic building of the period, with windows and battlements, and “walls of crystal and pure gold,” in the
open doorway of which stands an angel holding, apparently, a musical instrument; background blue, with red border. "And I John saw the holy city, new Jerusalem, coming down from God out of heaven" (Rev. xxi. 2), "and I heard the voice of harpers harping with their harps" (xiv. 2), "and they that were ready went in with the bridegroom, and the door was shut" (Matt. xxv. 10). Here, having nothing else to do (for how can they, where all longing has ceased and none has need to labour), they shall for ever praise God; "Blessed," the Psalmist says, "are they that dwell in thy house, they shall be alway praising thee." Yea, they shall be filled with the sweetness the same holy Prophet spoke concerning—"O taste and see—quoniam suavis est Dominus;"—the God who shall be fulness of light to the reason, plenteousness of peace to the will, and continuity of eternal blessedness to the memory.

Such are (but too briefly) the ideas which animated the designer of this window; nor are they pictured from imagination; Vincent, Bishop of Beauvais, has left us a Tractate—De ultimis temporibus—in his stupendous Bibliotheca mundi, concluded in the year 1244, and used afterwards as an authoritative Text-book. The Benedictine edition, which is the one I possess, has been used by me also throughout for reference, and my quotations from the early Fathers of the Church are given on that authority. True, I have butt sat on the edge of the well, as it were, and discoursed, being unable on this occasion to draw therefrom as I would; my notes are, however, as far as they go, substantially those of a bishop of the period to which the window belongs. If some of the allusions seem too little obvious, or strained, we reply that they were not so to those who instructed the designer for this window, the designer himself, or those for whom it was designed; and that we, if we would understand such works, must approach them in the spirit of the age to which they, and not we, belong.

To dwell now on the various technical details of the window, would take us too far. A word must however be said respecting the shield of England in the tracery; the crowns, the lions, the triple towered castles, and the covered cups in the borders of the lower lights. That all these are more or less of heraldic significance there can be no question, and the arms of England must, I think, be those of a king
prior to the year 1340, since after that date the fleurs de lys of France might be expected, in such a conspicuous condition, to have been quartered with the lions of England. As to the borders, there used formerly to be a two-light window of grisaille glass of about the date 1320 or 1330, in Great Sandal Church, Yorkshire, containing a shield bearing ermine, two bars gules (probably for Waterton old), the two lights being bordered by strips of glass alternately ermine and gules. The lions and panes of diapered red in the Selby window, are a similar modification of the arms of England, above; and the crowns are either a general indication of royalty, or may have a particular reference to S. Edmund, king of East Anglia, who, according to the Caerlaverock Roll, bore—azure, three crowns, two and one, or, and was one of the most popular national saints of medieval England; there being a representation of him, for instance, amongst other saints, in a window in the little church of Methley, Yorkshire (Yorksh. Archæolog. Journ. ii. 232). The great west window at York, the contract for glazing which is dated 1338, also has one of its middle lights bordered with yellow crowns, and the other with lions of England. The castles are, it cannot be doubted, the castle triple-towered or of, primarily, Eleanor of Castile, wife of Edward I., on whose tomb at Westminster they are used, with lions, as a diapering; but used also by Edward II., on the reverse of whose great seal they occur, “alluding to his maternal descent from the Royal House of Castile” (Willement, Regal Heraldry, p. 14); and on the monument of Edward III., at Westminster, they occur again, on a shield of Castile and Leon impaling France ancient and England quarterly. This castle then (of Old Castile, thus denominated, as is generally supposed, from the castles erected while it was a march or frontier against the Moors, Hallam, Hist. Europe in Mid. Ages, i. 370) was a favourite device of the three first Edwards, but more popular during the reigns of the second and third than of the first. Thus it frequently occurs in borders of painted windows of that period; in several of the windows of the Chapter House and nave of York, for

2 The three most popular were, probably, the three martyr saints—S. Thomas, S. Edmund, and S. Alban. In the devotion to the two first, a strong political element came in.
instance; the great East window of the Cathedral at Carlisle; and formerly in at least one window of the Cathedral at Durham. The cups, alternating with the castles, remind us of a border in the first window in the south aisle of the nave at York, in which yellow cups on a green ground alternate with white castles on a red ground, attributed by Mr. Wantford to Galicia (which was added as a province to the kingdoms of Castile and Leon after their union by Ferdinand II., A.D. 1217) and Castile. "Heraldic tinctures were in such borders not unfrequently changed, probably for artistic effects in colour." White cups and yellow castles like those at Selby, occur also amongst glass of exactly the same apparent date in Dewsbury Church, Yorkshire, in company with crowns, and, curiously enough, exactly the same squirrels cracking nuts on hazel sprays, but the glass is fragmentary, and has been refixed without any regard to the proper relationship of the various portions; in Great Sandal church, however, part of a window of grisaille remains in situ, with a border of yellow covered cups and castles on a red ground, and in the central light a shield bearing—checky or and azure, for Warren, formerly lord also of Dewsbury. It can scarcely be doubted that in such instances it was intended to commemorate, and, pro tanto, to do honour to the reigning sovereign; probably at Selby—Edward III., to the beginning of whose reign the technical handling of the execution seems to belong. Perhaps if we fix about the year 1330 or 1340 as the date of the glass, we shall not be far wrong; a date which Mr. Micklethwaite, I believe, considers equally suitable for the stonework.

2 The kings of the united kingdom having subsequently the title of "King of Castile, Leon, and Galicia." (Anderson, Royal Genealogies, fol. 1736. Tab. 458; Betham, Genealog. Tables, fol. 1795, Tab. 233.) As Mr. A. W. Morant has kindly pointed out to me, the arms of Galicia were—Azure semy of crosses treffy fitchy or, a covered cup of the same. (Seguine, Trésor heraldique, Paris, 1657.) Paillolet, La vraie et parfaite science des armes, 1651; and Menestrier, Nouvelle méthode raisonnée du blason, Lyons, 1780.) That the cup of Galicia, rather than the lion of Leon, should have been so often employed heraldically with the castle of Castile in England in the 14th century is a curious point which calls for further investigation.

3 Squirrels with oak-leaves occur as an ornament on encaustic tiles of this period at Malmsbury Abbey, and elsewhere; on sculptured capitals, &c., they are also common.

4 Mr. Morrell, in his valuable History of Selby, places the date of the building of the choir somewhat later, quoting the register of Abp. Melton (p. 83). Much depends, however, on the meaning of the word "build." If "build" means to complete a building, the new choir of Selby has not been built even to this day.
at York, which belongs as nearly as may be to the same period as the choir of Selby, shows how thoroughly in accordance with the spirit of the times it was to make such commemoration. But, in addition, the abbey or church of Selby may have been specially indebted to the royal family for benefactions. Selby was as we know a convenient resting-place on the way from London, by way of Hull, to the North. Here, for instance, in the year 1300, Edward I. and his youthful second wife sojourned on their way to York; and in this neighbourhood it was that, whilst enjoying the pleasures of the chase, she was suddenly seized with the pains of labour, forcing her to take refuge in a small manor-house at Brotherton, where she gave birth to a son—Thomas of Brotherton. I regret that I have not a sufficient acquaintance with the history of Selby to be able to pursue this part of the subject, even did space permit.

It is a nice question, (and here I trust I am not passing beyond the limits of what is allowed me), to consider how this window ought to be restored,—for of the fact that it should be restored in some way, I imagine there can be no question in the mind of any antiquary, artist, scholar, student of history, or other person possessing the slightest claim to taste or cultivation. Independently of the merits of the glass altogether, the window most sadly needs filling in, looking in its present pitiable state, bereft of its glass, like a skeleton leaf without its living green, curious, or even beautiful some may say, but still how far from what was thought of by its designer! and not only so, the whole interior looks—ah! how pitifully bare, desolate, and unfurnished without it, and for ever must do so; nay, must look more and more desolate, and more and more unfurnished, the more else of repair and furnishing is done,—this essential feature being away. What then should be done? The severer taste would say—with an affectionate and tender care collect and arrange every fragment of the ancient glass, and then, under your own very eye, without allowing the glass to be removed from the abbey, in the very best manner possible, with the very best material, re-lead the whole, abstracting nothing, interpolating nothing, only filling in gaps with white glass of the present day, replacing the different compartments as nearly as possible in their original order. Another plan would be, proceeding otherwise in the same manner,
fill up the gaps—*hiatus valde deflendi*—not with white glass, as suggested above, but with the very best painted glass capable of being executed at the present day, which, however, would probably almost of necessity involve the glass being temporarily removed somewhere. To some these may seem small and easy matters, but to sew new cloth successfully into an old garment is a trifle in comparison with blending new glass with old in an ancient window; and almost preternatural piety and patience are required for arranging the disjointed fragments and leading them. Nothing but a real, intelligent, loving enthusiasm is sufficient for such a work. Inferior hands "cannot bother," and throw the old fragments into their "waste" basket, making up the deficiency with new at less trouble and cost than it were to replace the old; or some fragments, at least, disappear in that inscrutable manner in which flour vanished through the hands of the miller of Trumpington, even though two scholars of Cambridge were there to watch him. Assuming, however, that the window should be done in the best and most conscientious manner possible at the present day, there would be these advantages:—1. That a presumably more permanent preservation of the window will be ensured, the temptation sooner or later to tear it out again in order to make "a thorough restoration," not to so great an extent existing. 2. That the filling in of gaps with coloured glass would enable the old to be seen to greater advantage than if flooded with white light pouring in on every side. 3. That, granting the present state of the art is unable to complete the window with work as good as the old, we should at least transmit to posterity our work, such as it is, for comparison with the old; and 4. That if there were an incongruity between the old and new, not one in a thousand, or perhaps ten thousand of the present generation would be able to detect it. As in the case of the east window of St. Martin's, Windermere, recently ably restored by Hughes of London, each new pane might be marked with the initials of the artist to whom the restoration was entrusted. Or the admirable restorations of the great east window of Gloucester Cathedral, or of the north rose window of Lincoln Minster, might be taken as models; the former containing about 2000 square feet of glazing, and the latter also being of considerable dimensions.
I should imagine, however, that 600£, a sum which has been named, would be wholly inadequate; 1000£ would probably be nearer the amount required.

May the kind Providence which has hitherto protected this fine window from a bad restoration, one which would have rendered a good one for ever after impossible, still further direct its destiny.
CAER EBRUAUC, THE FIRST CITY OF BRITAIN.

By the Reverend DANIEL HENRY HAIGH.

The famous list of cities of Britain, which is contained in, or appended to, several MSS. of the "Historia Britonum," is a valuable illustration of the early pre-eminence of the kingdom of the Brigantes, which, with the little dependent state of the Parisi, constituted the Roman consular province, Maxima Caesariensis. At first sight it does not appear such; for in most MSS. it assumes an order altogether different from that which it had originally. In fact, the various copies of this list differ remarkably, not only in the order of the names, but even in the number of the cities; and it is a matter of some interest, and particularly to us Yorkshiremen, to set forth its original form and order.

In his treatise, "De excidio Britanniae," written A.D. 471, S. Gildas describes Britain as "bis denis bisque quateruis civitatibus decorata;" and in the "Historia Britonum," which I regard as an abridgement of his longer work, we have "in ea sunt xxxviii civitates, et innumerabilia promontoria;" "civitates" meaning the important cities, and "promontoria" the hill fortresses. There can, therefore, be no doubt as to the number, whatever were the particular cities he contemplated, (and we are not to expect places in his list which only rose into importance in Roman times, and are known to us only from the Itineraries); and in Henry of Huntingdon's Chronicle, which, I believe, embodies a considerable part of S. Gildas' lost "Historia Britonum," we have, "erat autem et civitatibus quandam viginti octo nobilissimis insignita, præter castella innumera," followed by a list of the cities which has many variations from those in the "Historia Britonum." Yet the author of one important recension of the "Historia Britonum" enumerates xxxiii,
and his list contains all Henry of Huntingdon's variations but one, and has one name besides, peculiar to itself.

Two suppositions might seem possible:—

1. that the authors of the lists of xxxviii rejected some of the xxxiii, so as to keep theirs in accord with S. Gildas' statement; or,

2. that the author of the xxxiii list made up his from the varying lists of other MSS., and added one name on his own authority.

It is only by examination and comparison of the several lists that we can hope to determine their relative antiquity. The result will show that the first supposition contains truth, but not the whole truth.

Now these lists naturally arrange themselves in four distinct classes.

A. A list of xxxiii cities, interpolated in the text of two MSS.:

a. Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris, Supplement Latin 165, 16 (unedited);


These two MSS. exhibit the earliest and simplest recension extant of the "Historia Britonum"; and a bears internal evidence of having been written in Kent, and represents a text decidedly earlier than that of b. It simply interpolates the list between "civitates" and "et innumerabilia promontoria;" whilst in b the list follows "civitates," and is followed by "haec sunt nomina antiquarum civitatum Britanniae insulae et innumerabilia promontoria." There are also several additions in b to the text as it stands in a; so that a may be considered to represent, more nearly than b, an earlier text from which both are derived.

B. The list given by Henry of Huntingdon in a context resembling the diction of the "De Excidio Britanniae" rather than that of the "Historia Britonum." He states the number as xxxviii, but really has twenty-nine, owing to the introduction of Kair dorm, exactly in the middle. This follows immediately Kair dauri, and looks like a variant reading. As it does not occur in any other list, I shall take no further notice of it, treating his list as actually consisting of xxxviii.
C. A list of xxviii, contained in the following MSS. —
   a. Appended to the "Historia," amongst other matter, in
      MS. Harl: 3859, of the tenth century, (admirably edited by
      the Rev. Joseph Stevenson, for the English Historical
      Society), and some others.
   b. interpolated in the text of three Irish MSS., in the same
      place as the xxxiii list in the MSS. above noted.

The first of the Irish copies, in a MS. in Trinity College
Library, agrees with that in the Harleian MS., except that
the order of ebrauc and custeint is inverted, as well as
that of draithou and pensa, and that luit coyt precedes
urnach and celemion. The other copies, in the Books of
Ballymote and Lecan, have the order of the names still
further disturbed, by the transference of mincip to a lower
place, and the omission of daun altogether.

D. Another distinct list appears at the end of the
"Historia Britonum," in the Cambridge Public Library MS.
F. f. i. 27; in that edited by Gale; and some others.

In the first of the accompanying tables, the lists are given
as they stand in the MSS.; in the second they are reduced
to the order of A for readier exhibition of the comparative
deficiencies in B, C, D, and variations in the spelling. The
numbers are those of list A, to which I shall refer through-
out. The other lists have no numbers.

In B it will be observed that Henry of Huntingdon
generally has the same spelling as the Paris MS. A. a. With
the exception of i & ii, xxxi & xxxii, the sequence of the
names in his list differs altogether from that of A. The
value of this list will appear in the sequel.

C. The author of this list omits iii, ix, xiii, xv, and xxx,
and has arranged the names thus:—

III, VII, XII, XVI, XX, XXIII,
I, V, —, XIII, XVII, XXI, XXV,
II, VI, X, —, XVIII, XXII, XXXVI,
—, VII, XI, —, XXIII, XIX, XXVII,

and lastly

xxviii, xxix, —, xxxi, xxxii.

Now, if xxxii, xix, be restored to their natural order, xix,
xxiii, we observe a regular succession of intervals of four,
only interrupted by the places of the numbers which are
discarded; and when these places are supplied we have a
first series of six, and three following of seven each. It
seems that one place must be supplied in the first series so
as to complete the four sevens, and that xxx, the other
discarded number, must have occupied this place. I imagine
that the list, which the author of this had before him, was
written partly in seven lines, each containing four names,
(as it is very nearly in the Vatican MS.), at the foot of one
page, and partly at the head of the next, as exhibited in the
following scheme, in which the Roman numerals are those of
list A, the Arabic numerals mark the order adopted in list C,
and — — — — — the discarded names.

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<td>segeint</td>
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<td>merdin</td>
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<td>lion</td>
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<tr>
<td>pensa</td>
<td>urnach</td>
<td>celemor</td>
<td>loit coit</td>
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We can almost see the author of this list at work. He
has to discard five names, so as to reduce the list to xxviii,
and he has a reason of his own for placing caer guorthigirn
at the head. So he treats the list on the first page as four
columns, and begins with the fourth; he discards one name
from this, one each from the first and second, and two from
the third; then he turns the leaf, and has nothing to do but
copy the remaining names in their order. The derivation of
this list from one which resembled A in every respect but
the position of caer coei is undeniable.

D. From the C list thus derived from A, D is obtained
by a simple process.

In the following scheme the order of C is marked by the
vol. v.
numbers at the side, and that of $D$ by those above the names.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1</th>
<th>guorthigirn</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>gurntguio</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>mineip</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>liguaid</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>mequaid</th>
<th>6</th>
<th>colun</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>ebrano</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>ceint</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>segeint</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>pensanelcoyt</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>custoient</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>granth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
<td>21</td>
<td></td>
<td>24</td>
<td></td>
<td>27</td>
<td></td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
<td>11</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
<td>guiragon</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>legeion</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>urnach</td>
<td>16</td>
<td></td>
<td>22</td>
<td>daun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td></td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
<td>14</td>
<td></td>
<td>28</td>
<td>celemion</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>britoct</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
<td>22</td>
<td></td>
<td>25</td>
<td></td>
<td>28</td>
<td>luit coyt</td>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td></td>
<td>17</td>
<td></td>
<td>23</td>
<td></td>
<td>26</td>
<td></td>
<td>20</td>
<td></td>
<td>18</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td></td>
<td>18</td>
<td></td>
<td>24</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>19</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

So the author of the $D$ list takes first the odd numbers in each column successively to the end, and then begins again with the even numbers. The result is:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1</th>
<th>gurthigirn</th>
<th>13</th>
<th>pensa</th>
<th>19</th>
<th>granth</th>
<th>25</th>
<th>britto</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>municip</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>celemion</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>lunden</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>droithan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>mequod</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>gunitug</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>gueirangon</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>urnatha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>ebroacne</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>lindiit</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>dauri</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>luit ceit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>caratagae</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>colun</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>guricon</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>managhuid</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>leiron</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>custeint</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>legion</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Thus, the derivation of $C$ from $A$, and of $D$ from $C$, is clear, and our task is limited to the comparison of $A$ and $B$. The author of $C$ has discarded five names so as to reduce the $xxxiii$ list to $xxviii$; but what is to be said of Henry of Huntingdon, who, we have reason to believe, was actually acquainted with the lost work of S. Gildas? Accident, I may say, led me to the true solution of the problem, long after I had discovered the mutual relations of these lists. I had observed that $xxix$ is not a simple name, but three words, pensa uel coin—i.e., caer pensa or caer coin; for the words are distinct in the Harleian and in Gale’s MS., and the usual abbreviation $t$ is used for $uel$ in the Paris MS. My attention was next arrested by the fact that this $uel$ or $t$ coin is attached to draithou in the Irish version—druithe col coit, &c. Draithou druith being evidently a plural of druith$^1$ “druid,” I took caer draithou to be “city of druids;” and, finding trace of the name pensa at Pensford, in Somersetshire, on the river Chew, which may well represent coiu, (u having been changed into $n$, as in others of

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$^1$ Mod. Welsh, derwydd, pronounced dërwiuth.
these names), I could not hesitate in recognising evidences of this "city of druids" in the grand triple circle of stones and the enormous mound at Stanton Drew, 1½ mile distant. Thus caer draithou, caer pensa, and caer coiu, appeared to be synonyms of the same city; and the idea occurred to me that other names in list A might also be synonyms of names preceding them. I next observed caer uerulam in Gale's list, corresponding to caer caratauc in all the rest; and it seemed to me very probable that Verulam, or some other city in the kingdom of Caractacus, might be intended, rather than a fortress hastily constructed by him in the course of his conflict with Ostorius. Yet the same list has caer municip,2 mencipit, and there cannot be a doubt but that Verulam is meant here. Then, as caer mencipit and caer caratauc come together in list A, like caer draithou and caer pensa, I seemed to have discovered another pair of synonyms.

Being now fairly on the track, I looked through the list in the hope of finding others, and caer meguid and caer mauiguid seemed to be another pair, on account of their great similarity. I now referred to Henry of Huntingdon's list, and found confirmation of my view in the fact that the second names of these three pairs are three of the names which he omits.

Further, I found that he omits also the second name of the pair caer segeint and caer guinruis. Now caer segeint has long been recognised as Silchester, the city of the Segontiaci, who are named in an inscription found there; and guinruis, which cannot be found in the Itineraries, nor identified with any ancient site in Britain, by a change which is fully warranted by the variations of other names in these lists,3 and in the MSS. of the "Historia Britonum," becomes quintimis = Vendomis, which represents Silchester in the Itineraries.

2 Mencipit seems to be a Cambrian plural of menci = muno or.
3 Mencipit-mercipit ; gloruglou ; graut-grant ; dau rail-dau ; uruach-urnach. One of the most curious instances, in the "Historia Britonum," of a name so disguised by corruption that some of its best friends have not recognised it, is minmanto, minmanton, minmantone, minmantun, mirmantun, mirmantum, as a synonym for caer segeint or Caernarvon.

Now Caernarvon is Caer-yn-ar-Von "city opposite Mon," and mirmantun resolves itself into in-ir-Man- tun and the two words differ really only in this, that one prefixes the Welsh caer, the other suffixes the English tun.
Caer gurcoe, which completes the series of deficiencies in his list, cannot be paired with caer ceint, which precedes, but may with caer gwurthegern, which follows it, if we consider how u and c in these lists have been confounded sometimes with n and e. The place where Vortigern built his city was called genoreu, which the modern form, Ganerew, proves to be the most correct among many variations. By changing the two letters in question gurcoe becomes gnreoe, or genreoe by supplying a vowel, as we have to do in guntri for guntruis.

Thus we obtain a complete explanation of the deficiencies in his list, as compared with A. These names were synonyms, introduced perhaps at first as marginal notes, then finding their way into the text, and so occasioning the original number xxviii to be altered to xxxiii. So by the help of his list we have been able to recover, as might have been expected, the original list of S. Gildas, to whose lost history I have supposed that he was mainly indebted, for the information he supplies with regard to the first seventy years of the Anglian occupation of Britain. Still, I think that the order of A is more correct than his. Amongst other grounds for this opinion I will here notice only one, as it seems to me, remarkable group, caer draithou, caer urnac, and caer celemion. In A, as above amended, they occur in this sequence; in B the first is separated from the other two.

There is no ancient name that will answer to either of these last, and the remarkable uniformity with which their names are spelt forbids the supposition of any material corruption. Looking, then, to etymology for a little light, I obtain the following very remarkable results.

The name of the first is urn—with the adjectival ending, ac. Now urn-ladh is "an altar;" its component elements are orn, "slaughter," and ladh, "to put;" and as "sacrifice" is the highest act of prayer, and the necessary accompaniment of prayer in all ancient religions, urnaig is "prayer" generally. Thus caer urnac would be "sacrificial city," and this explanation seemed to supply a want which I had always felt in these lists,—a name which could fitly represent the city which the Saxons called Avebury, the Britons—we know not what. The grand circle of stones, 1260 feet in diameter, itself containing two circles of 420 feet diameter each, (therefore larger than that at Stanton Drew), sur-
rounded by a lofty rampart and deep trench, and approached by stone avenues, each more than a mile long; and the loftiest mound in Britain, 170 feet high, and more than 700 feet broad at the base, midway between the ends of these avenues; indicate a site of paramount importance, such as could not be omitted in an enumeration of the cities of Britain. For a city which contained the greatest temple in the island, a more appropriate name could scarcely be imagined than caer urnac; and it must farther be observed, how appropriately this name followed caer draithou or pensa, in the list from which C was immediately derived.

In explanation of celemion I find, not only céal, cél, “prophesy,” “secresy,” “a church,” “heaven,” but also this very word complete, ceallmuin “an oracle,” and ceiliomuin “secresy.” Now cél, in the sense of “heaven,” is synonymous with nem, (the “holy,” “mysterious,” place), amongst the relatives of which we have nemed “a sanctuary;” and this is one of the few Gaelic words, of which we have the meaning on ancient authority:—

“Nomine Vernemetis voluit vocitare vetustas
Quod quasi fanum ingens Gallica lingua refert.”

This was in Gaul, but Britain also had its Vernemetum, marked in the Itinerary as twelve or thirteen miles from Rate, i. e. Leicester, and believed to have been near Willoughby in Nottinghamshire. Surely this also was a place, which would not be omitted in a list of British cities, and we may believe it is represented by caer celemion the “oracle city.” The fitness of placing these three in a group together is evident.

The following, then, I regard as the original order of this list:—

The agreement in the forms of the names, between Henry of Huntingdon and the Paris MS., is so remarkable, that I follow them with confidence, as representing earlier texts, although they are not free from clerical errors.

I     Caer ebrauc, York.
II    , ceint, Canterbury.
III   , genoreu or guorthegern, Ganerew in Herefordshire.

* Venantius Fortunatus, I. 9.
III Caer cucerat. As at means a "ford," I take cucer to be the river Cocker in Cumberland, and think this place may be represented by Cockermouth. Besides the ancient castle there, which may cover the site of a British city, there is a triangular fort with trench and rampart.

V "guoraneguon. This was probably in Kent, for the "Historia Britonum" mentions a King of this name reigning in Kent, when that province was given to Hencgest by Vortigern.

VI "segeint or guintomis, Silchester in Hampshire.6

VII "merdin. There was a Muridunum between Exeter and Dorchester. Although the distances in the Itinerary do not quite suit, the etymology of the name,—muri "sea" and dun "fortress,"—seem to fix it at Seaton.6

VIII "peris. This appears to bear the name of the Parisi, and so may represent their chief city, which Ptolemy calls Petuaria, and which the Romans seem to have called Praetorium. I have identified it with Kingston-on-Hull; and in the name Kingston, which must have been conferred upon it by early Angle colonists, since there is no evidence of its having been a royal residence in later times, we have probably a traditional remembrance of its early prætorian dignity. A notice of it occurs in the "Vita Merlini:"—

"Caer peris in portu sua monia rupta videbit
Donec eam locuples cum vulpis dente reformet."

IX "lion, Caerleon on Usk.

X "mencipit or caratauc, Verulam.

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6 There is also caer segeint, Caernarvon.
6 This might also be thought to be Caermarthen.
7 There are others:—caer caradac is said to have been a name of Salisbury, but not I think on sufficient authority; caer caradoc in Shropshire, near Clun, and another near Longnor, are very likely to have been extempore fortresses raised by Caractacus during the war.
Caer ceri, Cirencester. We have the evidence of Asser, himself a Briton, that Cirencester was so called by the Britons in his days.

Glou, Gloucester.

Licilid, perhaps Lechlade, on the river Lech, in Gloucestershire. Traces of Roman occupation have been found there.

Grant, Grantchester or Cambridge.

dauri, Dorchester in Oxfordshire, at the confluence of the Thame and Isis, which here become Thamesis. The name seems to be dau ri “two streams,” and so may be compared with Con-fluentia, Coblenz.

Brito, Bristol. Henry of Huntingdon gives bristou in place of the British name. It is possible that the two English forms may represent earlier, brit-stol and brit-stow; —oe being simply an adjectival formative.

meguaid or mauiguir, Meivod in Montgomeryshire.

ligion, Chester.

guent, Winchester.  

collon, Colchester.

londene, London.

Guorcon, Uriconium, Wrecan, Wroxeter.

lerion, Leicester.

cei, Caistor in Norfolk. This will account for the form Cai-stor, as if cai-cester.

draithou, or pensa or coiu, Stanton Drew, in Somersetshire.

urnac, Avebury, Wiltshire.

celimion, near Willoughby, Nottinghamshire.

XI, XII, XIII, constitute a local group in the list, such as we have not in Henry of Huntingdon’s.

Three Venta might put in their claims here; Venta Belgarum, which I have preferred; Venta Icenorum, Caistor in Norfolk; and Venta Silurum, Caerwent in Monmouthshire. The second perhaps is provided for in XXIII.
XXVIII Caer loit coit, "city of the gate of the wood."
In my "History of the Conquest of Britain," I have given my reasons for regarding this as the scene of Arthur's seventh battle, cat coit celidon, "battle of the wood of Celidon," and identifying it with Leeds.

Complete identification of these cities is scarcely possible; and though most of the above may be considered certain, there are some which will always be open to doubt. In my investigation I have endeavoured to keep close to the earliest form of each name, trusting the earlier recensions of the "Historia Britonum," rather than the later; for the popularity of this work was so great that copies were multiplied, and that frequently by scribes who were little qualified for the task of editing it; and, consequently, there is no document relating to our early history, of which so many versions exist, more or less corrupted.

Now, whether we take list A, after discarding the synonyms, as representing the original form, or prefer list B, the result is the same, so far as this, that caer ebrauc holds the first place, and caer ceint the second. Consequently, for the origin of this list we are referred to a time, when caer ebrauc was considered to be, what the editor of list D asserted caer guorthebern to be, "prima civitas Britanniae." This it was down to the end of the time of the Roman occupation, and would be for some years afterwards. In the Notitia Imperii, the provinces of Britain always follow this order:—

Consulares,
Maxima Cæsariensis,
Valentia;
Presides,
Britannia Prima,
Britannia Secunda,
Flavia Cæsariensis.

Sextus Rufus Festus, who wrote a few years before A.D. 369, when Valentia was added to the empire, enumerates:—
Maxima Cæsariensis, Flavia, Britannia Prima, Britannia Secunda.
CAER EBRACU, THE FIRST CITY OF GREAT BRITAIN. 361

And the bishops of Britain who were present at the Synod of Arles, A.D. 314, were:—
Eborius episcopus, de civitate Eboracensi, provincia Britannia;
Restitutus episcopus, de civitate Londinensi, provincia suprascripta;
Adelfius episcopus, de civitate Colonia Londinensium;
exinde Sacerdos presbyter, Arminius diaconus.

The position of caer ceint, second on the list, indicates a period early in the history of the Angles in Britain; for, as I have shown in my “History of the Conquest of Britain,” their first acquisition was in what is now Yorkshire, and their second in Kent; and Octa, who reigned in the north until the death of his father Hengest II, A.D. 467, went to Kent and established his kingdom there. This exactly agrees with the time of S. Gildas, who closed his treatise “De Excidio,” and probably also his lost “Historia Britonum,” in A.D. 471.
THE WEST RIDING SESSIONS ROLLS.

By FAIRLESS BARBER, F.S.A., an Honorary Secretary of The Association.

There is probably no minor office connected with the administration of the law in England, which has existed for so long a period,¹ and maintained such a course of increasing usefulness, as that of Justice of the Peace.

Without going further back than the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, we obtain a very apt illustration of the extent to which new duties have accumulated on Justices, —or, as they used to be called, Justicers of the Peace—if we contrast the text-books of those days with the six large volumes of the edition of “Burn’s Justice of the Peace” that serve the same purpose now.

During the middle or latter part of the sixteenth century we meet with one of the earliest English books upon this office and its duties, entitled “The Neve Boke ² of Justices of peace made by Anthonie Fitz Herbard, judge, lately translated out of French into Englishe and newlye corrected. The yere of our Lorde, 1554.” It is a very small book, about five inches and a half by three inches and three-quarters, in black letter, and contains one hundred and seventy folios. Of these, the first one hundred and thirty are devoted to the office of the Justice of the Peace and his duties generally, and the remainder to the offices of Sherifles, Bayliffes of Liberties, Eschetours, Coroners, and Constables, who were each incidentally connected with the preparations for the Courts held, and the execution of warrants and orders made, by Justices, under whose control they, in many respects, were placed. Of the folios which more nearly

¹ The statute 1 Edward III, cap. 16 enacts, “Que bonez gentz et loials queux ne sont mye maytenouns de Malveiz liertz en pays soient assignez a la garde de la pece.”
² The colophon informs us that this book was “Imprinted at London in fierte strete within temple barre, at the signe of the hande and starre, by Richard Totycl, the vii day of February the yeare of our Lorde 1560.”
concern the subject of this paper, three are devoted to the Commission (then in Latin, and almost identical in terms with the form still used), and fifteen to the Exposicion of the Commission; two contain the Othe with the declaracion thereof; ten explain the Auctoritie of Justices by their Commission, followed by about eighty folios explaining their Auctoritie by divers Estatutes (giving, in most cases, the text of the enactments) and supplemented by about twenty folios, containing “The Fourme of the Charge the Justices of the Peace shal give at theyr Sessions.” This charge, which is in effect a summary of the offences and other matters they could deal with, contrasts strangely with the book known to modern Justices as “Oke’s Magisterial Synopsis,” which gives a like summary in the present day.

The following are the principal matters included in the Charge and given in detail in the little volume or Nevve Boke:—

“Heretikes and Lollardes; keepers of fayres or markets in churchyardes or other places dedicated to God; Counter fayting of money and manasing to burne houses.3 Manslaughter; Rape; Takers of a woman against her wyll, whether she be mayde, wife or widowe; Robbery; Felony; Burglary; Voluntary escapes; Rescuing felons; Taking of any Doves, Pecockes and fish, being in a dovehouse, pen, tronke or cesterne.

“Purveyours for the King; Purveyours of Lordes and Ladies; Purveyours for the Kinge’s household servauntes; Kepers of prisons; Stealing of haukes (Faucon, Tercelet, Laneret, Tussor or other hauke); Multipliers (also of them that use and multiply gold or silver, or that practise the art of Multiplication, that is felony); Those that coyne, make, bye or bring into the realme, any Galy-halpens suskins or dodkins,4 for to set and geve in payment in this land; Yerely congregations and confederacies made by Masons, in their general chapters and meetinges, whereby the effect of the Estatute of laborers is broken; Imbesilment of recordes; Souldiours deserting; Carrying anye Wolles or Wolfels

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3 Menacing or threatening to burn houses, which, it must be remembered, were in that day made chiefly of timber. By 3 Hen. VI. cap. 6, burninges of houses for vengeaunce shalbe adjudged high treason.

4 Calais half-pence and other small coins; a dodkin was a fourth part of a stiver.
customable out of the realm at any other place than at
Cales, without the Kinges licence; Hunters that hunt by
night with visers or painted faces or otherwise be disguised, in
parkes, forestes, or chases; Breakers of prison; Paying or
receiving in paiment Blankes; Servauntes passing the age
of eighteen yeres, being no apprentices, absenting themselves
and defrauding their masters of their goodes; or, being in
service, imbesiling the same; Clarkes convict breaking the
Ordinary’s prison.

“Selling, exchaunging, or delivering, within the realm of
Scotland, or in the ground called the batable ground betwene
England and Scotland, to the use of any Scot, or exchaung-
ing or delivering, in England, Wales, or Berwike, any horse,
gelding, or mare to any Scot, to be conveyed into Scotland,
without the Kinge’s licence under the great Seale; Foresters
and other persons, in Wales and in the Marches thereof,
which take of the Kinge’s subjectes or any of the Kinge’s
amity tol, custom, &c., for their passages or carriages.

“Saintuary men departing out of the places where thei
lodge, at any time, not having, on their upper garment, a
badge or conusance assigned by the governor of the same
Saintuary, of the length and breth of x. inches; or wearing
any knife or other weapon at any time but at their meales;
or being out after the sunne set, and before the sunne
rising.

“Extorcius by Sherifffes and other officers; Escapes;
Forcible entry; Forestallers and Regratours; Retayning
and geving of liversies; Mainteinance, confederaitors and
Champertors; Not keping the statute of Winchester—i.e.,
after robberies or felonies done, and after knoulage, hue and
cry thereof made, not making fresh suit fro towne to towne,
etc. That watch be kept in every city towne and borough
from sunset to sun risyng, and gates of cities closed by al
that time, and six men at every gate, and in every other
town watch shall be kept by sixe or foure men; Highwaies.

“Armour—if every person have his armour, according as
he ought to have, that is to wete, every person betwixt xv
yeres of age and xl., having landes of the yerely value of
xv. li., or goods to the value of xv. markes, a hawberke, a
bresteplate of yron, a sweord and a knive; and from xx. li.
in lands and xx. marks in goods, one habergeon and breste-
plate of yron and a knive; and from xl. s. in landes and
more unto an c., a sward bow and arowes and a knife; and they that have lesse landes shall be sworne to have their fauchons, splentes, knives and other small weapons; and all other that are able shall have bowes and arowes, and in forestes bowes and byls.

"Vitaylers; Inholders; Wages of servaunte; Unlawfull games (tenies dise cardes and other such plaises, and kales, half bowles, hande in hand out, quyckebrode and clashe); Crosbowes and handgonnes; Dogges ferrettes and other engins; Trasyng of Hares; Destroying frye of saumons from the middes of April unto the nativitie of St. John Baptist; Setting tronkes to take fyshe; watches on the sea coast; Whether heads of arrowes and quarelles be boyled, brased and hardened at the poynt, and marked with the marke of him that made them.

"Weyghtes and measures; Clothyers, Cordyners, Tanners, Coriers, and Bouchers; Mayntenaunce; Barretours.

"Veselles brynginge tonnes of wyne into the realme not conteyninge xii score galons and xii, pyple half so much, tercian the thyrde of a tonne, and hoggeshhead half a pype; or barells of herrings or yeles not conteyninge thirty galons fully packed, or buttes of samon not conteyning xxiii galons fully packed, and every kinderkin tercian and firkyn of herrings saumons and yeles according to the rate.

"Gylders gilding any sheete or other metalles, except the spyrres of knights and ornaments of holy Church, and the apparel of a baron and above that estate; Goldsmymes or workers of siluer, working any sylver not as fyn as the sterlyng and not putting a sygne thereunto afore that he put it to sale; selling candels, ymages, figures and other workes of waxe at more than iiijd. per pound above market price of waxe at the tyme of sale.

"Wardens of the Marches of Scotland; Carrying any Wolles felles or fleces, morlinge or shorlinge from countreys on this syde the water of Tese, beyond the same water towards the North, Aldertonshire and Richmondshire onely excepted; All to cary wolles, etc., to Cailes, the countreys of Northumberland, Westmerland, Cumberland, Durham, Aldertonshyre, and Richmondshire except, and they to cary it to Newcastell.

"Regulation of the making and size of Tyles; Brasse and pewter to be sold by pewterers, onely in open market or
fayre, or in their owne dwelling-houses, after the assise of pewter and lay metal wrought in London; Berebrewers or Alebrewers; sizes of barel; prices of meat, belyfe and porke ob. a pound weyght, mutton and veale ob. and halfe a ferthynge the pounde.

"Waynlinges stores or hefers under the age of two yeres, not to be kyld to make sale of; such as take Wylde fowle with nettes or any other engins betwixt the last day of Maye and the last day of August, but they may take with spanyels and bowes suche wylde fowle; Destroying the egges of any wylde fowle from the neste, under payne of imprisonment for one yere, and to forfayte, for every Crane egge or Busterde egge so taken from the nest xxd., and for every Bitter (sic) heron, shovelarde, viidd., and for every other egge id.

"Having over two thousand shepe, lambys under a yere not to be accompted, vi score to the hundreth to be accompted; every householder to have, above two thousand, as many shepe as shall serve for the necessarve expense of his household.

"If anye person by writinge cifring or printinge, prechinge or teaching, deede or acte, extol, set forth, mainteine or defende the auctoritie of the bishop of Rome; Fixing prices of Gascoyne or Frenche wines."

The above list is intended, so far as a mere abstract can, to give a general idea of what matters were in the sixteenth century cognisable by Justices when assembled in Quarter Sessions, and, for the most part, with the assistance of a Jury. There were other duties out of Sessions, some requiring two Justices and some only one for their due performance; these are in no way important for the present purpose, and need not be here further referred to. During the reign of Elizabeth many statutory powers were added, some of which only recently have ceased to be exercised; of these the most important were for the relief of the Poor, who seem to have had no resource but pure mendicancy. There were also other Statutes for mending highways and supporting maimed soldiers and mariners. Witchcraft also was the subject of an enactment.

3 Stat. 43 Eliz. c. 2, was only partly repealed by the Statute Law Revision Act, 1863, and in other respects is yet in force.
These are all enumerated in "Lambard's Eirenarcha," a book written in a somewhat pedantic style, and, in the Proheme whereof, the author pays his tribute to Judge Fitz-Herbard's New Boke and to a treatise of M. Marrow, another recognised authority, in the following words:—"To write of the office and dutie of Justices of the peace, after M. Marrow (whose learned reading in that behalfe made 18 yeares of King H. 7 is in many hands to be seen) and after the reverend Justice Fitzherbert (who published an excellent treatise thereof which is yet everywhere to be had), may at the first seem no less unadvisedly done, than if a man should bring Owles to Athens (as the proverb is) or to carry stickes into a growing wood, or copies."

The most dignified and important Court held by the Justices was, from almost the earliest period at which the mention of Justices is found in the Statute Book, and still is, their Court of Quarter Sessions, and it is to the earliest extant Records of such Courts in the West Riding of Yorkshire, that this paper is intended to be entirely devoted. Unfortunately the earliest now remaining are not those which can have been the earliest in fact, as a few words explaining the origin of these Courts will abundantly show. The earliest allusion to them is found in 36 Edw. III., cap. 12, whereby it is enacted that in the Commissions of Justices of the Peace and of Laborers, express mention be made that the same Justices hold their Sessions "quaterfoitz par an cestassavoir une session deinz les octaves de la Tiphanie, la secunde semaigne de demy Quaresme, le tierce, entre les festes de Pentecostes et de Seint Johan Baptiste, le quart deinz les oet jours de Seint Michel."

By the 12 Richard II., c. 10, certain modifications were made in reference to the number of Justices, and it was also enacted that the number appointed should keep their Sessions in every quarter of the year, at least, and by three days, if needful, under penalty; their wages, also, were to be four shillings a day each, for the time of their Sessions, and their clerks two shillings; but the Justices of the Bench

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See "EIRENARCHA or OF THE OFFICE of Justices of Peace in four Books; Revised, corrected and enlarged, in the eighth yeare of the peaceable Raigne of our most gracious King James" First collected by WILLIAM LAM-BARD, of Lincolnes Inn, Gent. London, printed for the Company of Stationers, 1610.
and Serjeants at Law, who were associated with the local
men in these commissions, were not to be bound to hold the
Sessions four times a year, as the other commissioners, the
which be continually dwelling in the country, but shall do
it, when they may best attend it.

In 1461—owing to abuses of proceedings at the Sheriffs'
Tours or Law-days, where indictments and presentments
were oftentimes affirmed by Jurors, having no conscience,
nor any freehold and little goods, and often by the said
Sheriffs’ menial servants and bailiffs, and their under-sheriffs
—all power to attach, arrest, or levy fines on such present-
ments was taken away; and the Sheriffs and their subor-
dinates were ordered to bring such presentments to the
Justices of the Peace, at their next Quarter Sessions for the
County, who were empowered to award process thereon.
This was by Statute 1 Edward IV., c. 2, which contained a
clause saving the rights of London, and that certain Royal
grants were not to be prejudiced.

In 1541, by Statute 33 Henry VIII., c. 10, an attempt
was made to establish more frequent Sessions, the Justices
being thereby ordered, at the General Quarter Sessions
helden next after Easter, to divide themselves, and, limiting
two at the least, into Hundreds, Wapentakes, Number of
Towns, etc., to hold one session for each of their divisions,
six weeks before the Quarter Sessions.

Six weeks Sessions, as they are called in the Act abro-
gating them, became burdensome to the people, and “forasmuch as the King’s most loving subjects were much
travailed, and otherwise encumbered, in coming and keeping
the said six weeks Sessions, to their costs, charges, and
unquietness,” the Act constituting them was repealed, and
everything remitted to be enquired of, before all Justices of
the Peace at their ancient Quarter Sessions.

The Court of Quarter Sessions was, as it still is, a Court
of Record, and in every County, or Division of a County,
and in every Borough having a separate Recorder and Clerk
of the Peace, there ought to be a “Custos Rotulorum,” in
whose care the Records of all orders, indictments, proceed-
ings, and other business made and transacted at Quarter
Sessions, are to be kept; these are usually called the
Sessions Rolls, and in the West Riding are to be met with
at the offices of the Clerk of the Peace at Wakefield.
The term "Rolls" applied to such Records, indicates the earlier method of making the entries on membranes of parchment, stitched together consecutively and then rolled up. No such Rolls have been preserved at Wakefield, though the term still survives, and, through the whole period to which the Quarter Sessions Records for the West Riding, yet preserved, relate, has included such books as Order Books, Indictment Books, Book of Rates, Book of Bridges, Freehold or Jury Books, Quaker Books, Recusant Books, each separately kept; and bundles, one for each Quarter Session, containing the original Indictments on parchment, Warrants, Reports, Recognizances, Petitions, Certificates, Letters, and almost innumerable other miscellaneous papers connected with the proceedings of Justices at the Court indicated on the label marked on each such bundle.

Unfortunately, the Freehold or Jury Books, the Books giving names of Quakers who were prosecuted, and the Books containing the lists of persons returned as Recusants, are, for the seventeenth century, irrecoverably lost, such of them as were found having been obliterated by damp; so, for that period, to which alone this paper has reference, the four first named sets of Books and the Bundles are all that remain. Of these, the Book of Rates has been already printed and commented on in Vol. I. of this Journal, pp. 153-168; and the Book of Bridges, which classifies those bridges which are to be repaired by the whole West Riding, and those which are to be repaired by the several Wapentakes, continues to be printed by the Justices, and need not be further mentioned here. The Bundles too, all of which have been opened and examined, present such a confused mass of uninteresting details that it has been found hopeless to attempt any systematic arrangement of them, or even to select more than a few which could be deemed of sufficient interest for publication. Happily, the Order Books, though far from perfect, and sadly injured by the neglect of former custodians, are, on the whole, sufficiently legible to furnish copious and valuable information, illustrative of the social condition of the West Riding, as it varied, through one of the most eventful centuries of English history. This, it is hoped, will be sufficiently proved by the extracts from them which will constitute the main substance
of this paper. These will be given *seriatim* from the successive Order Books which have been preserved, and under headings indicating the place and date of the Sessions at which they were made, and, where possible, after each extract, with a reference to the page on which the original will be found.

The Indictment Books contain transcripts of all present-ments, whether criminal or civil, and indictments, and have not the same varied interest which throughout characterises the Order Books.

To a certain point all Indictments entered are in Latin, and occasional interpretations occur in which things stolen, after being stated in Latin, are given Anglicè. When these English words serve to illustrate the costume, furniture, implements, etc., then in use, or present any peculiar spelling, they will be duly extracted, and appear in order of date, and with a reference, as in the case of the Orders. A few of the Latin forms applicable to various offences will be copied so as to explain generally what the entries as a whole are like, but undue repetition will be carefully avoided. A few English forms will also be given when the period is reached when they were first used. In one respect the Indictment Books supply information more fully and accurately than the Order Books, for, in the former we find, at the heading of the proceedings, at each Sessions, the names of all the Justices present, and the names of the Jurors on whose oaths the presentments, etc., are found; while, in the latter, the same particularity is not uniformly observed.

A Table giving the names of all Justices mentioned in the Rolls, and showing their attendances at the various sessions, has been prepared, and will, with another Table describing the size and condition of each Book from which extracts are made, appear in an Appendix, for which are also reserved any illustrative documents relating to Yorkshire, obtained from other sources. The Pension Lists will be printed *in extenso* as the Order Books disclose them, and, with all other extracts, will be left in the first instance to tell their story to the enquirer, with the aid of here and there, an explanatory foot-note; but all general observations and remarks on the value of the Records themselves and the light they cast on the social character of the period that produced them, will be reserved till all the
extracts have appeared in print, and will thus form a suitable conclusion of the work undertaken. The method thus to be pursued precludes the necessity of classifying and separating entries under different headings (a very laborious and not equally profitable task), and has this great advantage resulting from its adoption—viz., that when the general subject has to be considered, easy reference can be made to such facts as the Records have preserved.

ORDER BOOK A.

Pontrict, tertio Aprilis anno decimo quarto Caroli Regis. [1638].

Wakefield Bridge and Chapel. WHEREAS this Court is informed of the great ruine and decay of the stone bridge at Wakefield, standing over the river of Calder, and the chappell adjoyning unto the saide bridge, which is a great staye and helpe to the same, and that the saide bridge and chappell have beene already viewed by Sir William Savile, Barronet, and Sir John Savile, Knt., two of his majesty's justices of the peace within the said Rideing, who have certified that the paveinge and other worke, now to be done about the same, will amounte unto fowrescore pounds or upwards:—Itt is therefore ordered that the saide summe of fowrescore pounds shalbe allowed out of this West riding, and collected by the high constables there, and paid over unto Jervas Nevile, gent., and William Paldwen, gent., who are desired to see the same husbandly bestowed about soe necessary a worke, but itt is intended and ordered that the said Chappell be hereafter kept decentlye, and that noe persons whatsoever be suffered to inhabite therein. [p. 4.]

Cowper Bridge. FORASMUCH as this Court is informed of the great decayes of Cowper bridge over the river of Calder in this West riding, and of the necessitie thereof, and taking into consideration what severall summes of money have beene formerly allowed towards the repaire thereof, are further certified that the said bridge very necessarilye ought to be builte of stone, considering the suddaine floods that come downe under the said bridge, which, now being of wood, is continually in danger to be driven downe the water and taken away:—Itt is therefore ordered by this Court that Sir William

7 So written in the original Record in this and other places.
Savile, Barronet, Sir John Savile, Knt., and John Kay, Esq., and Thomas Thornhill, Esq., or any two or more of them shall with some skilfull workemen veiwe the said bridge and contract with the workeman for the building a new bridge there of stone, if they shall so thinke fitt; and what summe they agree upon that to be estreated and leveyd upon the whole West riding, and collected by the severall high constables there, and paid over unto John Armitage, of Kirklees, Esquire, and John Naylor, of Clifton, who are appointed by this Cort to be surveyors of that worke.

Upon certificate made that the summe of ccl.li. will but builde the bridge of stone there, the said summe is accordinglye estreated upon this West riding. [p. 4.]

Lionel Copley, gent. WHEREAS Lyonell Copley, gent., had tyme given to these sessions to shew cause why he shold not pay unto Robt. Cundye, Nicholas Twyvell, and Wm. Marcrofte, the several wages to them due for carryinge and leadinge of charcoale according to his owne agreement and to restore to the poore menn their Tallyes of the coales led to him formerlye delivered to compare with the Tallyes he kept, which said Tallyes of the poore men he detayned and refused to deliver them or pay their wages, albeit he confessed the said Tallyes did agree with the other parte of the Tallyes he kept.

Mr. Copley, by his Counsell, did alledge no reason to the Cort but that he had a Command from the Right honorable the Lord Chamberlayne his officer not to pay the money, and that this Cort had no power to meddle with the wages of any servants or laborers, which pointe and doubte being thereupon particulery voted in Cort, the whole Cort, not one voice dissenting, were of opinion that by the course and practice of this Cort cases of a like nature were every sessions determined, and that the same were warrantted by the stat. 5 Eliz. cap. 4, and that the very same pointe being formerly questioned and afterwards debated att the Counsell Board toucheing the workmen in the late drayneing of Hafterfeld Chase, it was approved as a legal proceeding.” . . . said Lyonell Copley ordered to pay 20li. 19s. due to the poore man, contemptuouslie in open Cort refused to doe so, “albeit he was severall tymes with many fair persuasions requested and entreated thereunto by the whole Cort, and instead of obedience said Lyonell Copley uttered very disgraceful and uncivile speeches against Sir Wm. Savile then present in open Cort.” The Court thereupon “did thinke fitting said Mr. C. deserved to be committ to the custody of the sherriff of the said county,” but, at intercession of Sir Wm. S. his contemp was remitted, “hoping he will hereafter carrie himselfe more discreetly in Court of Justice and to persons of Quality.” [p. 5.]

Apprentice discharged. WHEREAS Thomas Farrey hath beene bounde appren- tise to one Matthew Usher, of Wakefield, in this W. R., to the trade of a mercer. Now, forsuch as the said Usher is decayed in his Estate and given over his trade, and lyen two yeares in the King’s bench, and his wife lives by brewing or Tipling of
Ale, and hath not employed or assigned the said Farrey to any person of that trade, but forsooth him to live idly and fill Ale and loose his tymne and trade:—Itt is therefore ordered pronounced and declared by this Court, that the said Farrey, for the reasons aforesaid, be freed and discharged from his service and apprenticeship, and his father and friends to place him elsewhere att their pleasure, according to the Statute of 5th Eliz. cap. 4to, in such case made and provided. [p. 5.]

Cripples and people with passes. AFTER reciting order of xijth yeare of the Raigne of his Majestie, that now is, "That the Townes then conceived to be oppressed or undirectly charged with transporting of Cripples and people with passes—to witt, Knottingley, Cridding with the Parke, Stapleton, Womersley, Smeaton parva, Stubbs Walden, Norton Campsall, Sutton, and Awston—shold be freed from that service, and that the Cripples and passes hereafter to be transported shold keep the high roadeway betwixt Doncaster and Ferrybridge, and soo from Ferrybridge to Doncaster, each of the aforesaid Townes severally payinge yearly vs. to the other townes now chargeable with carryinge of such Cripples and passes."

AND that as it was not then appointed to what Townes contribution should be made, some question did arise "for setting of which business and avoideing of future differences: Itt is now ordered, that the Townes of Ferryfriston and Knottingley each pay yearly to Ferrybridge vs.; that Cridding with the Parke, Womersley, and Stapleton each pay yearly to Darrington vs.; that Stubbs Walden, Smeaton parva, and Norton cum Fenwicke each pay to Wentbridge vs.; that Campsall cum Sutton pay xs. and Awston vs. to Skelbrooke; and that Townes of Ferrybridge, Darrington, Wentbridge, and Skelbrooke should, by vertue of that order, be enjoyned henceforth not to molest any of the aforesaid Townes with any Cripples or people with passes. [p. 6.]

Wm. Grosvenor. WHEREAS William Grosvenor, gent., one of the purveyors for the provisions for his Majestie's most honorable household, hath informed the Court that notwithstanding the increas he hath had lately he cannot serve his Majesty at that rate, onely being of such unreasonable price, and the chardge of provyding them so excessive great, by reason of the scarcity of foder grasse these dry summers. This Court is therefore pleased to allow unto the said Mr. Grosvenor the sum of vjs. viijd. an oxe, amounting in the whole unto xiiiijd. xijj. iiiijd., which is to be estreaded upon the whole West Riding and collected by the high constables there and paid over unto the said Grosvenor for the uses aforesaid. [p. 6.]

House of Correction. FORASMUCH as this Court is informed by Sir William Savile, Baronet, Sir John Savile, Knt., Sir George Wentworth, Knt., and John Kay, Esq., officer of his Majestie's Justices of Peace, within this West riding, who have viewd the House of Correction at Wakefield, that the Sum of vjli. xiijs. iiiijd. is
very needfull and necessarye to be allowed for the reparation and rebuilding of some chimneys and other breaches, which was made in the said howse by the last great winde:—Itt is therefore ordered that the said Summe of viij. xiijs. iiiijd. shall be estreated upon the whole west riding, and collected, etc., and paid over unto Thomas Somerster, gent., now Master of the said howse, to be employed accordinglye. [p. 6.]

Somerster, gent. Master UPON perusal of an Accounte made of House of Correction. this present Sessions by Thomas Somerster, gent., Master of the howse of Correction at Wakefield, forasmuch as he chargeth himselfe to have received for his sallarye and wages the summe of three score pounds since the generall sessions of the peace holden here this tymne twelvemonths, and that he hath disbursed in servants wages, needful provision for prisoners, ymplements for their worke, fire and carriage of prisoners from Sessions to Sessions, the sum of fowerscore and six pounds three shillings and fower pence, whereof he further chargeth himselfe to have received for prisoners’ worke, as appears by his booke, the sum of twenty fower pounds; soe that he hath disbursed and is out of purse the summe of forty three shillings fower pence, besides his owne paines and service as he offereth to averre upon oath:—Itt is therefore now ordered, that the said Thomas Somerster shall have allowed hereafter for his sallarye and wages, as Maister of that howse, the summe of fowerscore pounds yearly, which is to be collected by the several high constables of this W. R. and paid over quarterly unto him or his deputie, soe longe as he shall serve in that place. [p. 7.]

Captn. Levaine FORASmuch as John Clarke and John Pearson, both of Wortley, in the W. R., stood bound to keep peace, &c., and especially toward Captaine Levaine Van Eycke; as he did not appear to prosecute, they are discharged, but shall submit themselves to said Capt. Van Eycke or els be bound de novo. [p. 7.]

Ilkley Bridge. John Crooke, freemason, having undertaken the work at Ilkley bridge for the building thereof, and provyded materials for the said worke, and haveinge brought up both the Ends and raised up the pillers and both the arches, the said worke was all sodainely taken away by the violence of a flood the xiiijth of July last, and forasmuch as the surveyors of the worke did then certifie that there was noe defect or neglect in the said Crooke or the workemen there, but that itt was onely the act of God, and that he sustayned losse to the value of cti.:—Ordered, that cti. be estreated on the whole West riding and paid over unto the said Crooke for the worke aforesaid. [p. 7.]
Old pensions CONTINUED TO MAYED SOLDIERS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Henry Duckett</th>
<th>xxx.</th>
<th>Henry Bubwith</th>
<th>viij.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Robert Briggs</td>
<td>iijji</td>
<td>Thomas Brown</td>
<td>ix.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Dalton</td>
<td>iijji.</td>
<td>Francis Jackson</td>
<td>xl.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Ramsay</td>
<td>iijji.</td>
<td>George Lee</td>
<td>xxx.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Francis Hammerton</td>
<td>iijji.</td>
<td>Richard Taylor</td>
<td>lx.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert Wade</td>
<td>iijji.</td>
<td>Thomas Robinson</td>
<td>xxx.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brian Fawcett</td>
<td>viii.</td>
<td>John Mitton</td>
<td>xxx.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George Bosseville</td>
<td>iijji.</td>
<td>George Graye</td>
<td>xxx.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Liverdedge</td>
<td>xix.</td>
<td>Thomas Butterfield</td>
<td>lx.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Speight</td>
<td>viij.</td>
<td>Richard Robinson</td>
<td>xxx.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Christopher Lofthouse</td>
<td>xix.</td>
<td>William Armitage</td>
<td>viij.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andrew Hatton</td>
<td>iijji.</td>
<td>Michael Jubb</td>
<td>iijji.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Willm Steele</td>
<td>xxx.</td>
<td>William Millner</td>
<td>xix.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Cur. ord. xix. stiiij. April. 1639.

Emanuel Justice | viij. | Thomas Rawson | xix. |
| Thurnas Kay | iijji. | Nicholas Riley | xxx. |
| George Pate | xxx. | William Froshier | viij. |
| Nicholas Eccles | xxx. | Thomas Dicconson | iijji. |


John Sisson | xix. | Rafe Normavile | iijji. |
| John Fletcher | iijji. | John Graye | xix. |
| William Fletcher | xix. | Thomas Clerke | xxx. |
| George Thackwrey | iijji. | Robert Jamson | xxxv. |
| George Doyley | xxx. | William France | xxx. |
| James Roodes | iijji. | |

Pensions SUSPENDED QUSQUE, ETC.

| Robert Scott | xxx. | George Clapham | viij. |
| Mallerye Normanlyle | iijji. | William Netherwood | iijji. |
| Jeremie Evers | viii. xiij. iijji. | |

Rewards GIVEN TO SOLDIERS.

| James Jackson | xix. | John Browne | xix. |
| George Loxley | xix. | William Singleton | xix. |
| John Spender | xxxv. | William Broadhead | xix. |
| Thomas Edeson | xix. | |

Threes JOHN FARRER, Esq.  THOMAS ROLSTON, Esq.

* This amount struck out, and “xixs. per ordineum pro absu justiciarum” written in the margin.
Rotherham, Nono die Julii Anno XIIIi. Caroli Regis.

Coram, Sir George Wentworth, Knt., Sir Edward Rodes, Knt., Robert Rookley, Esq., and William West, Esq., Justices, etc.

Skelbrooke, Cripples, etc. ORDERED, upon hearing of Mr. Copley, of Skelbrooke, that all cripples or other beggars or wanderers, which shall come unto Skelbrooke aforesaid, shall be conveyed and sent from thence the nearest way to the next constable, to be by him received and sent forwards according to the contents of their passports, without observance of any former order concerning the premisses. [p. 15.]

Sellers of Ale. Plague contagion. Sellers of Ale and beare in the open Streets to passengers and travellers travingly on the high roade betweene Doncaster and Wentbrigg, in the W.R., to the great danger of infecting the inhabitants there with the contagion of the plague now in this dangerous tyme of sickness and visitation, because they entereteyne and discourse with all manner of passengers and travellers, wanderers and idle beggars . . . restrayed by order of Court. [p. 15.]

Ralph Normandyville, pensioner. On letters commendatorie from Sr. Ferdinando Sfarfax, Knt., for and on behalf of Rafe Normandyville, gent., a pensioned Souldier, treasurer to pay R. N. a yeares pay beforehand for the furnishing said Mr. N. in his journey to the Low Countries. [p. 16.]

Hill Bridge, Ollerton. FORASMUCH as this Court is informed by Edward Webster, John Webster, and Robert Wainwright, that about three years since, by reason of a suddaine flood, a woode bridge in Ollerton, called Hill bridge, was violently overthrowne and carried downe the water, whereupon the said partyes, with the approbation of their neighbours, tooke course for the rebuilding of the said bridge, and did disburse out of their purses the summe of 4l. 16s. 4d. for and towards the same, besides their own labor and charge, which amounteth unto 15s., of which said summe they have already received 20s. 10d. Ordered to be assessed on Halhemi cum Ecclesal by James Darwine and Thomas Dale thelder, on Sheffield and Brightside by Robert Housley and Edw. Saunderson, and by Robete Wilkinson and John Wilson for Attercliffe cum Darnall, and collected by the several constables there and paid over unto the saide persons who formerly disbursed the same. [p. 16.]
THE WEST RIDING SESSIONS ROLLS.

Wakefield, duodecimo die Julii Anno xiiii. Caroli Regis.


Bingley. FORASMUCH as this Court is informed upon the behalfe of diverse poore people inhabitaunts within the parishes of Bingley—videlicet, George Turner, Jane Illingworth, and Anne Longbothome—that they, being placed in diverse several cottages within the saide parishes, are fearefull that they are subject to the dangers of the Lawe: And further, that there are diverse other poore people—videlicet, William Hudson and William Smith—now destitute of houses, and are hereafter likely to be in danger of the Lawe* if they should have cottages built or assigned them for their habitations. This Court, takeing the same into consideration, ordereth that the said parties who have howses alreadie assigned them shall continue without danger of the Lawe, and that the said other parties shall continue and remaine in such howses as shall be hereafter assigned unto them by the churchwardens and overseers of the poore there, wherein they shallbe placed without danger unto themselves or anie other of the parishioners. [p. 19.]

Richard Lawson, Robt. Scott, Thos. Lord Fairfax. FORASMUCH as Richard Lawson, gent., serv vant unto the Rt. honorable Thomas Lord Fairfax, hath disbursed the sum of Ivs. unto Robert Scott, a pensioner, who is now beyond the sea, by direction of the right honourable Thomas Lord Fairfax: It is now ordered that the Treasurer for lame Soldiers shall paye and satisfie unto the said Mr. Lawson the said lvs. without anie further delaye, and that summe is to be allowed him upon his accompt. [p. 19.]

* The law referred to was the statute 31 Eliz. c. 7, against the erecting and maintaining of cottages, and enacted that:—After the end of that session no person, within the realm of England should make, build or erect, or cause to be made, built, or erected any manner of cottage for habitation or dwelling, nor convert any building or housing to be used as such cottage, unless such person assigned and laid to the same cottage four acres of ground at the least, of his or her own freehold or inheritance, lying near to such cottage to be continually occupied and manured therewith, while the same cottage should be inhabited, under a penalty of 10£ for every such offence, and 40£ a month for every month during which such cottage is occupied without such four acres. Cottages in cities and market teunes are excepted, and cottages for workmen in any mineral works, coal mines, quarries or dells of stone or slate, or for making brick, tile, lime or coals, so as such cottages be used only by such workmen, and be within a mile from such mineral and other works; also cottages within a mile of the sea, or on the banks of a navigable river, when occupied by sailors or those engaged in furnishing or victualling ships, also cottages for warreners and keepers, common herdmen and shepherds for keeping the cattle and sheep of the town, and for poor, lame, sick, aged or impotent persons. There was to be no inmate, nor more than one family in any cottage under a penalty of 10£ for each month any offence should continue. By the Act for the relief of the Poor, 43 Eliz. c. 2, churchwardens and overseers were allowed to agree with the lord of the manor to build cottages on the waste, or otherwise as ordered by justices, for the impotent poor, also to place an inmate or more families than one in one house.
Mytholm royde

On petition of Sowerby inhabitants as to the
Bridge.

great decay of Mytholm royde Bridge, standing
over the water of Calder, within the Wapentake
of Agbrigg and Morley in this West Riding, and for that it appeareth
that they are sore charg'd with Bridges within the said Townshipp, and
that the sum of £4, will but repair the same:—This Court doth think
fit and see order, xh. to be estreached on said Wapentake and paid over
unto the hands of John Stansfield of Sowerby and Abraham Sunderland
of Errenden, who are desired to see the same frugallie bestowed
about the saide Bridge.

Mary Armitage, of Meltham.

WHEREAS John Walker, of Lingards, in the
parish of Almonbury, did marry Mary Armitage,
of Meltham, in the same parisse, which Marie
was worth in personall estate the summe of xty marks, and brought
him one child onely. And now the saide Walker hath spent the saide
estate, and yet hath a farme and some abilities of his owne:—Itt is
thought fitt and see ordered that the saide Walker shall keepe the said
child att his proper chargges, and the parisse to be discharged
thereof. [p. 20.]

Skipton, xix° die Julij A° xiii° R° Caroli, 1638.

Coram, Sir Richard Tempest, Knt., Sir William Lyster, Knt., William
Mallorie, Esq., and Thomas Heber, Esq.

William Barker, of Addingham.

FORASMUCH as complainte is made that one
William Barker, of Addingham, in this W.
Riding, haveing administred of the goods of
Thomas Barker, his brother, amounting unto a good estate, and hath
the same in his possession, yet nevertheles provydet not for two chil-
dren of his brother's, but threatneth to leave the children to the chargge
of the parishioners of Skipton, contrary to all lawe and equitye:—Itt is
now therefore ordered that Margaret Barker, daughter of the said T. B.,
now at Skipton, shall be sent to the said W. B., at Addingham aforesaid,
there to be provyded for untill said W. B. bringe a true certificate
and accompte of his administration, and if he shall refuse to performe
this order, then to be bound to answere his contempte in the
premisses. [p. 22.]

Poore Apprentices, Robert Clough, of the parish of Kighley,
Kighley, Kildwick.

refuseth to take his apprentice, being legally
tendered to him:—Ordered that R. C. shall
take the saide poore childe Apprentice, if he have not a scald head, or
els be taken bounde to answere his contempt before Judges at next
Assizes. [p. 22.]

Thomas Backhouse, of Bradley, in the parish of Kildwicke, doth wil-
fully refuse to take William Love, a poore child putt apprentice to him:
THE WEST RIDING SESSIONS ROLLS.

Ordered that apprentice be confirmed to him, and that he answer his contempt next session and pay and satisfy charges of parish for maintaining the said poor child since he was tendered unto him. [p. 23.]

Felons arrested. FORASMUCH as divers felons have been lately arrested within the par. of Linton in Craven and committed unto his Majestie’s Gaole att the Castle of York, which hath beene very chargeable in expenses in conveying them thither:—Ordered that charges so expended shal be paid out of the Constable lay equally assessed upon the whole parish.
[p. 23.]

Harvesbrough, primo die Octobris, 1638.


Anne Barwicke, a lunatic. FORASMUCH as this Court is informed uppon the behalfe of Anne Barwicke, of Dunkeswike, within the parish of Harwood, in this West ridinge, Widdowe, being nowe in great povertie and a Lunatique, having contynued soe by the space of tenne yeares last past:—Ordered that Churchwardens and overseers of Harwood provide for the Petitioner according to her necessities without sufferinge her to wander abroade or be in any wayes dangerous to his Majestie’s subjects.

Gargrave Bridge. Presented at last Assizes for county of York to be in great ruyn and decay, and that W. Riding ought to reipaire the same, and thereupon distingues was awarded against the inhabitants thereof:—Ordered that the summe of a hundreth and thirtie pounds (which was formerly granted and allowed out of the said West Riding at the last generall Quarter Sessions of the peace holden at Pontefracte, for the buildinge of a newe stone bridge in place and stead of the old bridge, being nowe of woode, shall be estreasted, etc. and paid over unto the hands of Stephen Tempest, gent., Richard Mason, and Henry Colthurst, to be employed for the reipaire of the said bridge. [p. 27.]

Halifax, tercio die Octobris anno xiiiito Caroli R.


Rastricke, Fixby. FORASMUCH as this Court is informed that a payne was imposed uppon the inhabitants of Rastricke by Thos. Thornhill, Esq., J. P. for the W. R., for repairing a certayne layne lyeinge be-
twixt Rastrick and Bradley, within the town of fixby, as is alleged. And forasmuch as this Court is further informed that the inhabitants of fixby were formerly presented in the Court Leet for the Manour of Brighhouse and a payne imposed on them to repair said way which is still depending there, proceedings in the Court to stay and to proceed upon the paines aforesaid in the Courte Leete, because it had the prioritie. [p. 28.]

Warley. Henry Merrill, of Warley, in the West riding, late churchwarden there, hath disbursed divers several summes of the townes moneys about unnecasarie uses, and prodigally and by favour disposed of it, and that he hath taken a poore childe apprentice verie unlegally. It is therefore desired by this Court that John Farrer, Esq., with the Assistance of Mr. Doctor Marshe, Vicar of Hallifax, will examyne the premisses and doe therein what to justice shall appertayne. [p. 28.]

Lunatic Apprentice. Edw. Helliwell, of Staineland, Clothier, had put to him as a poore apprentice. Forasmuch as we are informed that the saide Joseph Lumme is a lunatique and a caytiff and not fitt to do him any service, Wee doe therefore order that the said E. H. be discharged of his said apprentice, and he shall have another put to him. [p. 28.]

Arrest of a Grand Juror, sworn. John Dawson, of Munckfriston, of most notorius life and conversation, did arrest one of the Grand Jurie being sworn for his Majestys service, upon pretence of process at his own suite. Bound to good behaviour, but escaped, and could not be apprehended. Warrant ordered against him to appear at next sessions for W. K. [p. 29.]

Scold to be cucked. Cecilye Walker, wife of John Walker, for being a common scould and abusing of her neighbours with evil revileing language, shall be cucked by the constable of Birstale upon sight hereof, being the punishment ordinarilye used for such offenders. [p. 30.]

A Barretor. Richard Wilson, late of Bradford, a common Barretor, fined a hundreth marks at last Sessions and bound for seven years' good behaviour, in default committed to gaole, to be released. [p. 30.]

Brighouse Bridge. Ten pounds estreated on W. Riding to be paid over unto Thomas Thoruhill, Esq., to be employed towards the repair of the said bridge.
Doncaster, decimo die Octobris anno regni Regis Caroli
xiii. 1638.


Killing Deer in Wortley new Park. To the Sheriffe of the County of York, his Deputie, etc. Greeting.

Forasmuch as Nicholas Whiteley, of Jackhouse, in this W. Riding, yoman, and Richd. Hall, of Wightwisle, in the said W. R., yoman, stands indicted and convicted by their owne confessions either of them for the unlawfull huntinge, chaiseinge, and killinge of A Deare in the Parke of the Right worshipfull Sr. francis Wortley, Knight and Barronett, comonly called the newe parke att Wortley in the said W. R. These are therefore in his Majestie's name to charge and commaund you to receive into your custody the said N. W. and R. H. and them safely keepe in your custodie by the space of three moneths next ensuinge the date hereof. And further, untill either of them have satisfied unto the said Sr. Fras. Wortley the summe of ij/i. vjs. viijd.—viz., for his damages in that case susteyned if he please to accept thereof:—And further, untill they shall have entered recognizance unto his Majestie's use with sufficient suerties to be of good behaviour towards his Majestie and all his Leige people for the space of seaven yeares next ensuinge, accordeinge to the Statute in that case made and provided, whereof fayle not. [p. 32.]

A like committal of John Heyward, of Hunshelf, in W. R., yoman, for takinge fourde deare in same Parke, and to pay xij/i. vjs. viijd. to Sr. F. W. [p. 34.]

Taking Deer by a dog. Md. that Anthonie ffox voluntarillye confessed in open Court that he beinge workeinge as a wood collier in a wood of Mr. Barker's, a mungrell dogg followinge him to his worke, the dogg soddainly did breake from him, and toke a deare, which brayed, and thereupon he the said ffox runinge too, and finding the dog to have hold of the cameller of the deare, and endeavoureing to take him off, the dogg bit the said ffox through his hand; But the said ffox affirmeth, that as soone as he had taken of the dog, the same deare ran away alive without any more hurt, for which offence the said ffox prayed this Court to give him libertie to submitt himself to the Right honorable Gilbert, Earle of Shrewsbury, and to stand to his honor's mercy for the same. [From a detached leaf.]

Fire at Bradfield. FORASMUCH as this Court is certified uppon the behalfe of Hugh Webster, of the parish of Bradfield, husbandman, that uppon St. James Day, beinge the xxvth day of July last past, the said Hugh and his, beinge absent about there necessarie occasions, and none left att home saveinge an olde man about fowrescore yeares of age and foure small children, there happened A Lamentable fire in his barne, whereby the said barne, beinge twelve yeards longe and seaven yeards broad, and A beast house, beinge six yeards in length, adjoyninge to the side of it, all of them beinge lately builded
with good timber and well covered with slate, were utterly consumed
and burnt to the ground, besides seven wany loads of hay. A good
quantity of timber for seilinge and Cowper's ware, A great Ark, with all
his carts, wheele, and husbandrie furniture, amounetinge in the whole
to the value of fittie pounds and upwards, to utter impoverishinge of
the said poore man, his wife, father, and foure small children, unless some
Charitable course be taken for his releefe, and because it is conceived that
the said somme is of to small value to peticioun his Majestie for a Collecti
by letters patent, and there beinge noe stocke of moneys of the
Cuntries to provyde for him or releevse him accordinge to the Statute in
that case made and above :—This Court doth therefore desire the
severall Ministers and Curates of the severall churches and chappells
within the said W. R. that they will publish the contents herof in their
Churches and chappells upon some Lord's Day in the oopen Assembly,
And that the Churchwardens will collect the charitable benevolence of
therei severall parishioners for and towards the present releefs of the
said Hugh Webster now in this his present necessitie. [p. 32.]

Brightside Bridge. FORASMUCH as it appeareth, by the coothes
of Humfrey Shymield and Henry Ogodthorpe,
taken before Robt. Rockley, Esq., that the inhaftants of Brightside
Byerley have disbursed above xxi. towards the repaire of said Bridge :—
Ordered that tenne pounds be estreated on Wapentake of Strafford and
Tickhill; but in regard there is some money remayneinge in the hands
of Clarke of the Peace, estreat shall be made for soe much onely as to
make up that some of x/i., and the Clarke of the Peace is to pay that
in his hands, And this Order is to be his discharge for the same. [p. 33.]

Darrington. Edward Smith, of D., a verie poore man, complayned
and petitioned unto this Court that he hath lived a
longe tyme in a poore cottage and now is threatened to be putt out and
to lye out of doores this winter there to wander and become vagrant,
and soe for want to steale and pilfer contrurie to Lawe and to be starved,
unless some course be further taken by this Court. Now forasmuch as
yt appeared to this Court that said E. S. is aged and poore and that
there is just cause to continue the said Smith in the said Cottage . . .
Ordered that he shall remayne and continue if the owner thereof will
consent; If not, then Churchwardens and Overseers are to provide for
him with consent of the Lord of the Mannour or such other person as
shall permitt A Cottage to be built uppon his owne land for that purpose.
[p. 33].

Anthony Coldwell, Curate of Swinton. WHEREAS this Court is informed that one
Anthony Coldwell, curate of Swinton, beinge
A verie poore man, haveinge bene longe sicke
and layen in greate miserie and necessitie and noe way able to reliefe
himself, his wife and children. This Court doth therefore order that the
churchwardens and overseers of the poore of Swinton aforesaid shall
allowe unto the peticioner the summe of iijs. iiijd. weekly towards his
releefe untill he shall be restored unto his former health. [p. 34.]
Fire at Tankersley. On petition of Richard Blackmore, of T., that hath lived there "by the space of twenty years last past, and by his honest industrie and painestakeinge, with some helpe of his neighbours, hath maynetained himself, his wife and children, in an honest and good manner. And that haveinge provyded into his house some new bedclothes and a good quantite of Wooll and a good quantitie of Corne wherewith he hoped to have sustayned himself and his poore family this next winter; but uppon Sunday, beinge the seaventh day of this instant October, in the forenoon, in the tyme of Divyne service, the poor man, his wife, and children beinge all att Church a myle distant from his house, there happened a suddayne fire in the said house, which before any helpe could be had consumed and burnt to the ground his said house and all his goodes, soe as noethinge could be saved, to the utter undoinge of himself, his wife and children, in the trueth of which petition and premises Court is fully satisfied," and entreats ministers and curates in Wappentackes of Stainecrosse and Osgodecrosse and Straff. and Tickhill, etc., to collect the benevolence of their parishioners for his releefe. [p. 35.]

Result of an Escape from custodie. Edward Wilson, putative father of a base child of Margery Lockwood, committed by mittimus from Sir Thos. Wentworth, kn.t., to House of Correccion, and beinge in the custode of Wm. Stirk, John Midleton, and Thos. Duedale, to be convoyed thither, escaped them, and they are ordered to pay weekly to said M. L., the mother, viijd. until they can bring forth the body of E. W. [p. 35.]

Sheffield and Ecclesall. Differences dependinge between parish of Sheffield and Ecclesall byerly, a towneship in that parish, about an allowance to be made unto them of the towneshipp of Sheffield for releefe of their poore: Ordered, with consent of James Bright and John Dale, overseers, and John Bright, of Whirlowe, one of the inhabitants of E., that Ecclesall shall pay yearly to Sheffield viijd. hereafter, and soe to be freed from all further charge by them of Sheffield for that service. [p. 36.]

EITHERBY, viij° die Januarii, Anno xiii°o Caroli R.


Fewston. One David Ward is fled out of the Cuntry and left behynde him a Wife and three Children in the parish of Freeston, and for that D. W. was in custodie of one Francis Coates, of Timble, and one John Warde, of the same, who suffered him wilfully and negligently to escape. Ordered that F. C. and J. W. provyde for the 3 children untill they bringe in the bodie of the said D. W., and Freeston parish provyde for the wife. [p. 37.]
THE WEST RIDING SESSIONS ROLLS.

Wakefield, x° die Januari, Anno xiii° Caroli Regis.

Coram, John Kay, Francis Neville, John farrer, and Thomas Thornhill, Esquires.

Bruntcliffe.— Uppon readinge the peticion of Thos. Brouge, Viscount Savile. of B., Blacksmith, who sheweth that the Right honorable the lord Viscount Savile, in the nyneth yeare of his Majestie’s Raigne that now is, by his Indenture of lease, did demise and graunt to the said Brouge and his Assignes a Cottage and a parcell of grounde on Bruntcliffe, within the parish of Woodkirke, then and nowe in his occupation, for a terme of yeares yet to come, yet notwithstanding the said Brouge is presented for the said Cottage, and hath alreadye paid divers sommes of money which the Baylives have served of him:—Now, forasmuch as this Court is fully satisfied that the said Lord Viscount Savyle is Lord of the waste there, and that the said Brouge is very conveniently placed for the service of the Cuntrye, being a blacksmith as is aforesaid: It is ordered that the said Cottage be continued hereafter without any molestation or trouble unto him the said Brouge or his assigns. [p. 38.]

Nathaniel Waterhouse, of Halifax. Mr. Nathaniel Watterhouse, Overseer of Halifax, about Easter last hath disburse for reliefe of the poore of Halifax seaven pounds in tyme of need, wheer as noe Churchwarden or Overseer would disburse the money, And yet cannot gett the same repaid againe. Ordered that present Churchwardens repay it. [p. 39.]

Richard Lillye, R. L., haveinge entertyned one Anne Camell, a poore woman haveinge Allowance out of the poore money of that parish into a Cottage or house in Idle, for which she paid noe rent, but was resident there as one of the poore of that parish: And now lately, at the Turne holden att Morley, the xvth of October last, the said R. L. is presented by the malice of some his particulier adversaries for entertyninge the said Anne Camell as an Inmate:—Ordered that said A. C. renayne there if R. L. see please. And it is further desired that Steward of that Court will forbeare to estreate any fyne against R. L., and if any estreated, officers will forbeare to levye it. [p. 39.]

Henry Smith, of Calverley. Uppon Credible informacion given unto this Court against Henry Smith, of Calverley, of his many disorders and vexatious course of life, beinge much given to suites and troubles in Lawe, and nowe att this present having several citacions and other proces to serve of divers his neighbours. . . . Ordered that an Allowance of ijs. monthely out of the poore moneys of that parish shall be suspended, and not paid unto him untill he be of better behaviour and more conformable and peaceable amongst his neighbours. [p. 39.]
Jonas Bynnes, J. B., of Wakefield, tailor, brought before Court Wakefield, for gettinge unlawfully into his possession the summe of xijd., in a bagge, the goods of David Hutton, of Kirkby Kendall, carrier, which he pretends he found in the streete, but it is rather conceived and thought that he tooke the said moneys and bagge from a pack on horseback in the Streets of Wakefield aforesaid:—He has restored viijd. is. viijd., and is committed to Yorke Castle till he pay the balance. [p. 39.]

xxx. lent by Byunes to one Bryan, servant to Nathaniell Birkehead, of Haigh, in parish of Hunsworth, Esq., to be paid to Hutton. [p. 43.]

Gamaliel Whittacres, Vicar of Kirkburton. Upon heareinge the differences dependinge betwene the inhabitants of the Lower End of the parish of Kirkburton and Mr. G. W., vicar there, about A stock of moneys belonging unto the poore of that parish: Ordered that Mr. W. shall accompt for that some of moneys, and the interest thereof, before his Majestie's Justices next monthely meetinge; and for the future tyme the C. wardens and Overseers of that parte of the parish are to have the disposeinge thereof, accordinge to the Statute, etc. [p. 40.]

Jeremy Evers, gent., pensioner soul'dier. Upon certificate made to this Court by divers gentlemen of qualitie for and upon the behalfe of Jeremy Evers, gent, A pensioner soul'dier within this W. Riding, that he is nowe liveinge and in present health:—Ordered that said Mr. E. be restored to his pension, and that the now Treasurer shall pay him his quarter's pay, and soe continue the payment until Easter next, and that the Treasurer for the last half yeare shall pay him iijd. vjs. viijd., beinge due and arreare unto him. [p. 41.]

Acton, Assessments. Inhabitants of Acton petitioned the Court for a settled course amongst them to be observed thereafter about theyre layes and assessments. Ordered—that every one should be assessed and rated accordinge to the quantitie and qualitie of acres of land he enjoyeth, havinge respect unto everie man's personall estate, which is to be likewise assessed for, and towards the dischargeinge of all layes and assessments whatsoever. [p. 41.]

Barnesley, XVITI DIE JANUARI, ANNO XIXITIO CAROLI REGIS.


Cudworth Assessments. ORDERED to be hereafter accordinge to the quantitie and qualitie of the Lands made by acre tale and the use and custome of this Cuntrye, such as have personall Estates over and above there lands, to vol. v. c c
have an addition made acoresseing to theire personall Estates in esteme over and above the true value of theire Landes. [p. 44.]

Beacons. Forasmuch as it is conceived by this Court that a fittinge some of money should be forthwith allowed for the provideinge watchinge and other necessaries for Beacons; Ordered that x/i. be estreated on Wapentaks of Stayncrosse and Osgodcrosse, Strafforth and Tickhill, for the watchinge of Highehoiland, Upton, and Clifton beacons. [p. 44.]

Burghwallis. Darceye Wasbington, esquier, to joyne with Mr. William Walker, of Bentley, and to make an assessment accordinge to the contents of a former order, which shall be confirmed by this Court. [p. 46.]

Ackworth Fire. On certificate that Thomas Cliffe, of Ackworth, being a man of honest life and conversacion, and pynful in his vocacion and calleinge by a suddaine vehement and fearfull fire happening in one Anthony Birlison his neighbour’s house, adjoyneinge upon the said Thomas Cliffe his dwelling-house, upon Wednesday, the nyneteenth day of December last past, about nyne of the clocke in the forenoon of the said day, the said house was suddenly burnt, three kyne of good value, Corne threshed and unthreshed, and all other his househoule goods, to the value of three score pounds and upwardes; And the said Anthony Birlison and likewise all his goods and household stuffe burned. Court desires ministers and curates in Wap. of Osgodcrosse to read order and make a collection towards reliefe. Mary Blagburne, widowe, owner of the houses, to have some allowance out of the monies collected, as Sir Thos. Wentworth and Sir Edw. Rodes, or either of them, shall thinke fittinge, towards the rebuidinge of the said houyes.

Purveyour to the King. Mr. William Grovenor, late purveyour for the W. R. hath relinquished his place, and the Court hath agreed and compounded with Mr. Thomas Westby to supply the same, who hath undertaken for this next yeare to discharge the same, and the countrie thereof, as well as any purveyor hath performed and discharged the same. Ordered that nyne pounds be allowed to him for every oxe delivered to his Majestie’s use. All moneys in the severall High Constables’ hands for that purpose to be paid to Mr. Westby, and the rest levied with all expedicion, the tyme nowe approachinge for his provision. [p. 47.]

Boy prisoner’s pass. To the Constable of Barnesley his deputie or deputies and to all other Constables the direct way unto Stanyforth within this West Riding.

These are in his Majestie’s name straitly to charge and comand yone that youe convey and send directly unto Stainforth aforesaid the bodie of Thomas Richardson A poore boy aged about ten yeares haveinge lately
bene prisoner in the house of Correcion beinge verie weak and poore with his imprisonment, and there deliver him unto the Churchwardens and overseers of the poore of Stainforth aforesaid to be by them provyded for accordinge to Lawe. Fayle not etc. [p. 45.]

**Falling Sickness.** FORASMUCH as this Court is informed for and upon the behalfe of Robt. Matthewman, a poore man and Anne his daughter, that he is both verie poore and his said daughter is very much troubled with the fallinge sickness, soe that they are not able to provyde for themselves; Ordered to be provyded for by Sheffield parish, where he is nowe lawfullysettled. [p. 48.]

**Pontefract, xxiii die Aprilis xvto Caroli Regis.**


**Francis Bunny, Commandrye of Newland.** AFTER reciting that it was formerly ordered att the generall quarter Sessions of peace holden at Wakefield, the xiiiijth day of July in the sevengh yeares of his nowe Majestie’s Raigne, that Francis Bunnye, Esquire, owner of the Commandrye of Newland, within the parish of Normanton, should pay and bear one sixpte of all charges which should thenceforth be assessed in the said towne of Normanton for his Majestie or Cuntrie, and likewise the sixpte of the charge for and towards the repaire of the said parish church proportionably.

Now this Court is informed that some of the inhabitants have of late opposed the said order, and are desirous to dauid theire assessments into five parts, and add a sixt part unto them, which must be paid by the said Mr. Bunnye as they pretend: And therefore, the said Mr. B. desired the explanation of this Court of the said former order: This Court takeing consideration of the premisses, and having heard the allegacions of both parts, Doe conceyve that Mr. Bunnye is injoynde by the said order to pay the sixpte of all such assessments as shall be proportionally assessed, after they be assessed to them of Normanton, viz. att an assessment of vijd., xxs. and noe otherwise, and if more then more, if lesse then lesse, and doe order that this rule shall be observed amongst them hereafter. [p. 50.]

**Watching Beacons.** John Lamb and Thomas Everingham, gent., High constables of the Wapentake of Osgerd-crosse, are out of purse xxxvijd., vj. xijd. in the Execution of their office, viz. xijd., viijd. jijd. for Watchinge of beacons; xxijd. for conveyinge of carriages in the night, and on the day; xxiijs. xjd. for watchinge the King’s treasure and other carriages att Ferrifriston, and ijijd., iiijd. viijd. about other ymployments in his Majestie’s Service,
which is in arreare and unpaid to them. Ordered that same be estreated on Wapentake, and a further sum viij. xiiij. iiiijd. for watchinge of beacons in that Wapentacke. [p. 50.]

Thos. Speight, pensioned Soldier. T. S., a pensioned Souldier, is dead since the last Sessions, and there is a sum of xxxs. arreare unto him for a Quarter's pay which was due in his lifetyme. It is Ordered that the now Treasurer shall pay and satisfae unto Thomas Bilcliffe, servant unto John Reresbye, Esq., the said summe of xxxs., who formerly disbursed the same for the said Speight's use. [p. 50.]

Manor of Hatfield. William Gilbert of Thurne presented in the Court holden at Hatefield for the Mannon of H., in the summe of xls. for upholdinge and maynetayninge in A. Cottage there, one Dorothie Dawson, one of the poore of that parish. She is ordered to be settled at H., and the C. wardens and Overseers of the poore of H. are on sight thereof, to repaire before some J. P. of this W. Riding, there to shewe cause why the said poore of the lawe should not be ymposed upon them, and then course will be taken to relieue the said W. G. against the said fine imposed uppon him. [p. 51.]

Coal pits at Baildon. Sir Richard Hawkesworth, Knt., Wm. Vavasour & Geo. Tempest, Esquires. Whereas at the General Sessions of the peace holden at Wakefield xth January, Anno regni Regis Caroli nunc Anglie xiiiij, a paine was laid that Sir Richard Hawkesworth, Knt., William Vavasour, Esq., and Geo. Tempest, Esq., should sufficiently fill upp the Cole-pitts upon the Wastes of Baildon Moore, Now forasmuch as it appeareth that the said wastes and moore where the said pits are, are within the libertie of the Lord Archbishop of Yorke, and that the same paine is laide in the Sessions of the said Lord Archbp. and there proceeded in:—It is therefore ordered that said payne and the proceedings thereupon be discharged, and no further prosecutions thereupon in this Court. [p. 51.]

Light-Horseman in King's service. Arthur Briggs of Mullam Moore in the Countie of Yorke, gent., and now Cheife Constable, is now soe decrepit and olde that he is not able to serve the said place of Cheife Constabulary, and haveinge but onely one sonne who is charged to ride and exercise a Light horse for his Majestie's Service; Ordered that John Lupton of Bradley be appointed in the roome of Mr. Briggs, who is thenceforth to be discharged. [p. 52.]

Bunnye Hall and Tomson Yate, Wakefield. Thos. Hill, Wm. Harison, Jervase Nayler, John Sawayden, and Bryan Midleton, of Stanley, informed the Court that their Cattel were heretofore distrayned and taken by the Bailiffes and officers of the liberties of Wakefield, upon an estreat for
not repairinge the highways betweene Bunnye Hall and Tomson Yate, within the parish of Wakefield, and then in question between Wakefield Noryate and Stanley, whether should repair them; that they had to dispose and deposite twenty pouncedes ten shillings to the said Bayliffes; that it was ordered at general quarter sessions holden at Halifax, 3rd Octr. last, on certificate from Sir George Wentworth, Knt., and John Kay, Esq., that same highway should be repaired by Wakefield Noryate, as it had formerly been for the space of 36 yeares then last past:—It is ordered that what moneys as is aforesaid was levied of the parties aforesaid, shall be assessed on inhabitants of Wakefield Noryate, and repaid to the said parties. [p. 52.]

Rev. Gamaliel Whittacres. This vicar of Kirkburton again ordered to deliver unto the C. Wardens and Overseers there, to be renewed, divers bonds of severall sommes of money, in Stock and at interest for the use of the poore of that parish. [p. 52.]

Rawmarsh, Sir Fras. Inhabitants of R. petition the Court, Foljambe Bart. and stating that Sir F. F. possesses 200 acres, Mrs. Mary Mirfin. and Mrs. M. M. 100 acres in that parish, and they paye their assessments for that verie lande unto the poore and church Layes there. Ordered that they be assessed proportionably as the rest of the landes in that parish. [p. 53.]

South Milford and Sir F. Fuljambe, Bart. Sir F. F. and his servants and agents refuse to pay such Layes and assessments as are imposed for his lands at Steeton within the township of S. Milford, and that "there hath bene an ancient custome amongst them to make South Milford assessments according to their oxgangs of land, and the quantitie of acres everyone occupied." Ordered that ancient custome be observed if it be not broken, but if it be broken, then an assessment to be made according to quantitie and qualitie at the discretion of eight of the discreetest and honestest of the inhabitants of South Milford. [p. 54.]

Viscount Savile and others. Forasmuch as the Right Honorable Thomas Viscount Savile, John Snipe, Henry Jeffrason, and Edward Brooke stand indicted for encloseings and Stoppinge a highway leadinge betwene the townes of West Ardsley and Wakefield, the markett townes of Bradford, Halifax, and the townes of Birstall and Huthersfield, and two several paynes imposed on them, and that the same should be layd open before the xxth of January next, uppon payne of ecli. Jeffrason appeared last Sessions, and was bound by recognizance to prosecute his traverse this present sessions, but hath made defalte. Ordered that the said parties lay open said way upon notice hereof, or else the paynes to be estreated against them. [p. 56.]
Trumfleet. The Plague there. Inhabitants of Trumfleet, in parish of Kirksandalld, inform the Court that there is and hath bene an ancient custome amongst them that they should relieve their owne poor, and soe be discharged of the rest of the poore of the parish. And that in pursuance of that custome the sicknes of the plague being heretofore within T., they relieved their owne poore without help or ayde of them of Kirke-Sandall. This Court, takeinge consideracion of the premises doe utterly dislike that the said custome shall be broken, and doe therefore order that the said custome shall be observed and kept amongst them till they of Kirksandall can shewe good cause to the contrarye. [p. 56.]

King’s Purveyor. Thomas Westby, gent., purveyor for oxen for his Majestie’s most honourable househould, informed this Court that there are divers high Constables in the said Ridinge arrear and behynde in payment of their moneys for that service: This Court doth therefore impose the sum of xl. fyne uppon every high Constable which is now in arrear in that payment:—And doth further order that if they shall not upon notice hereof pay the said arrears then they are to be convicted before somme of his Majestie’s Justices of the Peace, there to answer their contemptes, etc. [p. 57.]

Treasurer for lame Soldiers. Thomas Rolston, Esq., late Treasurer for lame Soldiers for this W. Riding, made his account, and it appeareth that he is out of purse for the service of the country the somme of xii. xix. vijd., beside his rydeinge charges. Ordered that Thomas Jobson, Esq., now Treasurer, pay said somme, and xls. for his ridinge charges, which will be allowed him in his account. [p. 57.]

Snaith Towne-heard for Swyne. Inhabitants of S. petition that Thos. White and his daughter are burthensome to them xijd. weekly; said inhabitants haveinge moved him to be Towne heard for Swine, worth ijs. iiiijd. weekly, which they contemptuously refuse;—Ordered that inhabitants be discharged of payment to said T. W. and his daughter, and if they refuse to undertake the said place or provyde for themselves, they are to stand committed to House of Correction to be punished as idle persons and Loyerers. [p. 58.]

Beacons. High constables of Strauford and Tickhill out of purse vijd. xiiijd. for Watchinge of Beacons, same and also a further sum of vjd. xiijd., Ordered to be estreated in the Wapentake. Also, ixijd. xijd., out of purse and viijd. xiiijd., Ordered to be estreated for like service, on Staincrosse Wapentake. [p. 58.]

Scoales Moor. John Roods and Isabell his wife, and their children, attemptinge to build a house uppon Scoales Moore parcell of the Mannour of Barwicko and Scoales in the said W. Riding without the consent of Sir Thomas Gascoigne, Barronett, beinge Cheefe
THE WEST RIDING SESSIONS ROLLS.

Lord there—by a former order should be and remayne in the house with one William Castley of that parish; for that it appeared that the said Roodes and his wife had for the space of eight yeares then last past lyved in that house, which said house is now in question betwixt Sir Thomas Gascoigne, Bannet, and Mrs. Elizabeth Shillitoe, of Seacroft, and the said Castley, being but about four yeares since entertained and suffered by him the said Roodes to lyve with him there, then and still doth endeavour to thrust him, the said Roodes and his family, out of the same. It was therefore now ordered that the said Roods and his family shall be settled and remayne in the said house with the said Castley untill the said suite be determyned and ended. [p. 59.]

Skipton, undecimo die Julii anno xv. Caroli Regis.


King's gaudes, forasmuch as this Court is informed uppon the behalf of the inhabitants of H. in this W. Riding that tyme out of memorie all the king's gaudes hath bene paise by ancient yearly rent as all common profitts are devyded and pastures stinted within that Towneshipp according to every penny ancient rent for their severall Tenements, which custome is nowe opposed, and therefore it was desired the said auncient Custome should be confirmed. It is therefore Ordered all the said gaudes and layes to be paid hereafter amongst them shall be rated and assessed according to the auncient rent, and if any of the inhabitants there find them greeved, then they are to complayne to the next Sessions to be holden for this W. Riding, and further order to be taken in the premises. [p. 64.]

Addingham, Bolton's gift to the poor. Information is given unto this Court by the inhabitants of A, that the sum of five pounds being about scaven or eight yeares since given unto the poore of that parish by one William Bolton, after whose death one Richard Clerkson entred unto the said Bolton's lands, and hath hetherto denied the payment thereof, pretending that James Greene, executor to the said Bolton, ought to pay the same; and Whereas suits have been commenced against both the said Clerkson and Greene, and are now dependinge before his Majestie's Right honourable Council in the North for the recoveringe of the said moneys for the use of the poore of the said parish of Addingham. Itt was therefore moved this day to knowe whether the charge of that suite should be paid and mayntayned out of the generall Stocke of the poore of parish, or by generall Assessment to be neewe made throughout the whole parish. This Court therefore, taking consideration of the premises, doe declare themselves that they thinke fitt the said suite be maynteyned by a generall assessment ratable assessed uppon all the inhabitants of that parish, beinge for the generall good of the poore there, and doth order that one or more assessments be
made and assessed accordingly which are to be confirmed by two of his Majestie's Justices of the peace next adjoyneinge unto Addingham aforesaid; and if any person or persons refuse to pay the said assessments soe assessed for the charge aforesaid, or doe oppose or hinder the same, then upon complainte made unto his Majestie's said Justices or any of them, a warrant to be awarded to distreyne of the goods of the severall parties so denyinge to pay the said assessment, and to take them bound over to answere theire contempt att the next Sessions who shall oppose the contents of this order [p. 65.]

**Rotheram, xvi. die Julii anno xv Caroli Regis.**


**Burghwallis** By an order att Pontefract the xxiiij day of April last

**Assessments.** Rob. Wilbore and William Walker, gent., were to viewe the lands in B. accordinge to the quantitie and qualitie of acres eveye one occupied and enjoyed. Now, forasmuch as said Wilbore and Walker viewed in pursuance of such order and have certified to this Court that the meadowe and pasture grounds there is worth every acre by the yeare xx., and likewise theire arralle land is worth everie acre iijs. iiiijd., and therefore they conceived that the said meadowe and pasture ought to be assessed att one pennye halfe pennye an acre, and the arrable att a halfe pennye; and that Mr. Phillip Anne's woodes should be at everie lay sixe pence: and Edmund Aukland woods and the three acre close which hath been parte of that wood and is nowe stubbed, at every Lay a pennye halfe penny:—Ordered that an assessment shall be rated and assessed according to the certificate, which Assessment is to be confirmed by vertue of that order. [p. 66.]

**Mayor's prison, Pontefract.**

Dorothy Whitehead, wife of Deepinge Whitehead, late of Darrington, who is nowe prisoner at Pontefract, in the Mayor's prison there, informed this Court that she haveinge the Wardshipp of her sonne, who had an estate of lands in Darrington, and wherein shee claymes her Dowrye after the death of Thomas Sothabye, her former husband, longe since deceased, hath contynued in possession of some parte of that Landes by the space of eight weekes last past, but nowe is threatened to be removed and putt out of that towne against all Equitie, consideringe the interest shee hath in that Landes.—Ordered, that she be settled and remayne in Darrington. [p. 66.]

**Smeaton.** Inhabitants have heretofore, by an auncient custome, paid there layes and assessments by noble rent, and now divers of them doe refuse to pay; reason there is divers men liveinge in other townes havinge and occupyeinge much grounds within that constablye
who paye noethinge, accorginge to theire ancieunte custome. The latter  
ordered to be assessed by foure inhabitants there, accorginge to the  
quantitie and qualitye of acres, etc., preservinge still theire old and  
anicent custome abovesaid. [p. 66.]

Bambroughe. For appeasinge and endinge all differences depend-  
inge amongst inhabitants of Bambroughe parish  
aboute layes, etc., for his Majestie's service, forasmuch as it has been  
inforned that there is an ancieunt custome within that parish to assess  
according to the number of Cattell which everye inhabitant and  
parishioner did yearely putt to theire Commons, which is now opposed,  
and desired that assessments should be made accorginge to the quantitie  
and qualitye of acres. Ordered, this rule shal be observed hereafter,  
that is to say that every commonable beast shal pay iiijd., and sise  
sheep the same rate at every assessment, and every meadowe two pence  
an acre, and the arrable at a penny a acre; but it is intended, and so  
ordered, that the said Assessment shall be made when there is most  
cattle depasturing there, and that to continue all the whole yeare.  
[p. 67.]

Expedition to Scotland. Forasmuch as this Court is informed by the High Con-  
stable of the Wap. of Stayncrosse, in the W. R., that  
they have disbursed and expended in his Majestie's ser-  
vice the summe of twelve pounds and four shillings, being for carriages  
and other attendance att Yorke, in waytinge, attendinge, and setting  
forward light horses in this late expedition. It is therefore ordered by  
this Court that an Estreat shall be made of that summe upon the said  
Wap. by his Majestie's Justices of peace there, and collected of the said  
hundreth and repayed to those who formerly disbursed the same.  
[p. 68.]

Osgoldorosse Wapentake had expended xviij xiiij iiijd. in His Majestie's  
service for carriages in his late Expedition into Scotland, which is vero  
chargeable upon the inhabitants there, who therefore desired the  
Assistance of Stayncrosse in that charge because they was not charged  
to attend with their Teames at those private Carriages.—Ordered,  
that the sum be assessed on both Wappentakes. [p. 69.]

Wiakfeld, xvii die Julii Anno xv Caroli R.

Coram, Sir Thos. Bland, Sir John Ramsden and Sir George Wentworth,  
Nevill, John Farrer, and Thos. Thornehill, Esquires.

Carleton Hamlet  
and Chas. Jackson. On hearing the differences dependinge be-  
twenee the inhabitants of C. parcell of parish  
of Rothwell and Charles Jackson, gent. about  
their layes, &c.

Forasmuch as it appeareth that the ancieunt custom observed amongst  
them for rateinge, &c., is usually iiijd. a messuage and a farthinge an acre,  
but the inhabitants doe assesse said Mr. J. ixd. for his messuage which he
occipieth in C. aforesaid and the rest at iiijd..—Ordered that Mr. Jackson pay but iiijd. till the inhabitants shew good cause to the contrary. [p.70.]

Rothwell Parish, Margaret Chambers of Lofthouse, widowe, certificate as to poor. Dorothyte Berridge, the wife of Rob. B. of Carleton, carpenter, and Thos. Rawson and John Spinke of the same, Laborers, had complained of the non-fulfilment by Churchwardens, etc., of Rothwell, of orders made for their reliefe. Nowe uppon readinge and hearinge a certificate made to this Court by the said Churchwardens and Overseers together with Sir Ferdinando Leigh, Knight, Henrye Gascoigne, Esquire, Mr. Edmund Kay, Vicar there and the rest of the parishioners of that parish who have viewed the necessities of the said several parties and doe Certifie that said M. C. needs no releefe in regard they have put two of her children apprentices, the one to John Chamberlayne ofThorpe and the other unto Roberte Sikes of Lofthouse, beinge both members of that parish and payeth her houserent, and that said R. B. husband of said D. B., beinge a carpenter by trade, usually earneth xijd. a day, that they have put two of her children apprentices and are willinge with the first opportunity to put forth another of them, that shee is verie able of bodye to worke but verie clamerous and troublesome but by noe meanes will labour or take paynes and therefore needeth noe monethly allowance; and that T. K. hath out of this West Riding as a penceded soldier xls. per annum and out of Lincolneshires foure markes per annum and that he hath had out of the poore man's boxe nyne shillinges since January last, and therefore is not noe necessituous that he needeth anye of the monethly assessment. But for John Spinke who formerly procured an order for releefe of him and his wife who was then sicklye to have vijd. monethly, they havinge veiwed his necessitee are nowe willinglye and readie to pay and allowe him ijs. monethly soe longe as his necessities shall soe require:—This Court takeinge consideration of the premises, doe order that the said Certificate be confirmed as is desired, and that the said Churchwardens, etc., shall hereafter observe the course prescribed by that Certificate for veiwinge of theire poore, that if any of them be sicklye infirme, or necessitated with povertie, that they may be provided for, and clamour and complainte soe much as may be avoyded hereafter. [p. 70.]

Apprentice. John Dey of Earles heaton, Joyner, hath abused John Swifte, his apprentice, with beatinge him verie vyleently soe that the said J. S. hath absented himself out of the said service.—Ordered that J. S. be remanded back unto the said J. Dey's service but if he doe abuse him hereafter, then, uppon complaint to Sir Geo. Wentworth or John Kay, Esq., said J. S. is to stand discharged from his Master's service if they shall thinke soe fittinge. [p. 71.]

Women to be settled with their husbands. Mary Jackson and Jane Ayneley, wives respectively of John Jackson & Ayneley, inhabitants of Stayneland & settled there, reside sometymes with them of Barkisland & are likely to be chargeable unto them, who desired that the said women might be settled with their husbands:—Ordered accordingly. [p. 71.]
Thurstonland, Carriages for the King's Service. Mathew Marsh, Henrye Marsh, and John Noble beinge inhabitants of T. beinge employed for his Majestie's service of carriages with a teame and a carte for their said town from Doncaster to Sherbrigges are nowe beinge denye payment for that service by the inhabitants of that township as other neighbouring towns have:—Inhabitants ordered to pay xxxs. for their charges and paynes expended in that journey. [p. 72.]

Stayneland. On complaynte of John Fletcher of S. that he hath inhabited in that towne for divers years past in a house of one John Maudes who hath uncovered the same and made it not habitable see that he is destitute of houseome, etc., and forasmuch as Thomas Whitwham promised to provyde houseome for the said F. and to discharge the towne and parish:—Ordered that J. M. and T. W. shall provyde for F. a convenient habitacion until he can avoyde him out of that house by order of Lawe. [p. 72.]

Sowerby, Assessments for His Majestie's service. Inhabitants of S. doe differ and disagree about the rateinge and assessing of their assessments for his Majestie's service, some of the said inhabitants pretendinge a great in-equalitie to be used amongst them in the rateinge & assesseinge of the said assessments:—This Court doth now order and entreat Richard Marsh, D.D., and John Farrer, Esq., Justices of Peace, that they will call the parties before them and examyne the differences and settle and compose them if they can, if not, make certiznte unto this Court, whereupon course shall be taken as shall be thought fitt: And for that there is an assessment lately rated and assessed there for the apparellinge for soldiers for the private men for his Majestie's service which is opposed by some of the inhabitants:—Itt is therefore ordered that that assessment shall be stayed and not collected until the Right Worshipful Sir William Savile, Baronett, have sett downe some order therein. [p. 72.]

Setting forward Wm. Thompson, gent., and Christr. Adams, gent., High-constables of Barkeston Wapentake, are unpaid viij. xvs. for the settinge forwades of Light horse and other charges in his Majestie's service:—Ordered that same be estreated on the Wapentake for their use. [p. 73.]

Hallifax, Primo die Octobris Anno xv Caroli Regis.


Expedition to Scotland; Forasmuch as this Court is informed that John Wilson of Rastricke in this W. R. haveinge bene for the space of seaven & twentie yeares last past settled in the said Townehipp
of R. & never was removed or settled in any other place until this last expidicion into Scotland where he served as a souldier but nowe being returned home the said inhabitants doe refuse to lett said J. W. inhabite or contynue in that towneshipp contrarie to equitie & conscience:—It is therefore nowe ordered by this Court that the said John W. being a poore man shall be provided of a house there by the Churchwardens & Overseers of the poore, he payinge a reasonable rent for the same. [p. 75.]

**Brotherton.** John Spincke, gent., late one of the High Constables of Brotherton, is behinde and in arrear divers summes of money imposed and legaly assessed on Brotherton inhabitants for several services for his Majestie and the Cuntrie, and nowe being out of office is denied to be paid him by the inhabitants there:—Ordered that such sum as he shall make appear to be due unto him before Sir John Ramsden and Francis Tindall, Esq. or either of them, be forthwith assessed on Brotherton, gathered, and paid over to said Mr. S. [p. 75.]

**Morley Sheriff** A fine had been levyed uppon the inhabitants of Tourne Court. Drighlington of three pounds ten shillings by Abraham Brooke, deputie unto Issack Wormald, bailiff of the libertie of West Pontefract, being imposed upon them for not repairing their highways in that towneship by the Steward of the Sheriffe Turne Court holden at Morley for this Wapentake of Morley:—Ordered that Abraham Brooke pay same to Overseer of Highways of D. to be employed in their repair. [p. 75.]

**Conveyance of the King's Householde.** William Pell of Walton did send his wayne to convey parte of his Majestie's householde from ferrribidge to yorke and went himselfe with two oxen to remove his highnes householde from ferrribiggs to Bawtrie, being in all above fourscore myles to his great hinderance and trouble, and yet he never had any allowance from the inhabitants there:—Ordered that the nowe Constable of W. out of his Constable Laye, pay unto said W. P. thirtie shillings in satisfaction of these two severall jorneyes. [p. 75.]

**Poore Old Soldier.** John Browne of Harwood, a poore old impotent Soldier, was heretofore pressed for H.M.'s service wherein he received some hurt, and haveinge had formerly a pension of xls. taken from him by reason of some disorder:—Ordered xx. in reward by the Treasurer till next sessions after Easter. [p. 76.]

**Henry Calverley, Esq.** Henry Calverley of Calverley, Esq., informs the Court that he is presented for erectyng & mayntaininge Cottages upon the waste at C. in the Sheriff Turne Court at Morley:—Ordered that such cottages wherein poore people inhabit that are relieved by assessment out of the poore moneys shall be allowed. [p. 76.]
Wakefield Parish. Hamlett of Thornes parcell of township of Stanley, seeking to sever themselves from the rest of parish because inhabs. of Alverthorpe another member of the same parish are gowne poore, are ordered to be assessed jointly. [p. 76.]

Poore Soldier. John Stringer of Woodlesford, a poore impotent man and haveinge bene heretofore pressed for his Majestie's service, hath received divers hurts, insomuch that he is past all labour or gettinge his liveinge;—Ordered that Treasurer for lame soldiers pay him six shillings and eight pence. [p. 76.]

Sowerby Assessments. Upon oppen hearinge the differences dependinge amongst the inhabitants of the towshipp of Sowerby within this West Riding aboute rateinge and assesseinge their lays and assessments for such monies as is by the Constable of S. disbursed there for his Majestie's service, forasmuch as the inhabitants of the hamlett of Soylayd doe pretend a custome that they ought but to paye a fourth part of all assessments for his Majestie's service, and thereupon some of the richest and ablest men in estates in that Constabulary settle themselves there onely to avoyde the charge of payinge their said lays and assessments:—

It is therefore nowe ordered by this Court that all assessments to be made hereafter shall be made equally according to everye particular man's Estate not haveinge respect to any particular pretended custome, and for that purpose Isaac flarre, Robt. preistley, John Greenwood and John flourneyes or any three of them, shall meete att Sowerby aforesaid and have particular notice given them by the Constable to rate & assesse assessments already disbursed accordingly, and for future tymo to be rated and assessed by foure or eight indifferent men to be chosen ever by the Constable then beinge, for the assessment of such sessments as shall hereafter be made according to lawe in that & like case provided. And it is further ordered that the nowe Constable of S. shall forthwith procure the same to be assessed & collect so much as he can without delay, & what he cannot collect the next constable in his place is to collect & pay to the nowe Constable, att theire perill, there beinge great neede thereof. [p. 77.]

Knarlsbrough, Quarto die Octobris Anno xv Caroli Regis.


Cononley newe im- proved land. Inhabitants of Cononley in Craven within this West Riding have petitioned and informed this Court that tyme out of mynde of man, their grounds have been ancient and enclosed lands accordinge to the severall proportion of everie respective tenement, and that certaine parcells of land beinge lately ymproved out of the wast there amounted to 163 acres which are enclosed and converted into arrable and pasture
grounds have been hetherto spared and not assessed—which they desired. Should be done—Ordered that the newe improved lands shall be rated & assessed with the rest with the ancient lands in that Towne, but because it is not known what is the worth & value of that land with theire ancient enclosed lands, therefore the proportion is left to be settled by the Justices at their next monthly meeting to be holden for that devison. [p. 78.]

**Little Ribston, Teame for King's Carriages.** Henryc Bigland of Little R. for himself and inhabitants petitions, shewing; that one Rich. Wright, Constable of Kirkdighton about the xxvij of June last late at night, sent one Richd. Tasker of K. with a writing unto said Bigland for providing a teame to be att Wetherby next morning for the conveyinge away of one of his Majesties carridges from wetherby; Nowe, for that it appeareth by certificate under the hand of Mr. Waggoner, that he never made out any such precept for to impose a carriage upon inhabitants of little Ribston but directed his precept unto the Constable of K., who, to excuse himself and the inhabitants of K., made out that precept to Constable of little R.; and because inhabitants of K. did on that false summons serve with a teame and conveyed said carriidge from Wetherby to Doncaster:—It is ordered that inhabitants of K. bear the whole charge, and a warrant to answer his contempt in the premises to issue against the said Richard Wright. [p. 79.]

**Caitiffe Childe.** Johan Simpson of Whixley, widowe, who haveinge a caiffie impotent child beside herselfe is not able to provyde for it and is nowe for the present destitute of harbour and houseome:—

Ordered that Whixley shall not only provyde convenient houseome for the said J. S. but also allowe her such further releefe as her necessities shall require. [p. 79.]

**Soldier in this last Expedition into the North.** Wm. Wright and Mary his wife settled at Rocliffe, he beinge a Souldier in this last Expedition into the North, inhabitants doe endeavour to putt him out of their township, soo he is not provyded of houseome and harbour:—Court entreated the Steward of the Mannor there to assign some place upon the waste where a house may be erected for him by himself, or, if unable, churchwardens to joyne him in buildinge same. [p. 80.]

**Greenhammerton.** Robt. Rudd, Greenhamerton, offering to discharge & save inhabitants harmless from payment of assessments, Thomas Coates, Constable of G. is verie much in arrear and cannot get assessment made:—If Robt. Rudd or inhabitants refuse to make the assessment, they are to be bound to appear and answer their contempt. [p. 80.]
**Doncaster, Nono die Octobris Anno xv Caroli R.**


**Woodsett, Kirk Auston, Adle a livinge.** Richard Scarer of W. hath lived in parish of Kirke Auston for the space of one yeare and a halfe last past, where he hath married a wife and both of them able to adle their livinges but is destitute of houseroome:—Parish of Kirke Auston shall provyde a convenient house for N. S. for his rent payinge, seeinge he is noo wayes likely to be chargeable. [p. 82.]

**Ferribriggs Highway Cripples, etc.** In pursuance of order at Pontefract General Sessions the xxij day of April last, Sir John Ramsden, Sir Thos. Wentworth, Sir Edw. Rodes and Robt. Rockley, Esq., having viewed the highway from ferribriggs to Doncaster, certifie that they finde the same waye to lye from ferribriggs to Knottingley, from Knottingley to Cridlinge with the Parke and se to Womersley, and from Womersley to Stubb Walden, and from thence to Horton and se to Campsall, and from Campsall to Burghwallis and se to Skellow, and from thence the direct way to Doncaster, which waye doth appeare to be the ancient waye and more convenient then any other waye and therefore fittinge to be contynued as heretofore it hath beene, and that the townes of Darrington, Wentbrigg and Skelbrooke should not be hereafter troubled with carryeinge and conveying any such Cripples or people with passes as of late they have bene.

Townes discharged shall geve contribucion xxx. per annum, viz., vjs. viijd. from Skelbrooke, and as much from Wentbrigge, and as much from Darrington,—and that they conceived that there was noe great difference in length betwixt the said two wayes:—This Court having persued the contents of the said Certificate doe conceive the same to be reasonable and confirmeth the same accordinglye. [p. 83.]

**Mayor's Prison at Pontefract.** Dorothy Whitehead, wife of Deepinge W., the said Deepinge beinge now Prisoner in the Mayor's Prison att Pontefract, is ordered to be settled at Darrington, and that Churchwardens and Overseers of the poor there shall provyde a suitable habitation for said Dorothy W. [p. 83.]

**Detayninge of a hoggeswyne.** James Trimmingham, convicte for the unlawfull takeinge and detayninge of a hoggeswyne of the goods of John Wilson, and is fined xx. to the Kinge for his offence. It appeared to the Court that Trimmingham is poore, and if Wilson should be forced to bring his action at Lawe the remedye might be worse than the disease:—It is therefore thought fit by this Court that the said Trimmingham doe deliver the said Swayne to the said Willson uppon demand. [p. 85.]
Wetherby, xiii January Anno xv Regis Caroli.


Trayned Soldier. Richd. Eastborne, being a trayned soldier, was by accident shott throwe the arme and laymed in the late Service and Expedition for Scotland:—It is therefore ordered that ten shillings be given him by the Treasurer as a reward for the present, and that att the next Session at Poutefract where he is to attend such a yearly pension as shall then be thought meet and can be spared. [p. 86.]

Fire at Awestwick On the certificate of Wm. Lowther, Esq., Justice of the peace, with divers others of the parish of A., that on the 8th day of December last past about ten of the Cloccke in the night there hapened a lamentable and sudden fire in the dwelling of one James Leminge of that parish, the violence of which fire was such that in the space of one hour and a half or thereabouts itt utterly consumed to the ground not onely his said house together with all his household stuffe, as beds, bedstocks, tables, boards, coverletts, sheets, chaires, stools and all that he had, but also two of his children were sore scorched with the flame and verie narrowly escaped the danger of the said fire soe that the said poore man, his wife and small children are now utterly left harboursesse in great miserie and distresse:—This Court taking the same into consideration doe intreat the severall mynisters and Curates within the severall parishes in the Wappentakes of Stancliffe & Ewcrosse that upon some Lord's day they will please to publish the contents hereof in their severall Churches and Chappells and that the severall churchwardens of the said severall parishes will collect and gather the charitable benevolence of the inhabitants of the said severall parishes for and towards the reliefe of the said James Leminge, his wife and poore children in this therein present necessitie and miserie.

Assessments by husbandryes, grassehouses, and Cottages. Christ. Scott and John Bell and other inhabitants of Wetherby towne are overcharged and overburdened in their lays and assessments because they make their assessments by husbandryes, grasshouses and Cottages, Videlt., att a single lay for a husbandrye xvijd., for a grasshouse viijd., for a Cottage iiiijd., and that the said custome hath bene aunctiently observed amongst them, but the said S. and B. doe further alldege that they liveinge in two grassefarmes in the said Towneshipp doe not occupy unto the said farmes but that the said landes is otherwise disposed of amongst the other inhabitants there, soe that they ought to be abated in their assessment:—Itt is therefore nowes ordered that Thos. Rowley and Arthur Godfrey shall examynge the said difference and conceive an equall assessment and case the said S. and B. accordinge to the proportion of the landes they occupie and enjoy with their said grassefarmes. [p. 87.]
The West Riding Sessions Rolls.

Tobacco, Commissioners and Patentees to License sale of. Whereas sundrie complaints are made unto this Court that one Marmaduke Sharpe, licensed to sell tobacco by His Majestie's Commissioners within Wetherby, Spoforth, and Buroughbriggs, within this Westriding, doth sell and vent badd tobacco and unwholesome, and att unreasonable rates, and hath and doth exact divers sommes of money of sundrie persons unduly by coulour of warrants and precepts from Samuell Bland and Charles frankland, Commissioners in that behalfe, and hath served divers warrants for their personal appearances: for that it appeared this day in Court uppon the Oath of George hamerton and Thomas ———, that he sellethe tobacco att above xxx. a pound, and sundrie papers sealed with his sealle were produced in Court which as was alleged will manifest the same, this Court unwillinge to take any course herein without first acquintinge his Majestie's Commissioners and patentees with the premises, have thought fitt to deliver to hands of the Clarke of the peace the said papers of tobacco, to be by him shewed to the said Commissioners or patentees, and acquaint them with the proceedings of said Sharpe in this busines, that such course may be taken for their releefe, remedye and redresse herein as to them shall seeme meete, and that George Hamerton doe attend the said Commissioners and patentees' pleasure herein. [p. 88.]

Wakefield, xvi die Januarii Anno xv R. Caroli.


Lame Soldier's Widow. Mary Anger, wife of John Anger, late of Wakefield, beinge a pensioner, informed this Court that her said husband lay longe sicke before his death, soe that he consumed the moste and best parte of her estate, leaveinge her destitute and succourlesse, and for that this Court is satisfied that if the said John Anger had lived but ten dayes longer he had received his quarter's pay of the Treasurer for lame soldiers: Itt is therefore nowe ordered by this Court that the said Treasurer for lame Soldiers shall pay and satisfa unto the said Marye Anger the said last quarter's pay due unto her husband if he had survived, for and towards her present releefe. [p. 89.]

Mr. Clifton, vicar of Tadcaster. John Lumme and Frances his wife, beinge verie aged people, and especially Frances the wife beinge sixtie and upwards, haveinge bene settled in Tadcaster the space of xiiiene yeares and above, have bene a long tyme destitute of houseroome and harbour and layne out of doors, but onely that it pleased Mr. Clifton, vicar there, out of Charitie to lett him have a house of his where there is now fire to comfort and succour them this winter: It is therefore nowe ordered by this Court that the church-
wardens and overseers of the poore there shall proveyde a convenient and necessarie house for the said John L. and his said wife, they payensge a reasonable rent for the same soe longe as they are able, as the Lawe in that case hath appointed. [p. 90.]

**Over-Longley, in Almondburie.** Thomas Tayler, of A., settled at Over-Longley in A. for xxxiitene years last past, is nowe discharged of the house where he nowe inhabiteth and is to remove att Candlemas next: Ordered that he shall be att libertie to build him selfe a house uppon the waste there, with the consent of the Lord of the Mannor, for his owne habitation. [p. 90.]

**Thornover.** Elizabeth Cloughe, of Roundhay, widowe, petitions that Wm. Barneby, who had his last settinge and abode att Abberford, is nowe in a house of hers within the parish of Thornover, not able to pay her rent, but rather to be chargeable to Thornover than otherwise: He is ordered to be remanded and sent to Abberford. [p. 90.]

**Benefaction to Birstall parish.** One John Brooke, of the Wosse house in R., did geve and bestowe the summe of twenty pounds for and to the use of said parish, ten pounds whereof was in the hands of one William Brooke, upon bond, since whose decease Richard Burneley of the said towne warrantinge the said Brookes' wife, stands charged with the ten pounds, who, decayinge in estate, is greatly feared for not payinge of the same: Ordered that said R. B. shall either pay or els enter better securitie for payment before Easter next. [p. 90.]

**Beacons, Southowram, Northbierley.** Nicholas Stocks and John Hanson, Constables for last yeare of S. and N., disbursed for watchinge about the beacons and other necessaries xxvjs. viijd., Mr. Peter Sunderland, High Constable of Agbrigg and Morley, to pay same to them. [p. 91.]

**Adel and Eccup.** As to a custome "that the assessments have tyme out of mind beene rated, made, and assessed according to a custome of two pence at every noble rent," which custome this Court conceiveinge fit to be tried att law, and not within the cognyzance of this Court to determynye: Ordered that same shall be referred to a tryall att lawe touchinge the same custome. [p. 92.]

**Rastrick apprentice.** George Sirth, a poore child, apprenticed to Richard Ramsden of K., as an apprentice in husbandry till he should attaine xxiii. yeares, but being growne to more strength, and affecting an other trade more then husbandry, at the request of Thomas Thorhill, Esquire, said R. R. was content to manumitt his said apprentice three yeares before the end of his tearme:
Ordered, that no other apprentice be put to him for three yeares next comings. [p. 93.]

Hey Lane, between Bradley-head and Rastrick Common. A controversie dependinge betwixte Inhabitants of Rastricke and Fekisbye about the repairing of a highwaye leadinge from Wakefield to Ealand, in a certain place betwixte Bradley head and Rastricke Common, in the parish of Ealand aforesaid in this W. R., referred to Jno. Kaye, Esq., and Mr. Doctor Marsh to determynye and certifie.

Upon this order the abovenamed Rich. Marsh, Doctor of divinitie, and Jno. Kaye, Esq., certified their award under their hands in these words following:—

"Whereas we were desired, at the last generall sessions held at Wakefield, to determine a controvertie between the Inhabitants of Rastrick and flixbie about repaireing of a highwaye leadinge from Wakefield to Ealand, commonly called hey laine, haveing heard the allegations on both sides, and also taken their testimonies in writing, we doe think meete to decide and determine the said controvertie in this manner: That the inhabitants of Rastricke shall amend and repaire the same by the space of three yeares together, begining this year 1640, and the Inhabitants of flixbie shall alsoe repaire and amend the same one yeare next followeing the saide three yeares, and this course of repaireing the said Laine by Rastricke three yeares and flixbie the 4th yeare to continue for ever.

(Signed by) Jo. Kaye
Hallifax, 12th of Aprill, 1640.

[p. 93.]

Barnesley, xxii die Januarii Anno xv Regis Caroli.


Haldenby in Usleete. ON perusal of a former order at Doncaster Sessions that the tenants and occupyers of Mr. Haldenbye's lande in Haldenbye shold pay and Satisfie to them of Usleete after the rate of a third parte for all assessments, etc., as the said Mr. Haldenbye and his ancestors have been formerly accustomed and that same custome should be continued.——Divers and Sundrye persons who occupye and enjoy those lands refuse to pay:—Itt is therefore ordered that the former order be confirmed and arrears by them paid, or on their denyall a warrant awarded to take them bound to answere their contempt. [p. 95.]

Distracted woman, Elizabeth Baxter, of B., widowe, is and hath beeene distracted and out of her witts for the space of two yeares at the least, and haveinge certaine lands and houses in B. to the yearely value of six
pounds or thereabouts, with certaine goods moveable and immovable of
the value of 20l., and the said Elizabeth by reason of her infirmity
maketh noe profit or commoditie of her said Estate and means to
the maintenance of her selfe and her sonne, beinge of the age of nine or
tenn yeres, but letting her lands lye untilled and her houeses goe to
decay and laying her goods to pawnse for things of little worth without
any care at all to loose and redeeme them, her kindred and friends alse
utterly refusing to medle with her, both she and her said child are
alreadye chargable and ere long will be more chargable: Ordered that
Churchwardens and Overseers of B., lett to farme the lands and receive
the profitts thereof and dispose of the said goods belonging to said E. B.,
and are thereof to provide for her and her child untill that some of
her friends will provide for her otherwise; or dispose of her goods and
lands, they being ready alway to give a just and perfect account for the
same. [p. 96.]

Purveyor for the Mr. Thomas Westby hath undertaken for that
King’s householde. next yere for the W. Riding the usuall strint
of oxen wherein the same stands charged with
for the provision of His Majestie’s most honorable household with ser-
viceable oxen.—Ordered that the summe of nine pounds be allowed to
him for every ox to be served for his Majestie’s service. High Con-
stables of W. Riding to pay to him monies in their hands, the tyme now
approaching for that service. [p. 96.]

Trumfleet and Differences between T. and K. heard and ex-
Kirk Sandall. amined in the presence of Councell learned of both
partyes about the separateing and deviding of
them of T. from them of K. in maintaining the poore of the parish of
K.—Ordered that they of T. shall not joyne in that charge, and shall be
exempt as they have formerly beene as appeareth by an ancient Custome
proved upon Oath in this Court. [p. 96.]

Cut-Purse. Bailiff Thomas Cranwell and Penelope his wife, or
of Rotheram. Killingworth in the County of Warwick,
convented before the Justices for the felonious
cutting of a purse and stealeing the summe of xlv. in money from one
John Carr, committed to Jago at the Castle of Yorke until they receive
their legall tryall, and there was found aboute them nine pounds readye
moneys together with a Nagg which they were possessed of when appre-
hended by the bayliff of Rotherham:—Ordered that iiii. out of Nine
be allowed to said T. C. and his wife for their charges to be expended in
conveyinge them to Yorke and while prisoners there, and the Nagg
apprised and valued at a reasonable price before he be putt over to the
Bailiff of Rotherham, so that if T. C. and his wife are acquitted, the said
horse or his value be restored, all charges being allowed out of the
remainder of the said moneyes. [p. 97.]
Christopher Nayler, Esquire, Councillor att Lawe, of Councill with the inhabitants of Barnesley, against Mrs. Anne Buckley of B., widowe, for that Mr. N. hath made it appears unto this Court that the Said Mrs. B. hath a great and valuable estate in goodes for which she should be assessed, most of her lands being in the handes of Tennants for which they are not assessed:—Ordered that Mrs. B. shall hereafter be assessed accordinge to her personall estate, which is affirmed to be of great value, and that all assessments and in arreare and due be forthwith paid by her. [p. 100.]
ON TWO ALTARS, DEDICATED TO THE MATRES, IN THE YORK MUSEUM.

By the Rev. DANIEL HENRY HAIGH.

Amongst the monuments of the Roman occupation of Britain, not the least interesting are those which illustrate Barbaric religion, or present to us Barbaric names; and of these the two following inscriptions, on altars in the Museum at York, have a peculiar value, each of its own:—

MAT · AF · ITA · GA
M · MINV · MVDE
MIL · LEG · VI · VIC.
GVBER · LEG · VI
V · S · L · L · M.

MATRIBVS
M · NAN
TONIVS
ORBITAL.
V · S · L · M.

(Found in Micklegate, York, in 1752.)
(Found at Doncaster in 1782.)

The fourth line of the first of these seems to be out of place. Guber cannot belong to the dedicator, who was a simple miles; I therefore accept, without hesitation, Dr. Hübner's restoration, Gubernatricibus. Mude may stand for Mudenanus, "of Mutina," or "Modena," and so will ally itself with Italicis. The whole will read MATribus AFris ITAlis Gallis Marcus MINVtius MVDEnanus MIles Legionis VI VICTricis GVBERnatricibus Legionis VI V · S · L · M. It would seem that the dedicator, (or his agent), had written his name and title after those of the goddesses; but that his devotion would not allow him to omit another title, which declared them the "guides," or "directresses" of the various nationalities, out of which his fellow legionaries had been drawn; and thus it appears in the fourth line of his dedication, instead of in the second.

In the Revue Archéologique, vol. xxx. p. 172, M. Auguste Castan sums up the results of some of the researches that
have been made with regard to the worship of the *Deae Matres*. He says:

"Ces divinités, originairement champêtres, semblent une importation de la Germanie, car les monuments qui les rappellent ou les représentent ne se rencontrent, en Gaule, que dans les provinces de l'Est; ils sont surtout fréquents dans les parties du monde Romain qui avoisinaient le cours du Rhin. En un mot, les Déeses-Mères paraissent être des divinités Teutoniques Romanisées.—Les monuments taillés en leur honneur ne remontent guère qu'au 11e ou au 111e siècle."

It is true that, as far as the evidence of the monuments themselves goes, North Germany appears to have been the principal seat of this worship; but our York inscription, and another at Winchester,—*MATRIBus ITALIS GERMANIS BRITannis*,—testify to its wider diffusion; and, (although Mr. C. Roach Smith's reading of the Doncaster inscription, *ORBIs TOTAlis*, must be abandoned,) an inscription at Cambeckfort, Cumberland,—*MATRIBVS OMNIVM GENTIVM TEMPLVM OLM VETVSTATE CONLABSVM Gaius IVLius CVPITIANVS Centurio Primipilaris RESTituit*,—shows that it was regarded as universal. Nor can it be said that it was of Germanic origin, since there seems to be quite sufficient evidence, that it was part of the common inheritance of Celts as well as Teutons; and even the monuments of Gaul and Britain vindicate for it an antiquity, far beyond the second century of our æra.

It must have been a very beautiful religion. Its spirit, as evidenced by the title *Matres* or *Matronæ*, was one of filial love and trust, and the character of these "Mothers" was that of givers of all good gifts. They are usually represented as three,¹ alike and coequal, sitting as if at home, each with a basket of fruits in her lap, ready to distribute them to her children; occasionally the middle one has a cornucopia and a patera; and sometimes they are standing. Their homely

¹ M. Castan gives a figure of a fragment found at Besançon, in the ruins of a Roman house, which had been constructed with materials taken from earlier buildings. On this two *Matres* appear, one with cornucopia, the other with fruit; and he says that there cannot have been another. Judging from his figure, I should say it seems quite possible that there may have been another to the right. In the Newcastle Museum there are three separate figures, but they are believed to have formed one group.
character farther appears in the local titles with which they are invested; in Germany we have Afiœ, Britœ, Gabiabœ, Hamaveacœ, Quadruburgœ, Rumaneœ, Treverœ, &c.; and in Gaul, at Nismes, in an inscription of higher antiquity than any of those in Germany, written in Greek characters, and in the old Celtic language, we have an instance of the same feeling.

ΓΑΡΤΑ ἘΠΙΔΙΛΛΑΝΟΥΙΑΚΟΣ ΔΕΔΕ ΜΑΤΡΕΒΟ
Garta Bidillanoviensis dedit Matribus
NAMAUXIKABO ΒΡΑΤΟΥΔΕ.
Nemausicabus ex decreto.

So also the following inscriptions show how the hearts of foreigners, serving in the Roman legions in Britain, were constantly turning, over sea, to their fatherland and home.

MATRIBVS TRAMARINIS IVLIUS VICTOR V · S · L · M.
Risingham, Northumberland.

The dedicator was tribune of the first cohort of Vangiones.

DEABVS MATRIBVS TRAMARINIS VEXillatio
GERMAAnorum P V R D PRO SALVTE RVFI
V · L · L · M. Lowther, Westmoreland.

DEABVS MATRIBVS PATRIis AVRELIVS IVVE-
NALIS. Newcastle-on-Tyne.

MATRIBVS DOMESTICIS (S)VIS MESSO
SIGNIFER V · S · L · L. Stanwix.

MATRIbus DOMesticis VEXillatio LEGionis
VI · P · F. Burgh on Sands.

MATRIbus SVIS M . . . T. Bowness.

In one instance, at Cramond in Lothian, foreign Matres with a local title, are associated with those of the district.
MATRIBus ALATERVIS ET MATRIBus CAMPES-
TRIBus COHors I TVNGRORVM INstante VLPio
SCANModo² Centurione LEGionis XX V V.

In two others, probably, British Matres are distinguished
by local titles, because the dedicators might be living at a
distance from home.

DEABus MATRIBus LOT· TIBerius CLaudius QVIN-
TIANVS Bene Ficiarius CONsularis V·S·L·M.
Binchester, Durham.

MA(TRIBVS) GI(....) Marcus SENEC(IA)NIVS V——
Housesteads, Northumberland.

Unless, however, LOT indicate Caer Loit-coit, and GI—
Giano of Ravennas, (which seems to have been in the South-
west of Britain,) we cannot identify the places.

Where Matribus is followed by no local or national title,
and either stands alone, or is qualified by Campestribus, I
presume that their temple was in the place where the
inscription is found. Of one such, at Castlecary, the dedica-
tors are Britons.

MATRIBUS MILITES VEXILLATIONum LEGionis
XX VICTRICis BRITTONes V·S·L·M.

At Benwell, in Northumberland, there was a temple which
must have been ancient, when, about A.D. 240,³ it was en-
tirely rebuilt by Astures from Spain. Two inscriptions
there define the number, three, in accordance with the
sculptured representations.

MATRibus TRIBVS CAMPESTRIBVS ET GENIO
ALAE PRImae HISPANORVM ASTVBRVM——
GORDIANAE T. AGRIPPA PRÆfectus TEMPLVM
A SOLO RESTITVIT,

LAMIIS TRIBVS.

² The letter before M seems to be N in
most copies, though Horsley's has B; and
as SCANM is inexplicable, whilst we have
actually the name Scanomoda in Runes,
on an imitation of a Roman coin, I think
it possible that SCANM may be com-
pleted thus.

³ I fix this date, because I think the
There is no doubt but that the same divinities are intended here. The odious reputation which the Lamiae had amongst the Romans,—diametrically opposite to the benevolent character of the Matres,—was probably due to their association with the religion of Barbaric races. There is nothing bad in the Celtic meaning of this name; lam, with which we are familiar in Verlamio, is simply "strong," "mighty."

Very remarkable is an inscription which speaks of but one,—

DEAE Matri, (followed by a few indistinct letters)—found at Chester about ten years ago. It seems to have a parallel in a very ancient Gaulish inscription, found still more recently.

ΚΑΣΣΙΤΑΛΩΣ ΟΥΕΡΣΙΚΛΙΟΣ ΑΔΕΩ ΒΡΑΤΟΥΑΕ
cassitalos dedit ex decreto
KANTENA ΛΑΜΙΕΙ ΝΟΥΗ
vasa Lamiae potenti.

Two inscriptions, found in Cumberland in 1861 and 1866, identify the Matres with the classic Mōrpa or Parcae.

MatriBvs PARcis VI TI VACIV. Skinburness.
MatriBUS PARCIS PRO SALVTE SANCTIAE
GEMINAE. Carlisle.

These completely justify the explanation, (which had been previously proposed,) of DIS MAIRABVS, in an inscription at Mainz, as an adoption of the Greek word; and here let us notice that we have Mōrpa one, and Mōrpa three, in Greek mythology. Thus much light do we derive, with regard to these divinities, from dedications discovered in Britain.

In the mythology of our own forefathers, one trace only has been preserved of the "Mothers." Venerable Bæda

Aia, by whom it was rebuilt, would not be likely to retain the title Gordiana after the fall of the Gordiani.

4 I cannot quite divine the sense of Versiculius, a title, no doubt. Ver is "great"; seicle in modern Irish is a "heckle" for flax. "Great heckler" might be one who cultivated flax largely, and prepared it for spinners.

5 It is possible, however, that this may be intended for Mairabus, (a spelling which occurs in some inscriptions in Gaul), for T is sometimes, as in the Doncaster inscription, scarcely distinguishable from I.
tells us that the night of the winter solstice, with which the old year ended, and the new year began, was called Modranicht, "the night of the Mothers." Usually, indeed always elsewhere, Wyrd, in the singular, represents them.

In Meidinger's "Vergleichendes Etymologisches Wörterbuch der gotisch-teutonischen Mundarten," (Frankfurt am Main, 1833), I find Normendag "day of the Norns," as one name for Saturday, Seateres-dag. Now Seateres amongst our forefathers was the One original God, "the All Father," and Seator in the Gaelic language is a name of God. The dedication of this day to the Norns, is very remarkable, when taken in connection with what follows. I do not know in what part of Germany Meidinger found this word, which has escaped Grimm.

The Norse mythology presents to us three Nornies, Urda (our Wyrd), Verdandi, and Skuld, explained as "Past," "Present," and "Future." Now, whilst each of the gods has an origin and a history—save the mysterious "All Father," who is scarcely ever mentioned,—these, like Ilim, have none. They dwell for ever, in a beautiful home, by the side of Urda's unfailing spring, daily drawing water therefrom, and pouring it upon the great ash Yggdrasill, so that its leaves shall not wither. They know all things, and even the gods sometimes come to consult them. It is their office to help women in childbirth, and spin the thread of life for new-born children, whose destiny they determine, over whom they watch continually during life, and over whose fall they weep. Skuld, in whose book all things to come are recorded, rides in the front of battle, accompanied by two Valkyriar, and marks out the brave who are to be translated to Valhalla.

Plutarch is the only classical author who says anything of the worship of "Mothers." He tells us of a temple dedicated to them at Engyion in Sicily, said to have been founded by the Cretans, in which were treasured votive offerings, presented by the Cretan chieftain Meriones and his ally Ulysses, and inscribed with their names; alludes to a belief in their ever-during presence; and mentions a mother confiding her children to their care.

From the coast of Sicily the distance is not great to that of the continent of Africa, where also the York altar tells us this worship was established. This information opens out to
us very interesting speculations. The Mediterranean provinces of Africa abound in stone circles, pillar stones, and cromlechs, wonderfully resembling those of Europe, Denmark especially; and in the sepulchres connected with these, skeletons of the fair European race appear, arranged in precisely the same attitude as in those of Denmark, and Derbyshire in our own country. The conclusion is irresistible, that a people akin to the primitive inhabitants of Europe were settled in Northern Africa, amongst the Libyans; and it is certain that they continued there down to the first century of our era. The monuments of Egypt, in the thirteenth century, B.C., present to us, under the name of Temahu, a people inhabiting the North of Africa, and immediate neighbours of Egypt on the West, whose fair complexion, light hair, and blue eyes, indubitably proclaim them Aryan; whilst the practice of tattooing, universal amongst them, connects them with the Thraces, who had the same complexion, according to Xenophon, and the same custom, according to Herodotus; with the Agathyrsi, whom Herodotus mentions as neighbours of the Thraces, and Ammianus Marcellinus as also practising it; with the Harii in Germany, noticed by Tacitus; with the Picts, and with the Britons. So it is an admitted fact, that, at a very early period, an Aryan race was settled in Northern Africa, amongst the Libyes, the earlier occupants of the country; and it is a conviction of many who have devoted their attention to the subject, that the primitive Celtic race entered Europe in two streams; one through Egypt and Northern Africa into Spain, and this Mr. Mayer regards as the earlier; the other across the Hellespont into Thrace, Germany, Gaul, and the North.

This exactly agrees with a story which S. Gildas has preserved:—

"Sic mihi periti Scottorum nuntiaverunt. Quando venerunt filii Israhel per Mare Rubrum illos persecuti sunt

---

6 _I.e._ compressed together, the head bowed, the knees touching the chin. It is the attitude of the _fetus in utero_, and witnesses to a faith in the resurrection. The departed warrior is once more _infans in utero multis expectans vitam normam._

7 M. C. A. Pietrument, in a most interesting communication to the Rev. Arch xxix. 315, maintains that the name Temahu was given to these people because they dwelt amongst the Libyes, to whom it properly belonged; and that they were really the _Maures_, who dwelt in Libya, and told Herodotus that they came from Troy.

8 Trans. British Association, 1849.
"Egyptii, et demersi sunt, ut in lege legitur. Erat autem "vir nobilis de Scithia cum magna familia apud Egyptios, "ante eiectus de regno suo, et ibi erat quando Egyptii "demersi sunt, et non exivit ad persequendum populum Dei. "Ili autem qui superfuercerant Egyptii, facto consilio, cem (ne "obsideret illorum regionem) ab eis expulerunt.—-At ille "expulsus, per annos xlv circuiens per Affricam, pervenit "cum familia ad Aras Filistinorum, et per Lacum Salin- "narum venerunt inter Rusicadum et Montana Syriæ, et "venerunt per Flumen Malua, transierunt que per Marita- "niam et ad Columnas Herculis navigaverunt Terrenum "Mare, et pervenerunt usque ad Hispaniam et ibi per "annis habitaverunt multos. Et creverunt ac multiplicati "sunt, ac illorum gens multiplicata est valde. Postea "venerunt ad Hiberniam post mille et duos annos post- "quam demersi sunt Egyptii in Mari Rubro."

Now this is no vague tradition. Besides that it is in exact accordance with facts which modern research has revealed, the exact knowledge which it displays of the geography of Northern Africa, invests it with a character of intrinsic truth. The Aræ Philistinorum are the Aræ Phileanorum, well known to classical writers,—mounds of earth to the south-east of the Syrtis major, the eastern boundary of the Carthaginian territory, and it is not improbable that we have here the more ancient name. The Lacus Salinarum corresponds to Salinæ immense, marked by D'Anville on the western side of the Syrtis major. Rusicada, formerly one of the chief cities of Numidia, is now Stora. Syriæ appears to be a corruption of Sittæ, the province of which Cirta was the capital. The river Malua is the boundary of Numidia on the west.

So, on historical and monumental evidence, we may recognize a primitive Celtic people dwelling amongst the Libyans; a people amongst whom it is likely that the worship of the Matres prevailed. The most curious feature in the portraiture of the people is this, that they are tattooed on their arms and legs with a device which was the emblem in Egypt of the goddess Net, presumptive evidence that she must have been the chief object of their worship. This emblem is a shuttle, and nat in Coptic, naut in Arabic, is "shuttle," "woof," and "weaving." In the temple of this goddess at Sais there was a text which Plutarch translates:—"I am
all that has been, and is, and will be, and no man has lifted up my veil,” and to which Proclus adds, “and the fruit I have borne has become the Sun.”

Now the Greeks identified the goddess of Sais with their Athene, and Herodotus says that she was the chief divinity of the Libyans who dwelt about the lake and river Tritonis, and that her worship was carried thence into Greece. There Iton in Thessaly was its principal seat, and from these two localities she derived her titles Tritonia and Itonia. In the Phœnician mythology אָרְחָנָא (Itan or Iton), “eternal,” “abiding,” “enduring,” was the supreme divinity; and in the plural, was the original name of the month of the autumnal equinox, the beginning of the year before the Israelite conquest of Canaan, and even after that the beginning of the civil year. As the Libyans were a Semitic people, and those who settled amongst them were Aryans, I think that Tritonis may be an Aryan adaptation of Itonim or Itonin,° with the numeral prefix tri; and if we can admit the probability of an original triad of Itonim, eventually coalescing in a single Iton, (as the Northern triad amongst our own forefathers in a single Wyrd), we shall have the solution of the problem of the Matres Afræ, of which this York inscription is the only memorial; for the exact correspondence of this Libyan and Egyptian Net with the Teutonic Nornies cannot be denied.

Thus, by comparison of fragments of ancient theologies, we are enabled to complete the character of the Dee Matres. We seem to have a revelation of a primæval faith, in a Deity, One and Trine; self-existent and eternal; knowing all things, past, present, and to come; dispensing all good gifts to mankind, and watching over them with even maternal care: and of a worship of such a Deity, which was a worship of filial love and trust. Corrupted and obscured, more or less, amongst all pagan nations, it undoubtedly was, but least of all amongst those of the North.

Passing over many analogies in the Sacred Scriptures, I cannot refrain from referring to Isaiah xlix. 15, where the Almighty sets forth His love as that of a mother’s, nor from

° So Belessamis in a Gaulish inscription to be cited shortly is an adaptation of the Phœnician בָּֽעֵטְלָאָן.
quoting the less-known words of iv. Esdras, 28 and 30, in part adopted by our Lord Himself.

"Thus saith the Lord Almighty: Have not I entreated you as a father his sons, and as a mother her daughters, and as a nurse her little ones.—So have I gathered you together as a hen her chickens under her wings."

Now, with regard to the dedication of the Doncaster altar we must observe, that **Nantonius**, though it has a Latin ending, is a name of purely Celtic character. Its root is the Sanscrit **nad** "to sound," whence **nada & nanda** "a river," and **nandana** "gladdening." This last probably expresses its meaning, rather than the Welsh **nant**, which is limited to "a river," and to "a valley," as being the course of a river.

In **Orbiotal, tal**, meaning "head" or "forehead," frequently found in the composition of Celtic names, (as in **Cassitalos** "curly-headed," **Argiotalos** "white headed," etc.) is combined with **Orbio**, which may be represented by the modern Irish **orbuide**, "golden yellow;" and so this would be a name of the same class as **Argiotalos**. Now where two personal names come together in the old Celtic inscriptions of Gaul, one is in the nominative the other in the genitive, as **Doiros Segomari, Martialis Dannotali**; where two nominatives come together one is a patronymic,—as **Coisis Druiticnos** (C. son of D.), **Lienos Contextos** (C. son of L.),—or a title; so here, probably, the second name must be completed **Orbiotali** or **Orbiotalicinus**; and in either case the meaning will be "Nantonios son of Orbiotalos."

Neither of these names has yet occurred elsewhere; but within the last year the patronymic of **Nantonios** has been observed in a Celtic inscription at Paris, which has been explained in part by M. Robert Mowat,¹¹ and deserves further elucidation.

**BRATRONOS NANTONICNOS EPADATEXTORIGI LEVCVLLO SVIOREBE LOCITON.**

M. Mowat has correctly explained the first two words,

¹⁰ Or occurs in composition with tal, in Talori, on a monument in Wales. Buide (pronounced boy) was the qualification of the famous Irish chieftain, Sorley Boy, in the sixteenth century.
¹¹ Rev. Archéologique, February, 1873.
Bratrones, (formed from brater as patronus from pater,) son of Nantonios; and adduced good reasons for regarding the two following as a name and title of the god of war, (comparing, amongst others, the title LOVCETIO on an altar, dedicated by a citizen of Treves, at Bath).

The formulae of other Gaulish inscriptions, translated by Dr. Zeuss, must guide us in the interpretation of this; they lead us to expect the doing of something done in these concluding words, suirebe lociton.

In addition to those above referred to, let us take the following—

ΣΕΓΟΜΑΡΟΣ ΟΥΙΔΑΕΟΝΕΟΣ ΤΟΟΥΤΙΟΥΣ ΝΑΜΑΥ-
Segomaros eques magistratus Nemau-
ΣΑΤΙΣ ΕΙΩΡΟΥ ΒΗΛΗΣΑΜΙ ΣΟΣΙΝ ΝΕΜΗΤΟΝ.
satis fecit Belesami hocce templum.

Here su is "well;" iorebe is clearly the future of the verb of which ioru in the last cited inscription, (ieuru in others,) is the präterite, and so illustrates the form dede as compared with dedit; and lociton seems to be explained by the modern Irish locd "a lamp," or lucd "a cauldron." The complete sense, then, is—

Bratrones Nantonii filius Epadatextorigi Leucullo
bene faciet lebetem.

Records of vows discharged are frequent enough; the following inscription on a silver plate in the British Museum, found at Stony-Stratford, is, like this, a register of a vow—

DEO IOVI ET (VOCANO VASSINVS CVM VEL-
LINT ME CONSACRATVM CONSERVARE PRO-
MISI DENARIOS SIX PRO VOTO SALutis RES-
Tituendæ.
"ROTULI COLLECTORUM SUBSIDII REGI A LAICIS
ANNO SECUNDO CONCESSI IN WESTRUTHYNGO
IN COMITATU EBORACI."

"COLLECTORES WESTRUTHYNGI."
CONTINUED FROM P. 266.

WAPPENTAGIUM DE STAYNCROSSE.

(Membrane 15, column 1.)

VILLATA DE BERNESLAY.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Family Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Johannes Annotaeus, Constabanarius, &amp; Isabella vx ejus, Taylour</td>
<td>vj.d.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robertus de Heggam &amp; Dicionia vx ejus</td>
<td>vj.d.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nicolaus Whyte Agnes vx ejus</td>
<td>iiij.d.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radulfus de Heotechn &amp; Isabella vx ejus</td>
<td>iiij.d.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Johannes Russil &amp; Johanna vx ejus, Taylour</td>
<td>iiij.d.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adam Clarke &amp; Aubre vx ejus</td>
<td>iiij.d.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Johannes de Berneslay &amp; Isabella vx ejus</td>
<td>iiij.d.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ricardus de Kerforth &amp; Agnes vx ejus, Smyth</td>
<td>vj.d.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Willelmus de Clatok &amp; Cecilia vx ejus</td>
<td>iiij.d.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robertus Gene &amp; Aucia vx ejus, Bocher</td>
<td>vj.d.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ricardus Gene &amp; Johanna vx ejus, Thomas Clerkevsofit &amp; Johanna vx ejus, Barker</td>
<td>iiij.d.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robertus de Melto &amp; Emma vx ejus</td>
<td>vj.d.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adam de Restwic &amp; Matilda vx ejus, Souter</td>
<td>iiij.d.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Johannes Smyth &amp; Agnes vx ejus, Smyth</td>
<td>vj.d.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ricardus Claloner &amp; Agnes vx ejus, Webster</td>
<td>vj.d.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robertus Abot &amp; Johanna vx ejus, Thomas Cartewirth (sc) &amp; Alicia vx ejus</td>
<td>iiij.d.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Homsof &amp; Agnes vx ejus, Thomas de Thorpy &amp; Johanna vx ejus</td>
<td>iiij.d.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Johannes Philipp &amp; Emma vx ejus, Otelor</td>
<td>xij.d.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomasde Loteringto &amp; Johanna vx ejus, Walker</td>
<td>vj.d.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Galfridus Cartewirth &amp; Magota vx ejus</td>
<td>iiij.d.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Willelmus Milner &amp; Johanna vx ejus</td>
<td>iiij.d.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Johannes Markyn & Cicelia vx ejus | iiij.d. |
Robertus Nell & Alicia vx ejus | iiij.d. |
Thomas Jacofo & Margarita vx ejus | iiij.d. |
Johannes Keloer & Johanna vx ejus | iiij.d. |
Johannes del West & Cecilia vx ejus | iiij.d. |
Johannes Strynger & Johanna vx ejus | iiij.d. |
Robertus Bayliff & Cicelia vx ejus | iiij.d. |
Johannes Rogerson & Alicia vx ejus | iiij.d. |
Waltricus Skyner & Juliana vx ejus | iiij.d. |
Ricardus Taylour & Idonia vx ejus | iiij.d. |
Willelmus Austyn & Dicionia vx ejus | iiij.d. |
Johannes Tryg & Cicelia vx ejus, Thomas de Wodkry & Margarita vx ejus, Souter | vj.d. |
Willelmus Pynder & Johanna vx ejus, Otelor | xij.d. |
Johannes de Wyredah & Agnes vx ejus, Taurner | xij.d. |
Johannes Daynell & Johanna vx ejus, Smyth | vj.d. |
Willelmus sfracus & Elizabitha vx ejus | iiij.d. |
Robertus de Wyredall & Alicia vx ejus | iiij.d. |
Willelmus de Erdeley & Alicia vx ejus | iiij.d. |
Willelmus de WIredall & Alicia vx ejus, Souter | vj.d. |
Thomas de Oteffto & Ibota vx ejus, Radulfus Nathirld & Agnes vx ejus | iiij.d. |
Willelmus del Bakeus & Alicia vx ejus | iiij.d. |
Robertus Taker & Cecilia vx ejus | iiij.d. |
Ricardus Robut & Cecilia vx ejus | iiij.d. |

VOL. V.
WAPPENTAGIUM DE STAYNCROSSE.

Willelmus Dauson & Johanna vx ejus. iiijd.
Thomas dell' Hall & Cicilia vx ejus. iiijd.
Willelmus de Swath & Johanna vx ejus. iiijd.
Thomas de Manethorp', Smyth', & Johanna vx ejus. vjd.
Willelmus de Swath & Isabella vx ejus, Ode/tel xij.d.
Thomas Haliday & Mariot vx ejus. iiijd.
Johannes Nelleso & Johanna vx ejus, Taylor. ejus. vijd.
Richardus Smyth & Agnes vx ejus. iiijd.

(Membrane 15, column 2.)

Johannes Lesse & Johanna vx ejus. iiijd.
Willelmus de Wakefeld seruiens Johannis Smyth. iiijd.
Jacobus seruiens Johannis Smyth'. iiijd.
Leticia del Olton. iiijd.
Alicia Tubbe. iiijd.
Matilda Cartwright'. iiijd.
Agnes Broune. iiijd.
Dionisius Nell'. iiijd.
Agnes del Wode. iiijd.
Agnes Pyn/rder. iiijd.
Dionisius Wyld'. iiijd.
Richardus sirepe. iiijd.
Elena Wyld'. iiijd.
Margareta Mason. iiijd.
Agnes Thomwyf'. iiijd.
Alicia siarowes. iiijd.
Alicia filia Willelmi de Erdeslay iiijd.
Alicia Brigge. iiijd.
Willelmus Hankoc. iiijd.
Alicia auncilla Ricardi de Kerforth'. iiijd.
Johannes Kyrkar. iiijd.
Johannes Plateasmyth seruiens ejus. iiijd.
Walvertis Pag seruiens [Th]omoe Clerkso. iiijd.
Willelmus Silkoc. iiijd.
Richardus Nelleso. iiijd.
Johannes de Galbergh. iiijd.
Johannes del Olton. iiijd.
Richardus seruiens Thome de Wykk'. iiijd.
Johannes Walays. iiijd.

Summa—xxxiiij. viij.d.

VILLATA DE WORTLEY.

Galfrius Shepherd' & Johanna vx ejus. iiijd.
Johannes filius ejus. iiijd.
Aunise filia ejus. iiijd.
Agnes Browne. iiijd.
Willelmus Baker' & Johanna vx ejus. iiijd.

Rogerus filius Rogeri & Agnes vx ejus. iiijd.
Johannes filius ejus. iiijd.
Richardus Constabularius juratus. iiijd.
Richardus Peryn & Agnes vx ejus. iiijd.
Johannes de Hodworth & Johanna vx ejus. iiijd.
Johannes Carter & Juliana vx ejus. iiijd.
Cicilia Morlar', Marschall'. vijd.
Willelmus Maris' & Katerina vx ejus. iiijd.
Johannes Mathew & Agnes vx ejus. iiijd.
Richardus Dogman & Alicia vx ejus. iiijd.
Johannes Smyth' & Matilda vx ejus. iiijd.
Johannes filius ejus. iiijd.
Nycolaus Peryn & Agnes vx ejus. iiijd.
Willelmus Holbrook' & Margareta vx ejus. iiijd.
Johannes Hunter & Alicia vx ejus. iiijd.
Henricus Myker' & Clarisae vx ejus. iiijd.
Thomas Hytthopp & Agnes vx ejus. iiijd.
Richardus Sylikok' & Matilda vx ejus, Souter. vijd.
Johannes de Cleabe & Juliana vx ejus. iiijd.
Agnes mater ejus. iiijd.

(Membrane 15, column 3.)

Johannes Odaso. iiijd.
Richardus Coly & Cicilia vx ejus. iiijd.
Richardus Sykman & vx ejus, Smyth'. iiijd.
Johannes Payg' & Emma vx ejus, Mercer. xiij.d.
Isabella Pog'. iiijd.
Willelmus Gunwyn. iiijd.
Willelmus Pag'. iiijd.
Johannes Coke & Isabella vx ejus. iiijd.
Johannes Bolway & Johanna vx ejus. iiijd.
Johannes Horstnawe & Isabella vx ejus. iiijd.
Johanna Pyper. iiijd.
Agnes Rogerdoughter. iiijd.
Robertus Stiat. iiijd.
Johannes de Schefell' & Cicilia vx ejus. iiijd.
Johannes Wylde/er & Johanna vx ejus. iiijd.
Dagana sfox. iiijd.
Agnes Heryg'. iiijd.
Willelmus Hudsono & Johanna vx ejus. iiijd.
Thomas My/ner & Johanna vx ejus. iiijd.
Agnes Hudwry'. iiijd.
Matilda Sylikok'. iiijd.
Johannes Day & Johanna vx ejus. iiijd.
Johannes Titte & vx ejus
Ricardus Coly & Matilda vx,
Souter
Ricardus Coly & Magota vx ejus
Alicia Odsonwyf & Johannes filius ejus
Johannes Coly & Matilda vx ejus
Johannes Coly & Agnes vx ejus
Johannes Payso & Johanna vx ejus
Willelmus Scheperd & Isabella vx ejus
Ricardus Starc & Cicilia vx ejus
Symon Mylner & Matilda vx ejus
Ricardus seruensi ejus
Matheus Couper & Agnes vx ejus
Johannes de Wod & Clemens vx ejus
Johanna mater ejus
Magota Smyth
Thomas Smyth & Magota vx ejus
Ricardus filius ejus
Johannes Parour & Dionsis vx ejus
Willelmus Hogeso & Idania vx ejus
Henricus Sylk & Johanna vx ejus
Johannes Helay & Alicia vx ejus
Itaudultus Crolay & Isabella vx ejus
Johannes Toinso
Summa—xxiii. vj.d.

VILLATA DE WYNTERST.
Willelmus de Northfolk, Constabularius juratus, & vx ejus, Smyth
Thomas de Mirfeld & Alicia vx ejus
Adam Dey & Alicia vx ejus, Chapman
Willelmus Hawet & Margareta vx ejus
Johannes Redebarn junior & Mariota vx
Paulinus de Saureby & Agnes vx ejus
Ricardus de Sartryn & Cristiana vx ejus, Souter
Johannes de Laycester & Elena vx ejus
Johannes Dey & Magota vx ejus
Ricardus de Beuerlay & Alicia vx ejus
Thomas Tailas & Margareta vx ejus
Willelmus de Wodehous & Idonea vx ejus, Souter
(Membrane 15b, column 1)
Willelmus Scratte & Ciselia vx ejus

Hugo de Wynterset & Emma vx ejus
Johannes Redebarn & Cecilia vx ejus, Wraght
Willelmus de sibby, Webester
Johannes de Wodehous & Alicia vx ejus, Souter
Johannes Couper & Emma vx ejus
Alicia Chappeman
Willelmus Taylor & Agnes vx ejus, Skynner
Willelmus Huresirso & Alicia vx ejus
Ricardus de Methelay & Alicia vx ejus, Souter
Adam Storour & Agnes vx ejus
Ricardus Smyth & Margaret vx ejus, Taylor
Johannes serius Adam (sic) Dey

Summa—x.

VILLATA DE CALTHORNE.
Johannes filius Roberti, Constabularius juratus, & Idonia vx ejus
Robertus de Barmebe & Alicia vx ejus, Barker
Willelmus del Herst
Magota finy
Johanna Platesmyth
Johannes Skorer & Johanna vx ejus
Willelmus Skorer & Alicia vx ejus
Johanna Hoggeman
Willelmus Kyng & Alicia vx ejus
Clic de Hepworth
Robertus donet & Cicilia vx ejus
Thomas Milner & Alicia vx ejus
Robertus Redil & Cecilia vx ejus
Adam filius ejus
Robertus Wilkynso & Agnes vx ejus, Souter
Johannes famulatus (sic) ejus
Alicia filia ejus
Alicia soror ejus
Willelmus de Mickilwayte & Nabul vx, Souter
Johanna de Mickilwayte
Diot anciilla Willelmi predicti
Johannes de Cruachlagh & Alicia vx ejus, Souter
Johannes Adde & Elena vx ejus
Johannes filius ejus
Johannes Taylour & Cecilia vx ejus
Robertus de Aylemherst & Beatrix vx ejus
Magota filia ejus
Rogerus Bartrem & Eabella vx
Johannes de Hethelle & Magota vx ejus
Johannes Dobso & Agnes vx ejus
Magota filia ejus
Diot soror ejus
Robertus Chapman & Alicia vx ejus
Diet' del Daykyns
Willelmus filius ejus
Johannes de Chalseworth & Cecilia vx ejus
Magota ancilla ejus
Willelmus de Mosley & Johanna vx ejus
Thomas Bothebroke & Cecilia vx ejus
Radulphus Goldsmith & Elena
Johannes Tut & Johanna vx ejus
Thomas Worme & Margareta vx ejus
Ricardus Hunter & Johanna vx ejus
Beatrix Clercwyf
Johannes Hunt & Emmott vx ejus
Adam Turbut & Magota vx ejus
Robertus Dobson & Agnes vx ejus
Johanna filia ejus
Hugo Balcking & Johanna vx ejus
Robertus Marchand & Magota vx ejus
Magota Clarett
Thomas Turnur & Margareta vx ejus
Isabella filia ejus

(Membrane 15b, column 2.)

Robertus Mokeson & Margareta vx ejus
Willelmus Taylour & Margareta vx ejus
Ricardus Worme & Agnes vx ejus
Diet' Letis
Casst' soror ejus
Willelmus de Thornetou & Johanna vx ejus
Robertus Souter & Diet' vx ejus, Souter
Johannes filius ejus
Thomas frater ejus
Willelmus Ibdon
Willelmus Souter & Ibota vx ejus, Skymer
Willelmus Dey
Eleon ancilla ejus
Alice de Brekehouse
Thommas Dey & Johanna vx ejus
Idonia Dy
Alice filia ejus
Robertus Smyth & Agnes vx ejus, Smyth
Johannes Blomer, Smyth
Johannes Aiche
Elena White

Villata de Wykershurh.

Adam de Euerlyngham, Miles, & Isabella vx ejus
Johannes Coke seruiens ejus
Johannes Walker seruiens ejus
Robertus de Rolkey & Elizabetha vx ejus, ad valorum Miltis
Johannes seruiens ejus
Johannes Beatriz
Matilda seruiens ejus
Ricardus Colte
Robertus Odeson & Alicia vx ejus, Smyth
Johannes de Bromele seruius ejus
Isabella famula ejus
Johannes Wiggall & Agnes vx ejus
Johannes de Berley & Isabella vx ejus, Souer
Robertus Wyghene & Johanna vx ejus
Claricia Dey
Ricardus de Pilley & Magota vx ejus
Alicia seruiens ejus
Robertus Bryde & Agnes vx ejus
Johannes Tayes
Alicia de Clyff
Heuricuus de Wodebous & Agnes vx
Johanna Atwekers
Robertus Rote & Alicia vx ejus
Johanna de Lee
Robertus Wilthe & Dionisia vx ejus
Johannes Durnynge & Beatrix vx ejus
Johannes William & Magota vx ejus
Johannes Wilkenso
Willelmus filius ejus & Matilda vx ejus
Johannes fislicher & Johanna vx ejus
Willelmus Turto & Alicia vx ejus, Souter
Johannes de Bokley & Agnes vx ejus, Souter
Johannes Tynker
Johannes Hancock'cum Ibota vx ejus
Robertus Dayuell & Agnes vx ejus
Johannes Hoketo & Alicea vx ejus
Johannes fislicher & Magota vx ejus, Souter
Beatriz de Cotes
Elena fislicher
Ibota fislicher
Robertus Dikkonsoh & Ibota vx ejus, Taylour
Alicia seruiens ejus
Willelmus de Hill & Matilda vx ejus, Souter
Johannes de Hill
WAPPENTAGIUM DE STAYNCROSE.

(Membrane 15b, column 3.)

Agnes de Staynburgh... iiiij.d.
Anabilla soror ejus... iiiij.d.
Ibota de Wigfall... iiiij.d.
Robertus de Loue & Ibota vx ejus, Souter... vij.d.
Thomas Warde & Isabella vx ejus... iiiij.d.
Johannes Scot' & Alicia vx ejus... iiiij.d.
Johannes Tynker & Aubreda vx ejus... iiiij.d.
Alicia de Elmerst... iiiij.d.
Johanna filius ejus... iiiij.d.
Johanna filia ejus... iiiij.d.
Thomas Kaler... iiiij.d.
Alicia de Wigfall... iiiij.d.
Thomas Genu & Margareta vx ejus, Taylor... vij.d.
Robertus Wyld' seruus ejus... iiiij.d.
Katerina famula ejus... iiiij.d.
Robertus Sponer & Diot vx ejus... iiiij.d.
Johannes Brocke & Alicia vx ejus... iiiij.d.
Robertus Hankoe & Aucia vx ejus... iiiij.d.
Willelmus Douer & Ibota (l) vx ejus... iiiij.d.
Ricardus de Cliff & Juliana vx ejus... iiiij.d.
Thomas Rachdale & Beatrix vx ejus... iiiij.d.
Thomas Couper & Isabella vx ejus... iiiij.d.
Johannes Robo' & Beatrix, vx ejus, Souter... vij.d.
Alicia filia ejus... iiiij.d.
Roger de Thornehill & Alicia vx ejus, Souter... vij.d.
Thomas Swathe & Alicia vx ejus, Souter... vij.d.
Agnes filia ejus... iiiij.d.
Robertus Clerk & Johanna vx ejus... iiiij.d.
Johannes Clerk... iiiij.d.
Johanna de Swath... iiiij.d.
Johanna famula ejus... iiiij.d.
Henricus de Wigfall & Matilda vx ejus, Webester... vij.d.
Thomas filius ejus... iiiij.d.
Summa—lxviij. iij.d.

VILLATA DE CLAYTON'.

Ricardus de Moslay & Isabella vx ejus, Smyth... vij.d.
Johannes Grobler & Annote vx ejus... iiiij.d.
Robertus Byngge & Emmot vx ejus... iiiij.d.
Thomas Dawson (l) & Margareta vx ejus, Smyth... vij.d.
Ricardus Grele & Maltida vx ejus... iiiij.d.
Alicia Riche... iiiij.d.
Nicholau Riche... iiiij.d.
Willelmus Schephyrde & Margar... iiiij.d.
Thomas de Wylain & Cicilia vx ejus... iiiij.d.
Thomas Tago' & Annote vx ejus... iiiij.d.
Summa—iiiij. viij.d.

(Membrane 16, column 1.)

MONCKEBRITTEN'.

Ricardus de Birto' & Petronilla vx ejus, Taylour... vij.d.
Ricardus filius ejus... iiiij.d.
Agnes Heyrun... iiiij.d.
Margareta Rand... iiiij.d.
Willelmus Rand... iiiij.d.
Johannes Gude... iiiij.d.
Agnes Delcote... iiiij.d.
Willelmus Wyld Johanna vx ejus... iiiij.d.
Johannes flesschewer Emma vx ejus... iiiij.d.
Agnes Milner... iiiij.d.
Johannes flesschewer junior... iiiij.d.
Agnes flesschewer... iiiij.d.
Johannes de Kepe' Agnes vx ejus... iiiij.d.
Ricardus Heron Johanna vx ejus... iiiij.d.
Johannes Deconso' Alicia vx ejus... iiiij.d.
Johannes Stortyn... iiiij.d.
Emma Heron... iiiij.d.
Robertus Marchall' Anabilla vx... iiiij.d.
Robertus With Matilda vx ejus... iiiij.d.
Johannes Rusto' Johanna vx ejus... iiiij.d.
Ricardus Duburne Matilda vx ejus
Willelmus Wrieth Agnes vx ejus
Matilda Doucecauther
Willelmus del Dene Cicilia vx ejus
Robertus de Drax Agnes vx ejus
Johannes de West Matid' vx ejus
Willelmus flesschewer Johanna
Willelmus Alkok' Alicia vx ejus
Alanus Webater
Johannes de Pektoñ Alicia vx ejus
Johanna Jepdoghtir
Thomas de Westholl' Amicia vx
Robertus Day Matilda vx ejus
Willelmus Tournour Margareta vx
Johannes Darby Agnes vx ejus
Johanna Palfryman
Radulphus Paynter Amicia vx
Willelmus sner' Matilda vx
Johanna Styklawe
Henricus Storur Margareta vx
Nicholas de Brittoñ Margareta vx
Willelmus Colynsoñ Agnes vx

Summa—xiiij.s. iij.d.

VILLATA DE PENSTON'.

Ricardus atte Waterhall' & Alicia vx ejus, Taylor
Robertus Stemensoñ
Johannes Spencer
Magota famula Rectoris
Emma filia Matilde
Robertus Stemensoñ & Agnes vx, Smyth
Willelmus Proctor & Johanna vx ejus, Taylor
Johannes Eclus
Johannes de Coubelag Agnes vx ejus, Souter
Johannes de Bilylyf Johanna vx
Agnes del Skokes
Galfridus del Skokes Emma vx ejus

Summa—v.s. iij.d.

VILLATA DE DODWORTH'.

Willelmus de Hauckehirst' & Elizabetha vx ejus
Idonia filia ejus
Benedictus Foster Alicia vx ejus
Johannes filius ejus
Alicia filia ejus
Robertus Olaby Elizabetha vx ejus
Thomas Colt & Johanna vx ejus
Dionisia filia ejus
Cecilia filia ejus

Johanna Hethele
Johanna Loyne
Willelmus Clariot
Alicia Grayne
Johannes Day Agnes vx ejus
Robertus Day
Magota Balgy
Matilda Balgy
Dionicia Balgy
Johannes Olwayte Agnes vx ejus
Johanna flamula ejus
Johannes Bulhall' & Matilda vx ejus
Thomas Grane Cicilia vx ejus
Matilda soror ejus
Johannes serius ejus
Willelmus Powdrell & Alicia vx ejus
Cicilia Philipp
Cicilia filia ejus
Willelmus Bult
Alicia vx Roberti
Thomas Pouger' & Agnes vx ejus
Johannes filius ejus
Johannes Marshman
Ricardus Wade
Johannes filius ejus
Johanna Blawer

(Membrane 16, column 2.)

Robertus Hankoc & Agnes vx ejus
Robertus Pynherewer Alicia vx ejus
Ricardus Wade
Johannes filius ejus
Alicia flamula ejus
Willelmus Hankoc junior Alicia, Oultcer
Johannes Colt & Johanna vx ejus
Willelmus Yorkescher' (f) Johanna vx ejus
Johanna Milnethorp
Robertus de Milnethorp
Johanna Wirkesburg
Johannes Fynye
Johannes Vilwayte Agnes vx ejus
Johannes de Brouddeworth
Magota flamula sax
Robertus Gren
Nicholana Fanke Agnes vx ejus
Adam Loue & Cicilia vx ejus

Summa—xvij.s. iij.d.

VILLATA DE HAUERCROFT'.

Ricardus Dawnse & Alicia vx ejus
Johannes Kelan & Johanna vx ejus
Thomas filius ejus
WAPPENTAGIUM DE STAYNCROSE.

Thomas Crosse & Johanna vx ejus    iiijd.
Willelmus Dauns & Alicia vx    iiijd.
Ricardus Smyth & Letis vx
Smyth

Smyth
Johanna Nicholas dowiter    iiijd.
Johannes frawnes, Marschal    xijd.
Robertus seruius ejus    iiijd.
Custancia seruiens ejus    iiijd.
Willelmus Bird & Johanna vx ejus,
Souter

Willelmus Paslew & Emma vx
Margareta filia ejus
Walterus Hauercroft
Johannes Taylour
Willelmus Doudeale
Martinus franse
Alicia Walden

Summa—vijd.

VILLATA BARGH.

Johannes Hengghoene & Alicia vx
ejus    iiijd.
Willelmus Barterm Matilda vx

Taylor
Adam Wrygsof & Johanna vx
 ejus
Jacobus Scheppyrd & Matilda vx
Robertus Clerc & Johanna vx
 ejus
Johannes Norcroft & Agnes vx
 ejus
Robertus Hengghome & Johanna

vx

Johannes Dey & Johanna vx ejus,
Smyth
Willelmus Dogworth & Margareta
vx

Ricardus Barterm
Alicia Beckar
Magota Beckar
Aunia Sporke
Willelmus seruius
Ricardus seruius Dogworth
Elisot' filia Dey
Magota de Dogworth

Summa—vijd. iiijd.

VILLATA DE BIRCHWORTH.

Rogerus Diksof, Smyth
Adam de Mekkelhaywath & Alicia
vx

Willelmus de Thorgorland' Isabella
vx
Willelmus de Waltoñ & Agnes vx
 ejus
Margareta Smalther

Magota Mekkelwayth
Magota de Waltoñ
Willelmus Notte & Alicia vx ejus
Johannes seruius Rogeri Diksof
Summa—iiijd. iiijd.

VILLATA DE GUNNHELEWATH.

Rogerus Bosseuil' & Alicia vx
 ejus, Mercer
Johannes Hyne & Agnes vx ejus
Katerina flamula ejus
Simon seruius Rogeri Bosseuil'
Willelmus de Rodes, Smyth
Elizabitha de Rodes
Johannes filius ejus
Adam de Rodes & Cicilia vx ejus
Agnes & Margareta vx ('I read
'filie') ejus
Magota flamula Rogeri Bosseuil'
Agnes flamula ejus

Summa—iiijds. vijd.

VILLATA DE SILKESTON.

Elia filius Johannis Alicia vx
 ejus, Souter
Willelmus Bulhall' & Elena vx
 ejus
Thomas filius Johannis
Robertus de Hetleigh, Taylor
Johannes filius Elie Katerina vx
Edda mater ejus
Willelmus Warde Isabella vx ejus
Alicia filia ejus

Johannes Bulhall' & Agnes vx
 ejus
Johannes Machetis & Katerina vx
 ejus
Willelmus Flescher & Agnes vx
 ejus

Cicilia de Bulhall'

(Membrane 16, column 3.)

Dionicia filia ejus
Dionicia Milner
Robertus Tylner & Johanna vx
ejus
Johannes Milner & Cicilia vx
Ibota Hoyawyl'
Alicia filia ejus
Willelmus filius Johannis & Mar-
gareta vx
Robertus Kestnoth & Katerina
vx, Souter
Cicilia ancilla ejus
Margareta ancilla ejusdem
Emuna ancilla ejusdem

1 And "Mercator" is written in the margin.
WAPPENTAGIUM DE STAYNCROSE.

Thomas Schayleword & Wyn vx ejus. iiiij.d.
Simon Sertler (l) & Cristiana vx ejus. iiiij.d.
Henricus Horn. iiiij.d.
Johannes de Crosselay & Johanna vx ejus. iiiij.d.
Willelmus filius ejus. iiiij.d.
Johannes Coules & Margareta vx ejus. iiiij.d.
Agnes Humbelo. iiiij.d.
Alicia Broun. iiiij.d.
Matilda Marschall. iiiij.d.
Henricus Haugyn & Agnes vx ejus. iiiij.d.
Johannes Robut. iiiij.d.

Summa—xiij.s. iiiij.d.

VILLATA DE CHEWET.

Johannes Bossueil, Chiualer. xx.s.
Thomas Saffam & Agnes vx ejus. iiiij.d.
Henricus Hanso & Johanna vx ejus. iiiij.d.
Ricardus de Horsfall & Alicia vx ejus. iiiij.d.
Willelmus Tomso. iiiij.d.
Alicia ancilla Thome. iiiij.d.
Johanna Lylo. iiiij.d.
Johannes de West. iiiij.d.
Johannes Lyng. iiiij.d.
Adam Boulond. iiiij.d.
Johannes Synar. iiiij.d.
Johannes Gryndunt. iiiij.d.

Summa—xxiiij.s. viij.d.

VILLATA DE DUURLESTON.

Johannes Roukalay & Agnes vx ejus. iiiij.d.
Henricus Swnyn & Alicia vx ejus. iiiij.d.
Robertus Tomso. iiiij.d.
Willelmus filius Elle & Alicia vx ejus. iiiij.d.
Matilda filia ejus. iiiij.d.
Margareta filia ejus. iiiij.d.
Johannes Coke & Isabella vx ejus. iiiij.d.
Willelmus Ryhs & Alicia vx ejus, Mercer. xij.d.
Willelmus serus ejus. xij.d.
Thomas filius & Alicia vx ejus. iiiij.d.
Thomas Schar & Alicia vx ejus. iiiij.d.
Alexander de Heisibed & Johanna vx, Stalster. vij.d.
Cicilia de Heisibed. iiiij.d.
Robertus Turto & Beatrix vx ejus. iiiij.d.
Robertus de Sternrode & Magota vx. iiiij.d.
Johannes Turto. iiiij.d.

Johannes Dronsfeld & Isabella vx ejus, Apprent. xx.s.
Willelmus Erkyn & Alicia vx ejus. iiiij.d.
Ricardus filius Petri. iiiij.d.
Margareta filia Petri. iiiij.d.
Johannes filius Willeml & Agnes vx ejus. iiiij.d.
Johannes filius Roberti & Emma vx ejus. iiiij.d.
Willelmus Indmon & Emma vx ejus. iiiij.d.
Juliana de Crawschaw. iiiij.d.
Robertus Blanckman & Margareta vx ejus. iiiij.d.
Willelmus Koe & Cicilia vx ejus. iiiij.d.
Johannes Crabbe & Emma vx ejus. iiiij.d.
Johannes filius Willeml Jaco. iiiij.d.
Thomas filius Willeml. iiiij.d.
Petrus de Hyto. iiiij.d.
Johannes Hyne. iiiij.d.
Johanna filia Johannis Tomso. iiiij.d.
Alicia famula Dronsfeld. iiiij.d.

Summa—xxvi.s. iiiij.d.

* 1 Apprenticius, i.e. apprentice to the Law, or equivalent to our modern lawyer.
WAPPENTAGIUM DE STAYNOCROSSE.

(Membrane 16b, column 1.)

VILLA DE OXPRYN'O.
Thomas During (f) Constancia vx eus
Henricus Willam
Johannes Baude & Agnes vx eus
Robertus de Hundehell' Margeta vx
Willelmus Oxpring' & Alicia vx ejus, Diker
Eliius famulus ejus
Alicia famula ejus
Matilda de Oxpring'
Johannes Cane & Alicia vx ejus
Margareta Cotes
Magota Jonwi' Cyboh
Johannes Decunso fi & Agnes vx ejus
Summa—iiiij.s. iijd.

VILLA DE STANYGBORW.
Johannes Bocher & Agnes vx ejus iiijd.
Willelmus Bocher & Agnes vx ejus iiijd.
Thomas seruus ejus iiijd.
Thomas Hanso & Agnes vx ejus iiijd.
Robertus Hanso
Johannes Saltwalthe' & Alicia vx ejus iiijd.
Henricus seruus ejus iiijd.
Johannes Warde & Cicilia vx ejus iiijd.
Robertus Tomson & Agnes vx ejus, Diker
Richardus seruus ejus iiijd.
Matilda de West
Auucia Stanburth'
Agnes Scepith'
Summa—iiiij.s. vjd.

VILLA DE NOTTON'.
Johannes Gott & Agnes vx ejus, Smyth
Aulia filia Johannes Gott
Johannes seruus Johannes Gott
Edmundus Dei & Agnes vx ejus iiijd.
Robertus Schapon & Auliaa vx ejus
Hugo Carter & Isabella vx ejus iiijd.
Willelmus Coupar & Alicia vx ejus
Thomas Blachir & Agnes vx ejus
Willelmus Crabbe & Isabella vx ejus
Johannes Smyth & Johanna vx ejus iiijd.
Willelmus Smyth
Margareta Smyth
Alicia Smyth
Thomas Benne & Agnes vx ejus
Johannes de Apulred & Matilda vx ejus
Willelmus de Rofto & Johanna vx ejus, Thresher
Willelmus filius Willelmus Rofto
Willelmus Bughawigh & Isabella vx
Dionicia floter
Johannes fioeter & Alicia vx ejus
Willelmus Obsthorp & Maria vx ejus
Richardus Heyrof & Johanna vx ejus
Henricus Grane & Margareta vx ejus
Johannes Tyburne & Alicia vx ejus
Johannes Jepson & Elena vx ejus
Johannes Woddeworth & Elena vx ejus
Johannes Milner & Cicilia vx ejus
Willelmus Nodder & Matilda vx ejus
Adam Crotof & Johanna vx ejus
Johannes de Pole & Margareta vx ejus
Summa—xx. iiiijd.

VILLA DE ERDESLAY.
Thomas Bosenile & Agnes vx ejus, ad valorem Militis
Robertus Monke seruus ejus iiijd.
Katerina famula ejus iiijd.
Johanna ancilla ejus iiijd.
Thomas Rofsoh
Johannes Gilleso
Johannes Warde
Willelmus de Hundesholff iiijd.
Thomas de Berneslax & Alicia vx
Galfrius Erdesley & Alicia vx
Robertus filius ejus iiijd.
Thomas Dey & Johanna vx ejus
Robertus Quintrell' & Johanna vx ejus iiijd.
Alicia filia ejus iiijd.
Willellmus Oshyrd' & Johanna vx ejus
Thomass Walker & Agnes vx ejus, Walker
Adam Piper & Agnes vx ejus
Willelmus Netherle' iiijd.
Agnes Giné
Richardus Wych & Johanna vx ejus, Glouer
Willelmus de Weshall' & Johanna vx
Robertus de Bightol & Matilda vx
Willellmus de Drafsoh & Johanna vx
Summa—xxiijd.

(Membrane 16b, column 2.)
Adam Yat gomade & Alicia vx ejus, Sower
Alicia Smyth
Isabella filia ejus iiijd.
WAIPPENTAGIUM DE STAYNCROSSE.

Alicia Smyth
Thomas de Calthoron, Wescro (1)
& Alicia & Alicia
Willelmus de Dodword & Alicia
Thomas de Shotwell & Cecilia
Elena que fuit & Willelmi
Johannis (sic) filius Henrici & Cecilia
Agnes filia ejus
Willelmus Godale & Alicia
Johannes Doblay & Magota
Margareta Godbale
Johannes Rosso
Richardus Dauber & Agnes
Peter (sic) filius Henrici Eua
Alicia de Dorlay
Johanna de Chexfto
Magota Nores
Robertus Shepherd & Agnes
Robertus Panee Matilda
Smyth
Johannes Selison & Johanna
Adam de Lee
Adam Carebako & Alicia
Summa—xxxvij.s. x.d.3

VILLATA DE TANKERLAY.

Adam Kok & Margareta
Magister Johannes & Cristiana
Willelmus de Frith & Margareta
Johannes filius Willemi & Petro-
Anges Kanpe
Thomas filius Johannis & Alicia
Johannes filius Johannis & Magota
Robertus de Hefofeld & Alicia
Johannes Ward, Taylour
Richardus filius Roberti
Richardus Ward & Beatrix
Robertus Elason & Alicia,
Souter
Johannes Ward
Johannes filius Roberti
Richardus Dusty Cecilia
Willelmus filius ejus
Robertus Mokeson Cecilia
Mawer
Willelmus de Morto
Johannes Hudson & Johanna
Willelmus de Thurgerland
Johannes filius ejus
Johannes Kauper Margaret
Johannes Greno & Isabella
Hugo Colt
Willelmus de Holland
Summa—ix.d.

VILLATA DE TANKERLAY.

Adam Kok & Margareta
Johannes Hag & Margaret
Thomas Hag & Matilda
Willelmus Tomson
Isabella soror ejus
Magota de Pillay
Johannes Lauder & Alicia
Margaret Lauder
Johannes de Pillay
Dionicia ancilla ejus, Malter
Robertus Lauder
Margaret ancilla ejus
Willelmus de Bromleigh & Johanna
Willelmus de Wyntworth, Tay-
lour, & Isabella
Willelmus scruus ejus
Johannes Bone & Cecilia
Robertus donso
Johannes Alyson & Cecilia
Alicia filia ejus
Johannes Lund & Johanna
Willelmus Lund & Cecilia
Alicia filia ejus
Thomas de Sawrebe & Emma
Isabella Peryn
Alicia filia ejus
Johanna filia ejus
Willelmus Denbe & Emma
Agnes filia ejus
Johannes Brynyd
Johannes Godyseon & Johanna
Willelmus Brid & Emma
Summa—lxvij.s. x.d.

(Membrane 16b, column 3.)

Johannes filius ejus
Willelmus Hag Alicia

3 The items amount to only 36s. 6d., and that the above total should be so corrected is evidenced by the fact that otherwise the addition of the totals would not agree with the sum given at the end for the entire Wapentake.
WILLELMUS Lauder & Alicia vx ejus. iiiij.d.
Willelmus filius Johanna Brid. iiiij.d.
Alicia Bridmayden. iiiij.d.
Summa—ixij.s. viij.d.

VILLATA DE WOLAY.

Johannes Staunton & Franciscus vx ejus, ffrancelyny. xld.
Willelmus filius ejus. iiiij.d.
Thomas filius ejus. iiiij.d.
Robertus filius ejus. iiiij.d.
Magota filia ejus. iiiij.d.
Johannes servus ejus. iiiij.d.
Thomas servus. iiiij.d.
Adam Staunton & Johanna vx ejus, Bocer. xiij.d.
Willelmus servus ejus. iiiij.d.
Johannes servus ejus. iiiij.d.
Johannes servus ejus. iiiij.d.
Johannes famula ejus. iiiij.d.
Thomas de Staunton & Elizabetha vx ejus, ffrancelyny. xld.
Robertus filius ejus. iiiij.d.
Willelmus servus ejus. iiiij.d.
Johannes servus ejus. iiiij.d.
Johannes servus ejus. iiiij.d.
Johannes de Caltheone & Alicia vx ejus. iiiij.d.
Johannes Wimethorp & Margareta vx. iiiij.d.
Galfridus & Alicia vx ejus. iiiij.d.
Alicia de Staunton. iiiij.d.
Willelmus Grissoin ('read Erissoin', Marchant. xliijd.
Petrus Souter & Alicia vx ejus. iiiij.d.
Johanna Tomdountt. iiiij.d.
Agnes Slen. iiiij.d.
Thomas Jonas & Alicia (vx) ejus, Dragor. xijijd.
Johanna ancela ejus. iiiij.d.
Johannes Alkok & Johanna vx ejus. iiiij.d.
Johannes Holyne & Constancia vx ejus. iiiij.d.
Willelmus Ward & Johanna vx ejus. iiiij.d.
Johannes Whetley & Alicia vx ejus. iiiij.d.
Thomas filius ejus, Chapman. xijjd.
Johannes Tomas & Alicia vx ejus. iiiij.d.
Margareta More. iiiij.d.
Juliana de Staunton. iiiij.d.
Agnes Herun. iiiij.d.
Thomas Woderos. . iiiij.d.
Rogerus servus dicti Ricardi. iiiij.d.
Johannes Forster. iiiij.d.
Summa—xxij.s. viij.d.

VILLATA DE DENTON.

Johannes de Walhill & Agnes vx ejus, Mecor. vijd.
### WAPPENTAGIUM DE STAYNCROSSE.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Johannes Ryld Johannas vx</td>
<td>iii.d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Hocoris' Alicia vx</td>
<td>iii.d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas filius Johannas Alicia vx</td>
<td>iii.d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agneti (sic) sorlens</td>
<td>iii.d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Willelmus Watto</td>
<td>iii.d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matilda Dyke</td>
<td>iii.d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Johannes filius</td>
<td>iii.d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adam Bamforth Agnes vx</td>
<td>iii.d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robertus Watto Agnes vx</td>
<td>iii.d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Johannes Buk Cecilia vx</td>
<td>iii.d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Johannes filius Ade Isabella vx</td>
<td>iii.d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Willelmus filius</td>
<td>iii.d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alicia sorlens</td>
<td>iii.d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alicia Wod, Smyth'i</td>
<td>v.j.d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas filius</td>
<td>iii.d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Johanna filia</td>
<td>iii.d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Willelmus Hudde</td>
<td>iii.d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Johanna Drake</td>
<td>iii.d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Johannes Chapman Cecilia vx</td>
<td>iii.d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magota West</td>
<td>iii.d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Johannes Sute Alicia vx</td>
<td>iii.d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ricardus Baxter Margareta vx</td>
<td>iii.d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alicia Molot</td>
<td>iii.d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Johannes Schefeld Eleba vx</td>
<td>iii.d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robertus Taylour</td>
<td>iii.d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Johannes Bramly Matilda vx</td>
<td>iii.d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Margareta filia</td>
<td>iii.d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Johannes Paytyn Matilda vx</td>
<td>iii.d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alicea famula</td>
<td>iii.d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Johannes Rokefyrn Cecilia vx</td>
<td>iii.d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cecilia famula</td>
<td>iii.d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Johannes Nodere Agnes vx</td>
<td>iii.d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adam Colly</td>
<td>iii.d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Johanna Belle, Welcester</td>
<td>v.j.d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Willelmus Whyte Margareta vx</td>
<td>iii.d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robertus filius</td>
<td>iii.d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Summa—xix.s. i.j.d.</td>
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### VILLA DE WESTBRETON.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Johannes Pylay Johannas vx</td>
<td>iii.d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robertus Walker Margareta vx</td>
<td>iii.d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Willelmus filius Johannas Johanna vx</td>
<td>iii.d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Johannes Bryde Margareta vx</td>
<td>iii.d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Willelmus Binglay Isabella vx</td>
<td>iii.d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robertus Annostrn Cecilia vx</td>
<td>iii.d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agnes filia Roberti</td>
<td>iii.d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Johannes Marios Matilda vx</td>
<td>iii.d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robertus Dorkyn Agnes vx</td>
<td>iii.d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gylaw Agnes vx</td>
<td>iii.d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ricardus Vessy Aunis, Smyth'i</td>
<td>v.j.d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henricus de Rodys Matilda vx</td>
<td>iii.d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ditus de Falus</td>
<td>iii.d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas de Falus</td>
<td>iii.d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robertus Erle</td>
<td>iii.d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Erle Elena vx</td>
<td>iii.d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robertus Walker senior Cicilia vx</td>
<td>iii.d</td>
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<tr>
<td>Summa—v.s. x.d.</td>
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### VILLATA DE HUNDESCHEL.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Year</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Johannes de Reuseby Idones vx</td>
<td>iii.d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ricardus de Holhagh', Dikor</td>
<td>v.j.d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dionisio vx</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robertus del Grene Matilda vx</td>
<td>iii.d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Johannes filius</td>
<td>iii.d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elisabetha del Grene</td>
<td>iii.d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ricardus filius Rogeri Agnes vx</td>
<td>iii.d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Johannes Ikaar', Skynser, Margareta vx</td>
<td>v.j.d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alicea ancilla dicti Johannis</td>
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<tr>
<td>Willelmus filius Johannas Alicia vx</td>
<td>iii.d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Margareta Mollesoh</td>
<td>iii.d</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pelus Vnderodeg, Masoi, Johanna vx</td>
<td>iii.d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henricus Kok' Matilda vx</td>
<td>v.j.d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Johannes Kok' Isabella vx</td>
<td>iii.d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Scheper Johanna vx</td>
<td>iii.d</td>
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<tr>
<td>Johannes Wylksensoth, Maucher,</td>
<td>v.j.d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Margareta vx</td>
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<td>Johannes Burias Agnes vx</td>
<td>v.j.d</td>
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<td>Threcrer</td>
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<tr>
<td>Thomas del Sagh' Cicilia vx</td>
<td>iii.d</td>
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### VILLA DE CUMBRW(u)RTHU.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Robertus Farting Constancia vx</td>
<td>iii.d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Johanna del Byrkes</td>
<td>iii.d</td>
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<tr>
<td>Johannes de Roydes Cecilia vx</td>
<td>iii.d</td>
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<tr>
<td>Johannes Fartigh</td>
<td>iii.d</td>
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<tr>
<td>Robertus Hobsoth Alicia vx</td>
<td>iii.d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gлизium Spyser</td>
<td>iii.d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Johannes de Rylay Cecilia vx</td>
<td>iii.d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adam del Lehgh Johanna vx</td>
<td>v.j.d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Johannes de Wortelay Magota vx</td>
<td>v.j.d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muor</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Johannes Elkoc Emmot' vx', Taylour</td>
<td>v.j.d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Willelmus filius ejus</td>
<td>iii.d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Johannes Forster Elisabetha vx</td>
<td>iii.d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Johannes Myner Margareta vx</td>
<td>iii.d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Johannes de Saurebe Margareta vx</td>
<td>iii.d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Johannes filius ejus</td>
<td>iii.d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Summa—v.s. v.j.d.</td>
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</table>
WAPPENTAGIUM DE STAYNCROSSE.

VILLATA DE DENBY.

Nicolaus Burdet, sfranekeyn  ex d.
Willelmus frater ejus  iiiij.d.
Diot' famula ejus  iiiij.d.
Willelmus Eikoc  iiiij.d.
Thomas Dew Alicia vx' ejus  iiiij.d.
Robertus Brounele vx'  iiiij.d.
Johanna Horne  iiiij.d.
Johannes Marschal' Alicia vx', Smyth'  v.j.d.
Johannes filius ejus  iiiij.d.
Alicia famula ejus  iiiij.d.
Johannes Skalter & vx' ejus  iiiij.d.
Johannes Buring & vx' ejus  iiiij.d.
Ricardus de Denby & vx'  iiiij.d.
Johannes Robynslo & vx'  iiiij.d.
Thomas Peck' & vx' ejus  iiiij.d.
Johannes Diceo & vx'  iiiij.d.
Johannes de Denby & vx', Smyth'  v.j.d.
Ricardus de Denby  iiiij.d.
Simon Horn  iiiij.d.
Elena filia ejus  iiiij.d.
Johannes Diceo minor & vx'  iiiij.d.
Johannes filius Johannis  iiiij.d.
Ricardus de Haytfield' vx'  iiiij.d.
Radulphus de Denby vx'  iiiij.d.
Robertus Eikoc & vx' ejus  iiiij.d.

Summa—xij.s. viij.d.

(Membrane 17, column 3.)

VILLATA DE BERRLEY.

Robertus Marsall' Agnes vx' ejus iiiij.d.
Heinricus Bekyrstan Alicia vx' ejus  iiiij.d.
Agnes Marsall'  iiiij.d.
Johannes Nodder Alicia vx'  iiiij.d.
Johannes Masoñ Johanna vx'  iiiij.d.
Stephanus Smyth  iiiij.d.
Willelmus Banaster Johanna vx'  iiiij.d.
Jurdanus Breley  iiiij.d.
Thomas Stone Alicia vx'  iiiij.d.
Gybertus Mylner Alicia vx'  iiiij.d.
Johannes Braunlay Diot' vx'  iiiij.d.
Robertus Rodes Alicia vx'  iiiij.d.
Petrus Masoñ  iiiij.d.
Johannes Clerk' Emmot' vx'  iiiij.d.
Johannes Raner  iiiij.d.
Adam Banaster  iiiij.d.
Olari' (read Claris') Cowpland'  iiiij.d.
Johannes Marsall Matilda vx'  iiiij.d.
Johannes Schlater Juliana vx'  iiiij.d.
Johannes Stokkyng Matilda vx'  iiiij.d.
Simon Scobert Cecilia vx'  iiiij.d.
Johannes Rudoñ Alicia vx'  iiiij.d.
Robertus Heyun Alicia vx'  iiiij.d.
Adam Nodder Auisia vx'  iiiij.d.
Johannes Rila Alicia vx'  iiiij.d.
Jurdanus Pyt' Margareta vx'  iiiij.d.
Johannes Trafford Cristiana vx'  iiiij.d.
Johannes Burges Alicia vx'  iiiij.d.
Isabellus Humrok'  iiiij.d.

Johannes Code  iiiij.d.
Johannes Gybson'  iiiij.d.
Willelmus Anster  iiiij.d.
Johannes Brerlay Vatai vx', Marchant'  xij.d.
Johannes Tong Isabellia vx', Marchant'  xij.d.

Summa—xij.s. viij.d.

VILLATA DE COTHKEWORTH.

Johannes de Sandale Alicia vx'  iiiij.d.
Richardus Bayard Elena vx'  iiiij.d.
Thomas Mylner Cristiana vx'  iiiij.d.
Simon Masoñ Amicia vx'  iiiij.d.
Willelmus de Stokkeñ Igota vx'  iiiij.d.
Johannes de Stokkyng' Alicia vx'  iiiij.d.
Thomas de Baldekk' Alicia vx'  iiiij.d.
Johannes Gest Johanna vx', Shereman'  v.j.d.
Ricardus de Sandale Margarita vx'  iiiij.d.
Thomas Belle Alicia vx', Marchant'  iiij.s.
Thomas Belle minor  iiiij.d.
Robertus d(e) Woluely  iiiij.d.
Clara Dey  iiiij.d.
Thomas Judsoñ Agnes vx', Smyth'  v.j.d.
Petrus Humbelok' Cristiana vx'  iiiij.d.
Rogerus fiorster Juliana vx'  iiiij.d.
Henricus filius  iiiij.d.
Johannes Henrysoñ Alicia vx', Roper'  v.j.d.
Johannes famulus ejus  iiiij.d.
Johannes de Steffeld Johanna vx'  iiiij.d.
Margarita de Steffeld  iiiij.d.
Johannes Sowter Johanna vx', Taylour'  v.j.d.
Johannes famulus  iiiij.d.
Ricardus filius  iiiij.d.
Henricus Chapman Alicia vx'  iiiij.d.
Robertus de Waldekk' Margarita vx'  iiiij.d.
Adam de Woluely Elena vx'  iiiij.d.
Margarita de Woluely  iiiij.d.
Johannes Doboñ Sabina vx'  iiiij.d.
Robertus de Rorestoñ Agnes vx', Salter'  iiiij.d.
Johannes Marchal Johanna vx', Mawer'  v.j.d.
Diot' Coke  iiiij.d.
Johannes Beter Isabella vx'  iiiij.d.
Johannes Clerc Margota vx'  iiiij.d.
Ricardus Beter Rosa vx', Taylour' v.j.d.
Willelmus Giewe Alicia vx'  iiiij.d.
Ricardus frere Isabella vx'  iiiij.d.

(Membrane 17b, column 1.)

Johannes de Baldekk' Aubroda vx' ejus  iiiij.d.
Adam Chapman Agnes vx'  iiiij.d.
Alicia de Ledatoño

Thomas de Edelyngtōn Agnes vx

Johannes Sparke Isabella vx

Robertus Hakater Dionisia

Ricardus Oky Magota vx

Adam Dewy Agnes vx

Ricardus Addy Johanna vx

Alicia Marschal

Juliana Mode

Robertus Byng Matilda vx

Johannes filius Ricardi Sparke

Alicia vx

Amicia Sparke

Robertus famulus ejus

Robertus Winchester Johanna vx

Ricardus Glew Agnes vx

Ricardus Myler Beatrix vx

Johannes Schyref' Katerina vx

Adam de West Amicia vx

Summa—xxij.s. x.d.

VILLATA DE CARLETON'.

Johannes de Rusto Matilda vx

Isabella filia ejus

Johannes de Apelyerd Agnes vx

Alicia del Apelyerd

Ricardus Scheperd Cristiana vx

Douse mater ejus

Thomas de Rysehelegh' Alicia vx

Johannes filius Thome Alicia vx

Robertus filius ejus

Isabella Hayro

Ricardus Craekstryng Agnes vx

Agnes de flulestono

Agnes filia

Willelmus Dymod' Constancia vx, Souter

Johannes seruos ejus

Johannes flayrhome Magota vx

Willelmus flughlstono Johanna vx

Robertus Dymond' Matilda vx

Maucer

Johannes filius ejus

Robertus de Rusto Amicia vx

Robertus flicher Agnes vx

Willelmus Barneside Magota vx

Johannes filia ejus

Johannes Hayro Clariça vx

Spicer

Johannes Wykerman Cecilia vx

Tower

Magota famula ejus

Ricardus de Parys Alicia vx

Summa—ixs. viij.d.

VILLATA DE HYNMESWORTH'.

Elisabetha que fuit vx Nicholai de Wortelay Chialar . xx.s.

Johanna filia

Elisabetha Hercy

Alicia fflynthyll'

Henricus Hunter'

Willelmus Karter

Thomas de Siclay (i), Smyth', Isabella, vx

Johannes de Scaly Johanna vx

Johannes de Scaly filius

Alicia Taylour

Rogerus Taylour

Henricus de Wylay Margareta vx

Robertus de Scaly Johnna vx

Henricus Parsoncyn

Alicia ancilla

Ricardus franks Edonia vx

Willelmus Myler Johanna vx

Thomas Bayly Margareta vx

Willelmus Aeworth' Alicia vx

Johannes Renner Johanna vx

Thomas Clerk' Cecilia vx

Alicia de Lathis

Willelmus Magotho Alien vx

Johannes Smyth' Alicia vx

Johannes d(e) Notto Margareta vx

Thomass Bullyngschyr' Agnes vx

(Membrane 17 b, column 2.)

Johannes de Buthe Beatris vx

Thomas del Wode Johanna vx

Smyth'

Adam Thker Alicia vx, Theker

Robertus Kyder Johanna vx

Willelmus Wryth' Margareta vx

Johannes Glentham Margareta vx

Robertus Ruk' Isabella vx, Taylour

Willelmus forster Euphemia vx

Johannes Wyppa Isabella vx

Johannes Chob Margareta vx

Johannes Hoobs Agnes vx

Adam Lele Matilda vx

Johannes d(e) Bryttoh Katerina vx

Hugo Kestuen Johanna vx

Willelmus Pykysto Johanna vx

Johannes Giltotho Agnes vx

Willelmus Jonet Alicia vx

Isabella ancilla

Johannes Gud Ayre Margareta vx

Johannes Rok' Alicia vx

Ricardus Raynoldsoth Cecilia vx

Johannes Lythfote Dionisia vx

Johannes de Walton Johanna vx

Johannes filius

Johannes Sekker Johanna vx

Johannes Arches Alicia

Nicholas Mynot Johanna vx

Robertus de Kochyn Emorix vx

Margareta Tup

Robertus Tup Johanna vx

Emma Tweynel
WAPPENTAGIUM DE STAYCROSSE. 431

Richardus Wortlayman Isabella vx e jus. iiijd.
Reginaldus Harne Isabella vx e jus. iiijd.
Katerina filia. iiijd.
Margareta Ireland. iiijd.
Agnes Hobsonwyf. iiijd.
Henricus Dylling, Katerina vx. iiijd.
Johannes d(e) Britto Isabella vx. iiijd.
Willelmus famulus. iiijd.
Agnes Hornocastel. iiijd.
Dionisia filia. iiijd.
Johannes famulus. iiijd.
Johannes Hornocasteit Alicia vx. iiijd.
Johannes frater e jus. iiijd.
Walterus de Birtoro Isabella vxor dimid. e jus. Seri-1i, marc.
Katerina ancilla. iiijd.
Margareta filia. iiijd.
Johannes Newnado. iiijd.
Robertus Wryth, Alicia vx. iiijd.
Johannes de Heto, Katerina vx. iiijd.
Johannes Copgrave Amicia vx. iiijd.
Willelmus Adamsof Alicia vx. iiijd.
Alceat (sic) Watwyf. iiijd.
Johannes filius. iiijd.
Margaretta filia. iiijd.
Willelmus Wryth Margareta vx. iiijd.
Johannes Parrey Alicia vx. iiijd.
Johannes filius. iiijd.
Johannes Maseof Johanna vx. iiijd.
Ricardus Hoesof Matilda vx. iiijd.
Johannes Cole Elena vx. iiijd.
Elis Cole Johanna vx. iiijd.
Petroella de Socal. iiijd.
Johannes Wykynson Agnes vx. iiijd.
Summa—lv.j. viij.d.

(Membrane 179, column 3.)

VILLA DE ROSTON. 4

Robertus de Byrke Alicia vx e jus. iiijd.
Johannes Cussworth Elizabeth vx. iiijd.
Agnes Crasting. iiijd.
Thomas Pressof Agnes vx e jus. iiijd.
Johannes Randsof Agnes vx e jus. iiijd.
Johannes Wylkynson Magota vx. iiijd.
Willelmus Cusswoorth Juliana vx. iiijd.
Johannes de Poulle Johanna vx e jus. iiijd.
Willelmus Hayrof Margareta vx e jus. iiijd.
Willelmus W(j)ueley Agnes vx e jus. iiijd.
Thomas Jaks of Agnes vx e jus. iiijd.
Willelmus Belle Johanna vx e jus. iiijd.
Willelmus Thomessoft Alicia vx. iiijd.
Robertus filius e jus Agnes vx. iiijd.
Willelmus Scheperd. iiijd.
Ricardus serues Thome Wykyn-
sot. iiijd.

Robertus Genour Alicia vx e jus. iiijd.
Johannes Malynsof Alicia vx. iiijd.
Summa—vij.s.

VILLATA DE SCAPTON.

Johannes Ranmerman Johanna vx ejus. iiijd.
Robertus de Brelay Agnes vx ejus. Diker. vjd.
Johanna Brelay. iiijd.
Adam de Man Elena vx ejus. iiijd.
Johannes famulus ejus. iiijd.
Willelmus Clerk Cecilia vx ejus. iiijd.
Alicia Nerford. iiijd.
Johannes de Burtof Isabella vx. iiijd.
Isabella ancilla e jus. iiijd.
Johannes Plograue Agnes vx. iiijd.
Agnes Scherp. iiijd.
Johannes Sadelworth, Emma vx. iiijd.
Johannes Welburne Alicia vx. ejus. iiijd.
Thomas de Wollay Cecilia, vx. Suter. vjd.
Johannes filius e jus. iiijd.
Johannes Hayrof Alicia vx e jus. iiijd.
Agnes Hayrof. iiijd.

Johannes Wode Elena vx e jus. iiijd.
Matilda Skatter. iiijd.
Johannes starwat Alcia vx e jus. iiijd.
Thomas Barbour Elena vx. iiijd.
Adam Robardeof Johanna vx. iiijd.

Robertus Adamssof Margareta vx. Micer. xij.d.
Willelmus filius e jus. iiijd.
Margaretta ancilla e jus. iiijd.
Johannes Marschall minor, Smyth. Margareta vx. vjd.
Leticia Scharpe. iiijd.
Johanna ancilla e jus. iiijd.
Robertus Gest Margareta vx e jus. iiijd.
Willelmus filius e jus. iiijd.
Summa—xj.s. viij.d.

VILLATA DE LANGSIDE. 5

Adam Cuttey Cecilia vx e jus. iiijd.
Johanna filia e jus. iiijd.
Willelmus Swym Johanna vx e jus. iiijd.
Agnes filia. iiijd.
Henrye Draper. iiijd.
Emma Draper. iiijd.
Willelmus Drak Agnes vx e jus. iiijd.
Robertus Syllbot Johanna vx e jus. iiijd.
Johannes Preeset Matilda vx e jus. iiijd.
Agnes filia. iiijd.
Adam Hatter Cecilia vx e jus. iiijd.

4 Royston.

5 Now Langett.
### WAPPENTAGIUM DE STAYNCROSSE.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Father</th>
<th>Mother</th>
<th>Birth Date</th>
<th>Death Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Elias del Streto Elena</td>
<td>Berker</td>
<td></td>
<td>vij.d.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Johannes Sylinbot</td>
<td></td>
<td>Joanna</td>
<td>vj.d.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robertus Amias Agnes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>iii.d.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adam de Sowthagh Matilda</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>iii.d.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alicia Robynwyf Webster</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>vj.d.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Willelmus de Hatyray Elena</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>xii.j.d.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Johanna ancilla</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>iii.j.d.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amicia Hattiray Marsachall</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>vj.d.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alicia ancilla</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>iii.j.d.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Johanna de Swyndene Cristina</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>iii.j.d.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Johanna de Swyndene junior Matilda</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>iii.j.d.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Johanna Hattiray mayden</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>iii.j.d.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Summa—ix.s.**

(Membrane 18, column 1.)

### VILLATA DE HIEU P HOLLAND.6

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Father</th>
<th>Mother</th>
<th>Birth Date</th>
<th>Death Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Johannes Robynmañ &amp; Alicia</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ejus</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ricardus Machuñ</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>iii.j.d.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Johannes Brys Dionisia</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ejus</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Willelmus Grall Johanna</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>iii.j.d.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Johannes Ozapryng &amp; Johann</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ejus</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Johannes Shepherd Katerina</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>iii.j.d.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petrus Belamy &amp; Anabilla</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ejus</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Johannes Bythebrooke &amp; Elena</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ejus, Taylour</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walterus Myrell &amp; Margeria</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ejus</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Willelmus Rithbrooke &amp; Elena</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ejus</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Summa—iiij.s. vj.d.**

(Membrane 18, column 2.)

### VILLATA DE HOLAND SWAYNNK.7

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Father</th>
<th>Mother</th>
<th>Birth Date</th>
<th>Death Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Robertus de Swynden &amp; Magota</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ejus</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magota seruiens ejus</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Johannes Cattelyn Cecilia</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ejus</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Johannes filius ejus</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>iii.j.d.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cristiana Spyner</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>iii.j.d.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Willelmus Arnald Cecilia</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ejus, Smyth</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Willelmus Cattelyn Cecilia</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ejus, Taylour</td>
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<tr>
<td>Johannes filius Ade</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>iii.j.d.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cecilia filia ejus</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>iii.j.d.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agnes Cattelyn</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>iii.j.d.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Johannes de Halay</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>iii.j.d.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rogerus Clerk Agnes ejus</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>iii.j.d.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adam Ibbotsoñ</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>iii.j.d.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alicia de Haghleg'h</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>iii.j.d.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robertus filius ejus</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>iii.j.d.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Johannes Nayler Emma</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>iii.j.d.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adam de Swynden</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>iii.j.d.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agnes filia ejus</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>iii.j.d.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Johannes Juddeman Elizabeth</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>vj.s. xij.j.d.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Summa—vj.s. viij.d.**

**Summa totalis—xxx.i. xij.j.s.**

(This total for the Wapentake is written on the dorse of Membrane 15.)

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6 High Hoyland. 7 Scribe's error for Kexborough. 8 Hoyland-Swayne.
KING JAMES THE SECOND'S
PROPOSED REPEAL OF THE PENAL LAWS AND TEST ACT
in 1688;
His QUESTIONS to the Magistracy and Corporations
touching the same;
With their ANSWERS thereto, in
The Three Ridings of
Yorkshire.

[Extracted from the Original State Papers and Documents in the Bodleian Library.]

By Sir GEORGE DUCKETT, Bart.

At the time, James II. was more especially bent upon the
Repeal of the Test and Penal Statutes, although from the
outset of his reign, the re-establishment of the Catholic faith
had been uppermost in his mind, he instructed his Council
in 1687 to propound certain Questions to all the Deputy-
Lieutenants and Magistrates in England and Wales, through
the respective Lords-Lieutenant of Counties, touching their
sentiments in respect of the above Laws. This measure of
canvasing those who were likely to be members of any
future parliament he might wish to convoke, he considered
desirable, as bearing a semblance of constitutional authority,
previous to the next elections, when he hoped to carry the
repeal by a parliament more disposed to meet his views, than
the one he had indefinitely prorogued. He had just pre-
viously issued his "Declaration of Toleration and Liberty of
Conscience," suppressing all Oaths and Tests, and, the "De-
claration of Indulgence," he twelve months afterwards
published, and commanded to be read in the Churches, to-
gether with his instructions for the election of Members of
Parliament, was the forerunner of the crisis thus brought
about a few months later, which ended in the Revolution.
Nine Bishops\(^1\) declined to distribute his Declaration to their

\(^1\) These were—Canterbury, Ely, Peter-
borough, Norwich, St. Asaph, Bath and
Wells, Bristol, Gloucester, and Chiche-
ter; but those imprisoned were—Lloyd
(St. Asaph); Ken (Bath and Wells);
Turner (Ely); Lake (Chichester); White
(Peterboro'); Trelawney (Bristol); with
Sancroft, the Primate.
clergy, or to have it read from the pulpit, and of these, seven were committed to the Tower, and, although the King sought to palliate this conduct in his Instructions to the Judges going on circuit in the summer of that year (1688), the matter was fatal, and conclusive as to the sentiments of general discontent and indignation throughout the kingdom.

The Questions which had been propounded to all the several magistrates and freeholders by the Lords-Lieutenant of Counties, did not meet with the anticipated success. The Answers were for the most part, (except in some of the more Catholic counties, Lancashire, Cumberland, and Westmorland), averse to the repeal of the Penal Laws and Tests; many counties answered entirely in the negative; and many of the Lords-Lieutenant refused to put them at all, and the King's endeavours to gain over these parties were completely frustrated, so that the measure of re-modelling the corporations and constituencies, which had been taken in connection with these Questions [see the King's Instructions, p. 436], were at once put in force. Returns of all Catholics and Dissenters in the various counties and corporations, who were considered fit to replace existing magistrates, &c., were made out; the charters of the corporations in many cases annulled; and the qualification of electors examined, to the complete exclusion of such as adhered to the Test and Penal Statutes. Notice was, in fact, given in the London Gazette of Dec. 11, 1687, that the lists of the Justices and Deputy-Lieutenants would be revised. Those Deputy-Lieutenants and Magistrates, who had shown themselves, by their Answers, averse to the King's wishes, were struck out, and replaced by others more amenable to his views. These Returns and Answers, in most cases Original, are embodied in one of the Rawlinson MSS. in the Bodleian, and are highly interesting, when taken in connection with the history of England at the time. They show the disposition and feeling of the country gentlemen and corporations at that critical juncture, for, it was simply a question whether, by retaining the Penal Laws and Test Act, the established Religion of the country was to be maintained, or, by repealing them, an eventual but certain return to Popery and arbitrary government should ensue.

Complete Returns are not given for every county; and in
the case of Yorkshire, simply the names of those on whom the King could rely are found; but, in some counties, for example Wiltshire, the interests of the gentry and constituencies are minutely canvassed. The lists of the Magistracy, &c. given hereafter, do not contain the names of the entire body at the time, and those of the West Riding are not fully given; still, there are many of the descendants of those enumerated who now remain, and to them these Answers, in the very writing and wording of their ancestors, will be especially gratifying.

After these preliminary remarks, we proceed to give the several entries. For greater clearness and for the purpose of reference, the name of the person answering is introduced above his answer in capital letters, and all abbreviated words have been extended, but the spelling of the original has been in all cases adopted; names also struck through with a pen are printed in italics; in every other respect the original MS. is followed with all possible accuracy.

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**Table of Reference.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>East Riding of Yorkshire</th>
<th>..</th>
<th>437</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Corporation of Doncaster</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>446</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Peter's Liberty, York</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>447</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corporation of York</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>450</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Peter's Liberty, Ripon</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>454</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corporation of Ripon</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>456</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Riding of Yorkshire</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>457</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corporation of Leeds</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>458</td>
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<tr>
<td>&quot; of Pontefract</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>462</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Riding of Yorkshire</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>463</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

---

THE QUESTIONS put to the several Deputy-Lieutenants and Justices of the Peace of the Three Ridings of Yorkshire, through their respective Lords-Lieutenant in 1688.²

[Rawl. MS. A, 139*, f. 274, 293, 295—311.]

² Sir John Reresby, in his "Memoirs," "Several lord-lieutenants who refused to remarks on these questions, thus:— execute this order were turned out, and.

\[\text{v} \text{ v} \text{ r}\]
The King's Instructions.

That the Lords-Lieutenant of the County of York, doe call before them all the Deputy-Lieutenants and Justices of the Peace within their Lieutennancies, either joyntly or separately, as they shall think best, and ask them, one by one, the following Questions—

1. If in case he shall be chosen Knight of the Shire, or Burgess of a Towne, when the King shall think fitt to call a parliament, whether he will be for taking of the Penall Lawes and the Tests.

2. Whether he will assist and contribute to the Election of such Members as shall be for taking of the penall Lawes and Tests.

3. Whether he will support the King's Declaration for Liberty of Conscience, by living friendly with those of all perswasions, as subjects of the same Princes, and good Christians ought to doe.

As they shall ask these Questions of all Deputy-Lieutenants and Justices of the Peace; so they shall particularly write downe what every one answers, whether he Consents, Refuseth, or is Doubtfull.

That they likewise doe bring the King as good an account as they can of all the several Corporations within their Lieutennancies, what persons of such are willing to comply with these measures, have credit enough of their owne, to be chosen Parliament men, or may be chosen if assisted by their friends; and lastly, what Catholicks, and what Dissenters are fitt to be added either to the List of the Deputy-Lieutenants, or to the Commission of the Peace throughout the said Lieutennancies.

LORDS-LIEUT. OF THE RIDINGS OF YORKSHIRE in 1683.

Yorkshire East Riding; and Town of Kingston upon Hull; John, Earl of Mulgrave; 3
Yorkshire West Riding; City of York and Ainsties; Richard, Earl of Burlington;
Yorkshire North Riding. Thomas, Viscount Fauconberg.

Papists put in their places, and the deputy-lieutenants and justices of the peace that did not give a satisfactory answer were generally displaced. This was indeed putting the thing too far, and the wondering of all men to what purpose it was done. For what answer could a man give that was to be a member of Parliament, till he heard the reasons and debates of the House? If men had a mind to deceive the King, how easy, nay, how likely was it for them to pretend to be of one judgment now, and of another when they were of the House. Besides, it struck at the very foundation of Parliaments to pre-engage men, before they came there, where they were to be allowed the freedom both of their speech and judgments. The most general answer that was given by Protestants of the Church of England, was this, that they would give their votes so, if of the House, as the reasons of the debate directed them; that they would vote for such as they thought would do so; and that they would live quietly with all men, as good Christians and loyal subjects. There were about this time great removals of officers, civil and military, and most Corporations were purged of their Church of England aldermen, and Papists and Dissenters put in their places. 2 2 "Memoirs," p. 383.

2 In many instances King James
## Deputy-Lieutenants.

A LIST of the names of the Deputy-Lieutenants within the East Riding of the county of York.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Note</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sr Jonathan Atkins, (a).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sr Thomas Rudston.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sr Raelph Warton, (a).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sr Matthew Pierson.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sr William Cobb, (a).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sr John Legard.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sr Richard Osbaldeston.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George Dawney, Esq.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michael Warton, Esq., did not answer.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toby Jenkins, Esq., did not answer.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Moyser, Esq. (a).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Osbaldeston, Esq.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Hesketh, Esq.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Estofte, Esq.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Bethell, Esq.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toby Hodson, Esq. is mad.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Heblethwaye, Esq.</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

(a) See postea.

## Justices of Peace.

A LIST of the Justices of Peace for the East Riding of the County of York.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Note</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Robert, Viscount Dunbarre, not in the country.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Henry Constable, Esq.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sr Philip Constable, Bart.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>George Metham, Esq.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Philip Langdale, Esq.</td>
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<td>Robert Doleman, Esq.</td>
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<td>Alexander Montgomery, Esq.</td>
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<td>John Stapleton, Esq.</td>
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<tr>
<td>John Constable, Esq.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Thomas Crompton, Esq.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Mathew Appleyard, Esq.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Thomas Heseltine, Esq.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lionell Copley, Esq.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert Buck, Esq.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Francis Collingwood, Esq., not in the country.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert Prickett.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

peremptorily replaced the Lords-Lt. of counties; and in others, these as resolutely refused to follow his instructions. In the North Riding the meeting was convened by Lord Fairfax, of Gilling, which favours the supposition of Lord Fauconberg's early removal. In January, 1688, Lord Thomas Howard (the Duke of Norfolk's only brother), was Lieutenant of the West Riding; and before October of that year Viscount Langdale had become the Lord-Lieutenant of the East Riding. But very shortly afterwards, the Duke of Newcastle was named Lieutenant of the whole county, superseding the Catholic Lords-Lieutenant.

4 Michael Warton, of Beverley was father of Sir Michael Warton, Knt.
5 William Osbaldeston of Humby a.
6 Probably related to Sir Walter Bethell of Aine.
7 Probably a near relative of Sir John Buck of Filey.
The names of such as may be employed for Justices of ye Peace in ye East Riding of ye county of York.

D.L. George Palms.
D.L. Thomas Dalton.
Henry Constable, Esq., D.L. Marmaduke Constable.
S' Watkinson Taylor, Bart. Will. Grimstone.
S' Will. Strickland, Bart. George Pickett.
S' Henry S'. Quinton, Bart. John Lyster.
c * S' Phillip Constable, Bart., D.L. John Constable.
S' James Bradshaw, Kn. Joseph Micklethwaite.
D.L. John Brigham.
John Hotheam.
c * George Metham, D.L. John Overton.
c * Phillip Langdale, D.L. Michael Portington.
William Boyton. Thomas Southby.
* Toby Jenkins, D.L. Thomas Stillington.
Engleby Danyell. Thomas Strangeways.
* Lionell Copley. John Thorpe.
Hugh Bethell. John Taylor.
Francis Collingwood. c * Henry (obiterated), D.L.
c * John Jenkins, D.L.

* Marmaduke, 2nd Lord Langdale.
(See postea.)
* Son of Marmaduke, Lord Langdale.
10 Erased in the original of this Confidential Return. The asterisks throughout indicate "crosses" which, with or without letters against some names, are in the original. The letter " C." implies probably "Conscient," or "Catholic." The returns were confidential, and these marks are significant. This is a return of those on whom the King could depend. See note on this head, postea.
Where names are here and hereafter printed in italics, it is intended to indicate that they are struck out in the original.

11 Sir Henry S'. Quinton (2nd), Bart., of Harpham.
12 Sir Philip Mark Constable, Bart., of Everingham, m. Margaret, d. of Sir Francis Ratcliffs of Dilston, in Northumberland. His sons were Marmaduke and William.
13 Sir James Bradshaw, named as an East riding magistrate by Hereby in Oct., 1683.
14 See postea.
15 William St. Quinton of Hayton, brother of Sir Henry S'. Quinton.
16 Son of Sir Philip Constable of Everingham.
17 Deputy Recorder of York.
Answers.  

THE SEVERAL ANSWERS of those Deputy-Lieutenants and Justices of the Peace, who either appeared (personally), or have returned their answers in writing.

JAMES HEBLETHWAITE, ESQ.  

As to the first,
If I shall be chosen a member of Parliament, I conceive my selfe obliged to give my vote according to the reason of the debate of the house, and not otherwise.

As to the second,
If I doe concern my selfe in the election of any to serve, as a member of Parliament, I shall give my vote for such, as (to the best of my judgment) will serve the King and whole kingdom, faithfully and honestly.

As to the third,
I thinke my selfe obliged to live peaceably with all men, as becomes a good Christian and a loyall subject.

(Signed)  James Heblethwaite.

WILLIAM BETHELL, ESQ.

As to the first, If I should be chosen a Member of Parliament, I conceive my selfe obliged to give my vote according to the reason of the debate of the House, and not otherwise.

To the 2d, If I doe concern my selfe in the election of any to serve as a member of Parliament, I shall give my vote for such, as to the best of my judgment will serve the King and whole Kingdome, faithfully and honestly.

As to 3rd, I thinke my selfe obliged to live peaceably with all men, as becomes a good Christian and a loyall subject.

(Signed)  Will. Bethel.

JOHN ESTOFF, ESQ.

As to the first,
If I shall be chosen a member of Parliament, I shall conccive my selfe obliged to give my vote, according to the reason of the Debate in the House, and not otherwise.

As to the second,
If I doe concern my selfe in the election of any to serve as a member

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18 The following Answers were apparently, with one or two exceptions, handed in personally at the meeting appointed for the purpose, and a common answer seems to have been understood among many of the Respondents, as if acting in decided concert. If we except some few, which bear the impress of a sterling character worthy of all imitation, their chief merit, in point of interest, apart from the "caution" which pervades some, and the quaintness of others, is the fact of the documents being in nearly every case original; the answers of the East Riding magistracy entirely so. The peculiarities of the orthography are: "of" for "off" (passim); "then" for "than"; the abbreviated p' for "pre," and others characteristic of the spelling of that date. The Questions, on the other hand, propounded throughout England and Wales, appear to have been taken earlier in some counties than in others; e.g., in Cumberland in January; in the East and West Ridings of Yorkshire in July, August, and September. The order was promulgated by the King's Council in October, 1687.

19 Hesbury mentions Sir Thomas Heblethwaite in 1662.
of Parliament, I shall give my vote for such as to the best of my judgment will serve the King, and the whole Kingdom, faithfully and honestly.

As to the third,
I think my selfe obliged to live friendly and peaceably with all men, as becomes a good Christian and a Loyall subject.

(Signed) John Estoft.

THOMAS HESKETH, ESQ.

As to the first,
If I shall be chosen a member of Parliament, I conceive myself obliged to give my vote according to the reason of the Debate of the House, and not otherwise.

As to the second,
If I doe concern my selfe in the election of any to serve as a member of Parliament, I shall give my vote for such as to the best of my judgment will serve the King and the whole Kingdom, faithfully and honestly.

As to the third,
I think my selfe obliged to live friendly and peaceably with all men, as becomes a good Christian and Loyall subject.

(Signed) Tho. Hesketh.

WILLIAM OSBALDESTON, ESQ.

As to the first,
If I shall be chosen a member of Parliament, I conceive my self obliged to give my vote, according to the reason of the Debate in the house, and not otherwise.

As to the second,
If I doe concern myself, in the election of any to serve as a member of Parliament, I shall give my vote for such, as to the best of my judgment will serve the King, and the whole Kingdom, faithfully and honestly.

As to the third,
I think my self obliged to live peaceably with all men, as becomes a good Christian, and a Loyall subject.

(Signed) Will. Osbaldeston.

JAMES MOYSER, ESQ. 26

As to the first Quest:
If I shall be chosen a member of Parliament I conceive my self obliged to give my vote, according to the reason of the debate of the house, and not otherwise.

As to the second Quest:
If I doe concern my self in the election of any to serve as a member of Parliament, I shall give my vote for such, as to the best of my judg-

26 James Moyser, of Beverley, (having married Sir John Reresby's mother), occurs frequently in the Reresby "Memoirs" as his "stepfather," and a Justice of the Peace for the East and West Riding.
REPEAL OF THE PENAL LAWS AND TEST ACT. 441

ment, will serve the King and the whole Kingdom faithfully and honestly.

As to the third Quest:

I think my self obliged to live peaceably and friendly with all men, as becomes a good Christian and a Loyall subject.

(Signed) James Moyser.

GEORGE DAWNAY, ESQ.

As to the first,

If I shall be chosen a member of Parliament, I conceive my selfe obliged to give my vote, according to the reason of the debate of the House, and not otherways.

As to the second,

2. If I doe concern me myselfe in the election of any to serve as a member of Parliament, I shall give my vote for such, as to the best of my judgment, will serve the King and the whole Kingdom faithfullly and honestly.

3. As to the third,

I think my selfe obliged to live friendly and peaceably with all men, as becomes a good Christian and a Loyall subject.

(Signed) George Dawnay.

SIR RICHARD OSBALDESTON.

As to the first,

If I shall be chosen a member of Parliament, I conceive my selfe obliged to give my vote, according to the reason of the debate in the house, and not otherwaies.

As to the second,

If I doe concern me my selfe in the election of any to serve as a member of parliament, I shall give my vote for such, as to the best of my judgment, will serve the King and the whole Kingdom faithfullly and honestly.

As to the third,

I thinke my selfe obliged to live peaceably with all men, as becomes a good Christian and a loyall subject.

(Signed) Rich. Osbaldeston.

SIR JOHN LEGARD, OF GANTON, BART.

As to the first,

If I shall be chosen a member of Parliament I conceive my selfe obliged to give my vote according to the reason of the debate of the House, and not otherwaies.

As to the second,

If I doe concern me my selfe, in the election of any to serve as a member of Parliament, I shall give my vote for such, as to the best of my judgment will serve the King, and whole Kingdom faithfullly and honestly.

As to the third,

I think my selfe obliged to live peaceably with all men, as becomes a good Christian and a Loyall subject.

(Signed) J. Legard.
KING JAMES THE SECOND'S PROPOSED

SIR WILLIAM COBB, KNT. 21

1. The Test and Penal Laws, I leave them to the wisdome of the King, and his great Counsel, when he thinks fitt to call it.
2. I shall assist and contribute to the election of such members (as are in my judgment), the fittest and most able to serve the King and countrie in Parliament.
3. I shall heartlie joyne with the Church in Her prayers, and never disturb the King's peace, But demeane my selfe as a dutifull subject, and friendly neighbore ought to doe.

(Signed) Will. Cobb.

SIR MATTHEW PEIRSON, KNT.

As to the first Question,
If I shall be chosen a member of Parliament, I conceive my selfe obliged to give my vote according to the reason of the debate of the House, and not otherwise.

As to the second,
If I doe concerne my selfe with the Election of any to serve as a Member of Parliament, I shall give my vote for such, as to the best of my judgment, will serve the King and the whole Kingdom, faithfully and honestly.

As to the third,
I think my selfe obliged to live friendly and peaceably with all men, as becomes a good Christian and a loyall subject.

(Signed) M : Peirson.

(Endorsed) S' Mathew Pearson

SIR RALPH WARTON, KNT. 22

As to the first,
If I shall be chosen a member of parliament, I conceive my selfe obliged to give my vote according to the reason of the debate of the house, and not otherwaies.

As to the second,
If I doe concerne my selfe in the election of aine to serve, as a member of parliament, I shall give my vote for such, as to the best of my judgment, will serve the King and the whole Kingdome, faithfully and honestly.

As to the third,
I think my selfe obliged to live peaceably with all men, as becomes a good Christian, and a loyall subject.

(Signed) Ra : Warton.

SIR THOMAS RUDSTON, BART.

As to the first,
If I be chosen a Member of Parliament, I conceive my selfe obliged to give my vote according to the reason of the debate in the house, and not otherwise.

21 Was probably of the same family as Sir Francis Cobbe, High Sheriff for the co. of York, 1666.
22 Mentioned by Berkeley as an E. R. magistrate in October, 1688.
REPEAL OF THE PENAL LAWS AND TEST ACT.

As to the second,
If I doe concern me selfe in the election of any to serve as a Member of Parliament, I shall give my vote for such, as to the best of my judgment, will serve the King and whole Kingdom faithfully and honestly.

To the third,
I think my selfe obliged to live passably with all men as becomes a good Christian and a loyall subject.

(Signed) Tho: Rudston.

SIR JONATHAN ATKINS, KNT.

1st—If I shall be chosen a Member of Parliament, I conceive my selfe oblidged to give my vote, according to the reasons of the debate in the house.

2—When I am concerned in the Election of any person to serve as member of Parliament, I shall give my vote for such, as to the best of my Judgment, will serve the King and the whole Kingdom, faithfully and honestly.

3—I esteeme my selfe obliged to live peaceably with all men, as becomes a good Christian and a Loyall subject, which I hope I have demonstrated, in all my services and sufferings for the Crowne, with fidelity I shall never abandon while I am able to serve.

(Signed) T: Atkins.

ROBERT PRICKETT, Esq.

1. If I be chosen a Member of Parliament, I think my selfe oblidged to give my vote according to the reason of the debate of the house.

2. If I be concern'd towards the Election of a member, it shall be such, as to the best of my judgment will serve the King faithfully, honestly, and Loyally.

3. I think and owne my selfe obliged to live friendly with all men, as a good Christian and Loyall subject.

(Signed) Robt: Prickett.

ROBERT BUCK, Esq.

To the first, I doe not expect ever to be called into that Honbles Society, but if I bee, I shall give my judgment to the benefit of my Prince and country.

To the second, I shall be always for that person, that I judge in my conscience shall be faithfull to my Prince and country.

To the third, I have and shall ever endeavour to live friendly by all my Neighbours tho' they differ from me in opinion or judgment.

(Signed) Robt Bucke.

This was Sir Jonathan Atkins of Grinthorpe Park, Colonel of the Coldstream regiment. He was Governor of Guernsey in 1664, and of Barbadoes and the Windward Islands in 1677; and m. Mary, eldest d. of Sir William Howard of Naworth; and was ancestor of Atkines of Firville, co. Cork.

24 Robert Prickett of Wreste (or Wresal) Castle, was son of Marmaduke Prickett of Allerthorpe, and m. Mary, d. of Marmaduke, 1st Lord Langdale. George Prickett, mentioned (postea) as Recorder of York, was probably of the same family.

25 Doubtless a relative of Sir John Buck of Filey.
King James the Second's Proposed

Lionel Copley, Esq. 26

My Answers to the three questions ask't by my Lord Langdale. 27

The Kings is the Heade and springe from whence all our lawes doe flow, and consequently the most proper judg, of the conveniency and tendency of all our lawes, as well penall as others, therefore doe thinke my selfe engag'd in duty (when it shall be in my power), to indevor to my best ability, the making voide the penall lawes and tests, they being by his Majesty esteemed, affrontive to him selfe, and injurious to his subjects:

I do declare I will give what assistance I am capable of, to the electing such persons, as shall be for the taking away of the penall lawes and Tests.

In the station I am now in, or into what I may fall, I will observe and indevor the support of the King's declaration for liberty of conscience, and am suer it is my duty, both to my God and my prince, to live friendly with all my fellow subjects, and resolve so to do:

(Signed) L. Copley.

Thomas Heseltine, Esq.

As to the first,

If I shall be chosen a Member of Parliament, I conceive my selfe obliged to give my vote according to the reason of the debate in the house, and not otherwaies.

As to the second,

If I doe concern my self in the election of any to serve as a member of Parliament, I shall give my vote for such, as to the best of my judgment, will serve the King and the whole Kingdome, faithfully and honestly.

As to the third,

I thinke my selfe obliged to live peaceably with all men, as becomes a good Christian and a Loyall subject.

(Signed) T. Heseltine.

Matthew Appleyard, Esq.

If I be chosen a Member of Parliament, I think my selfe oblidg'd to give my vote according to the reason of the debate of the house.

If I concern my selfe towards the Election of a Member, it shall be such, as to the best of my judgment, will serve the King faithfully and honestly.

I think my selfe oblidg'd to live friendly with all men as a good Christian and Loyall subject.

(Signed) Mat: Appleyard.

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26 Lionel Copley seems to have been related to Sir Godfrey Copley of Sprotborough, Bart., who was M.P. for Aldborough in 1681. (Seresby's Memoirs.)

27 This was Marmaduke (2nd) Lord Langdale, of Holme in Spalding-More.

He was Governor of Hull at the time the Prince of Orange landed in England in November, 1688, and seined by the then Lt.-Governor, Col. Copley, who declared for the Prince.
REPEAL OF THE PENAL LAWS AND TEST ACT. 445

THOMAS CROMPTON, JOHN STAPYLTON AND ALEXANDER MONTGOMERIE, ESQUIRES.

Gave separate answers identical with the preceding answer of Matthew Appleyard, respectively signed, Tho: Crompton, John Stapylton, Alexd. Montgomerie.

ROBERT DOLMAN, ESQ.

If I be chosen a Knight of the Shire, or a Burgess of a Towne, I will give my vote in Parliament for the taking of the Penal Lawes and Test.

2. I will not assist nor contribute for the electing any member to sitt in Parliament, that will not be for the taking of the Penal Lawes and Test.

3. I will indeavour to live quallty amongst my neighbours, let them be of what persuasian they will.

(Signed) Robt. Dolman.

HENRY CONSTABLE, ESQ.

1. I served King Charles the first with all fidelity, from the yeare 1642, against the English and Scottish Rebells, according to my duty, and besides the tye of duty, I owe that of inclination and gratitude to our present King James the Second, for his declaration of liberty of Conscience, and therefore doe answer affirmatively to the three above mentioned proposals, vid.: I will be for the taking of the penall laws and tests.

2. I will assist to the electing of those as shall be for the taking of the penal laws and tests.

3. I will support the King's declaration of liberty of conscience by living friendly with those of all persuasions, as subjects of the same Prince and good Christians ought to doe.

(Signed) Henry Constable. 59

Garton, January 9th, 87.

SIR PHILLIP CONSTABLE, BART.

1. In case I be thought worthy to serve in parliament, I will observe the King's command delivered by the Lord Lieutenant as to the first article.

2. As to the second article, I shall use my interest to give my vote for electing of Members that shall observe the King as they ought to doe in that station, to the best of my power and interest in the country where I live.

3. As to the third, I have always endeavo'red to live peaceably amongst my neighbours, and shall endeav'or to support his Majesty's Declaration to the utmost of my power.

(Signed) Phillip Constable.

(Endorsed) Sir Philip Constable.

58 John Stapylton of Warter, m. 59 Belonged, doubtless, to the Con-
dauughter of Sir Wilfrid Lawson, of Isall, stables of Everingham.
and was son of Sir Philip Stapylton.
KING JAMES THE SECOND’S PROPOSED

JOHN CONSTABLE, ESQ.

In case I be thought worthy to serve in parliament, I shall observe the King’s command delivered by the Lord lieutenant as to the first article.

As to the second article, I shall use my interest to give my vote for electing of members that shall observe the King as they ought to do in that station, to the best of my power and interest in the country where I live.

As to the third, I have always endeavoured to live peaceably amongst my neighbours, and will continue to do so whilst I live.

(Signed) John Constable.

THE HONORABLE PHILLIP LANGDALE.

1. If I be chosen Knight of the shire or Burgess of a town, when the King shall call a Parliament, I will be for taking of the Penall laws and tests.

2. I will assist and contribute, so far as in me lies, to the chusing of such members as shall be for the taking of the Penall laws and tests.

3. I will support the King’s declaration for liberty of conscience, by living friendly with those of all persuasions.

(Signed) Phillip Langdale.

(Endorsed) Phillip Langdale, Esq.

GEORGE METHAM, ESQ.

1. If in case I be chosen Knight of the shire or burgiss of any town, the King shall have my vote to take of the Penall laws and Tests.

2. I shall contribute to the Elections of chusing members, to the best of my judgment, to take all the Penall laws and Tests of.

3. Thirdly, I will support the King’s declaration, and do think it the best way for the ease of the subject.

(Signed) George Metham.

Doncaster.

The Answers of the Majors and gentlemen Aldermen of Doncaster that are Justices, taken the 30th of August, 1688.

1.—We are not qualified to be members of Parliament in either capacity.

2.—When the King pleases to call a Parliament, wee shall use our utmost endeavours for the election of such persons as are of known Loyality to his Majestie, and will maintain the Protestant Religion.

39 Belonged, doubtless, to the Constables of Everingham.

50 Son of Marmaduke, (2nd) Lord Langdale.
3. — Wee will live peaceably with all men as far as the Laws oblige us, and the discharge of a good conscience.

(Signed) Rich. Fayram, Maior.
          John Armitage.

Alderman Ellicker is absent;
Alderman Raising in the Joale.

ALDERMEN at Doncaster, if the King pleases, to be turned forth;
Mr. Richard Fayram, Mr. John Ellicker, Mr. John Armitage, Mr.
George Raising, Mr. John Burton, Mr. John Blyth.

To be put in, if the King think fit;
Mr. Thomas, Esq., Mr. John Arthur, Mr. Richard Law, Mr. William
Beaumont, Mr. Robert Dickson, Mr. Dinis Wade.

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St. Peter's Liberty in York.

THE ANSWERS of the Justices of St. Peter's Liberty in York,
taken the 25th of August, 1688.

THE DEAN OF YORK.

1. The character of a Clergyman unqualifies me to be chosen a
   member of Parliament, and soe puts me out of the first case.
2. I cannot undertake for any other person what he will or will not
do in Parliament, but if it fall out I give any vote in matters of that
nature, I will give it for such persons, as I verily believe are the likelyest
to answer the ends of his Majestie's writ for that purpose.
3. To live peaceably with all men of what perswasion soever, I hold it
   my duty, and by God's Grace shall ever act accordingly.

(Signed) T. Wickham, Deana.

THE PRECTOR OF YORK MINSTER.

1. I am incapable of my being elected a member of Parliament, by
   reason of my being in holy orders.
2. If at any tyme I shall concerne my self in Election of Parliament
   men, it shall be for such persons, as I have reason to believe are truly
   loyall to his Majestie, and intirely faithfull to the interest of the Govern-
   ment in Church and State, as new by Law established.
3. I always did, and by the grace of God will live peaceably with all
   men, and as my sacred office obliges me.

(Signed) Tho. Cumber, p'senter.
REV. WILLIAM STAMFOR.

1. I am incapable of being elected a Parliament man, by reason of my being in holy orders.
2. If at any tyme I shall concerne my self in Election of Parliament men, it shall be for such persons as I believe are truly Loyal to his Majesty, and entirely faithfull to the interest of the Government in Church and State, as it is now by Law established.
3. I always did, and by the grace of God will ever live peaceably with all men, and as my sacred office obliges me, will indeavour to persuade others soe to doe.

(Signed) Wm. Stamford, Minister.

THOMAS HESKIT, Esq.

1. If I shall be chosen to serve in Parliament, when this question shall be seriously debated, I shall give my voate that way, which I shall in my conscience think the best for the King and the whole nation, but I dare not easily give my private opinion for the repealeing of any Law, which the wisdom of a prince and his parliament hath thought fit to establish.
2. If I shall be concerned in the Election of any to serve in Parliament, it shall be for such, as to the best of my judgement, will serve their King and their country faithfully and honestly.
3. I think it my duty to live friendly and peaceably with all men, as becomes a good Christian and a Loyall subject.

(Signed) Thomas Heskit.

HENRY SQUIRE, Esq.

1. If I should be chosen a member of Parliament, I should not look upon it a thing reasonable to give my voate for the repeale of any Statute till I heare the debates of the house, and then I would give my voate according to the best of my judgement.
2. I think I ought to give my voysce for the election of such members as I take to be men of integrity, and that will voate according to their conscience, and the best of their understanding, with a due regard to the interest of the Crowne, and the welfare of the Government.
3. I will endeavour to live peaceably and quietly with all men though of different perswasions.

(Signed) Hen. Squire.

THOMAS WAITE, Esq.

1. My answer to the first Question is, that if it should soe happen that I should be chosen a parliament man, I shall use all my skill to finde out that which is equall and good and most convenient for common safety and society, and for the support of the Government in Church and State, to the best of my skill.
2. My answer to the second Question is, that we must submit ourselves to what the Parliament shall ordaine by majority of voices, according to their discrestions, nor can we oleig them to act otherways, though they tell us they are for takinge away these Laws and Tests.
3. My answer to the third Question is, that as a Justice I have sworn
REPEAL OF THE PENAL LAWS AND TEST ACT. 449

to observe Law and Justice, the neglect whereof is fineable and punishable, and by the 20th of K. Ed. 3. 1, noe justice is to neglect or deferr it for the King's letters, writs, or commands, which if he doe, he is to be at the King's Will for body, lands and goods; and by the 22 of K. Char. 2. 4, a justice is to act upon Conventicles, contrary to the Liturgy and practice of the Church of England, upon paine of 100 £.; and the Test is ordained by the 29th of K. Char. the Second, 2; therefore I cannot with safety publickly declare to support any Declaration out of Parliament, that is contrary to these laws, yet I shall carefully keep the peace, though I may dislike some mens persuasions for themselves, as well as for their prohibition.

(Signed) Tho. Waite.

ROBERT MEDLEY, Esq.

1. I am well assured that the King will protect and maintain the Church of England according to the words of his gracious Declaration, notwithstanding the penal Laws and the Tests should be repealed, and therefore, in case I be chosen a Parliament man, I know noe reason why I ought not to give my vote for takeinge them of.

2. I always thought it my duty to comply with the lawfull desires of my Soveraigne, and therefore cannot apprehend why I ought not to assist and contribute to the election of such as I think will be for taking of the Penal Laws and Test.

3. I will support the King's Declaration of liberty of conscience, by living friendly with those of all persuasions, as subjects of the same prince, and as good Christians ought to do.

(Signed) Robert Medley.

TOBY JENKINS, Esq.

Justice Toby Jenkins is very ill, and we were desired by his Brother-in-law the Deane of York, not to give him any trouble; he has answered as we are assured, very Loyally in the East Ryding.

JUSTICES in St. Peter's Liberty in York that were never sworne.

Henry Watkinson, Dr. of Law, James Moyer, Esq., Tobias Jennings, Jun., Esq., Wm. Hodlam, Esq., Robert Squire, Esq.

NEW ONES.

Sir Walter Vavasour, Bart., John Middleton, Esq., Philip Langdale,

31 Chancellor of the Province of York.
32 Third Baronet of Hazlewood. About the time these questions were circulated, hereby alludes to him and Mr. Middleton. Speaking of the West Riding magistrates, he says: "The same day (Sept. 10), Sir Walter Vavasour, and Mr. Middleton of Stockeld, came up to give an account to the King of the Answers of the Yorkshire West Riding Gentlemen, and those of the Corporations to the Queries, in which the Lord Mayor and Aldermen were so faulty, that I found my greatest opposers there would be turned out without my help." —R., p. 403.
33 Of Stockeld.
City of York.

THE NAMES OF THE PRESENT MAIOR, RECORDER, AND ALDERMEN OF THE CITY OF YORK.

Thomas Raynes, Major, Mr. George Pricket, Recorder, Sir Stephen Thompson, Knt., Mr. John Wood, Mr. John Thompson, Mr. Thomas Mosley, Mr. Henry Tyreman, Mr. Joshua Earnshaw, Mr. Leonard Wilberfoss, Mr. Wm. Tomlinson, Mr. Samuel Dawson, Mr. Roger Shackleton, Mr. John Cunstable.

COMON COUNSELL MEN, that are not against the King's Interest.


OF THE FOUR AND TWENTY, that are not against the King's Interest.


24 Of Saltmarshe, near Howden.
25 Of Scriven, Bart.; M.P. for Knarsborough, 1655, and son of Sir Thos. Slingsby, M.P. for same borough, 1678-81; ancestor of the late Sir Chas. Slingsby, of Scriven, Bart.
26 Second Bart., son of Sir Thos., the first Bart.; M.P. for Aldborough, 1676; he was of Allerton Mauleverer, and married Barbara, daughter of Sir Thos. Slingsby, Bart., of Scriven.
27 Or Revelsy, of Thrubbergh, second Bart.; was very active in his time, and author of "Memoirs," which are frequently quoted in the notes to this paper. He was Governor of Burlington, and last Governor of York; High Sheriff for the county in 1666; M.P. for Aldborough, 1678, and for York city, 1685.
REPEAL OF THE PENAL LAWS AND TEST ACT.

NEW ALDERMEN to be put in, if the King pleases.


Rychard Wynn, Dep. Recorder.

COMON COUNSELL MEN, that we hope will serve the King.


OF THE FOUR AND TWENTY, that wee hope will serve the King.

Dr. Peter Vavasor, 28 John Hopton, Esq., Robert Doleman, Esq., Michael Johnson, John Vavasour, George Ann, John Barney, Mr. John Barney, Dr. of Phisic, John Wilson, Leonard Wilson, Richard Crake, William Pickering. 29

28 Of York, married a daughter of Philip Langdale of Langthorpe, Esq., and his son succeeded to the Vavasour Barony.
29 We have, in these Returns, an illustration of the manner in which the sentiments of the Magistracy and others were canvassed. "Regulators" were appointed by the King to examine and report on the qualifications of electors, so as to exclude all such as adhered to the Test and Penal Statutes; and thus those who, according to their answers, would not comply with the King in their elections, were replaced by others. The Magistracy thus named by the Crown had in many cases the elective power in its own hands, and by annulling Charters, the King, as Hume observes, "became master of all the Corporations, and could at pleasure change everywhere the whole Magistracy." At York in the new Charter, it was provided that all the Magistrates were to be named by the King (R., p. 272) We find under the Returns for Ripon, given hereafter, another strong proof of this manner of proceeding. There, a sufficient number not being forthcoming, on whom the King could rely, the "neighbouring gentlemen" were proposed as Aldermen, and Sir Solomon Swale, Bart., Sir John Ingleby, Bart., Thos. Tancred, Esq., and others, were added to the Ripon Corporation. Bp. Burnet tells us that in some Boroughs, "Strangers from other counties were named who would comply with the Court." This state of things is thus commented upon, by Lonedale (Memoirs, p. 34): — "It is to be observed that most part of the officers of the nation, as, Justices of the Peace, Deputy Lieutenants, Mayors, Aldermen, and freemen of towns, were filled with Roman Catholics and Dissenters, after having suffered as many regulations as were necessary for that purpose. And thus stands the state of this nation in this month of Sept., 1688." See note, postea, "Sir John Boynton."
THE ANSWERS of the Lord Mayor of York, the Recorder and the rest of the gentlemen Aldermen, taken the 17th of July, 1688.

THE LORD MAYOR OF YORK.

If I be chosen a member of Parliament, which I doe not expect to be, I will give my voate according to the best reasons I am capable of, when I heare the debates of the house, and doe hope there will be a very good understanding and agreement between the King and his Parliament when they meet.

I will endeavour to choose such members to serve in Parliament, as to the best of my judgement are men of good understanding, honest principalls and undoubted Loyalty, and also I believe will very well please the King.

I doe know it my duty to support the King's Declaration, and will doe it by liveing peaceably with all men of what persuasion soever they may be, as becomes a good Christian and a Loyall subject to doe.

(Signed) Thomas Raynes, Mayor.

THE DEPUTY RECORDER OF YORK.

In case I bee chosen a member of Parliament which I think is not probable, I will give my voate according to the best Reasons when I heare the debates of the house, and doe hope there will be a good understanding and agreement betwixt the King and Parliament, when they meet.

[The remainder of this answer corresponds with the two last paragraphs of the Lord Mayor.]

(Signed) George Prickett, Dep.-Recorder.

ALDERMEN

SIR STEPHEN THOMPSON.
JOHN WOOD.
JOHN THOMPSON.
HENRY TIREMAN.
JOSHUA EARNSHAW.
LEONARD WILBERFOS.
ROGER SHACKLETON.
WILLIAM TOMLINSON.
SAMUEL DAWSON.

All the above named nine Aldermen signed answers identical with the one signed by the Lord Mayor.

40 Lord Mayor of York, 1688. Reresby says:—"He married a Papist," and was one of the new magistrates who replaced those put out by James II. in that year. Sir John Reresby tells us further: Sept. 1 (1688), "I wrote several letters to the Lord Mayor of York. Mr. Raines, to the Aldermen, and several citizens, declaring my intention to stand for citizen there in the next Parliament, and to desire their votes. The next post after I received for answer from his Lordship, that a

41 Was Lord Mayor of York in 1688, and ancestor of the Thompsons of Kirby. See also note 41.
REPEAL OF THE PENAL LAWS AND TEST ACT. 453

ALDERMAN JOHN CUNSTABLE.

1. To the first I answer that since his Majestie hath assured us by his gracious declaration, that though the Penall Laws and Test shall be abrogated, he will nevertheless protect and maintaine the Archbishops and Bishops, Clergy and all his other subjects of the Church of England in the free exercise of their religion as established and in the full enjoyment of their possessions, I doubt not but he will give his assent to such bills offered in Parliament, as shall effectually make good his word by an established Law, and therefore see noe cause why I may not give my vont, in case I be chosen a Parliament man, in such wise as will answer his Majestie's desire and expectation.

2. Secondly, I answer for the reasons above given, I apprehend not anything to the contrary, why I should not be for electing such Parliament men as will comply with the King's desire.

3. I will by the grace of God live quietly and friendly with the King's subjects of all persuasions.

(Signed) John Cunstable.

ALDERMAN THOMAS MOSLEY.

1. In case I be chosen a member of Parliament, though I am very inclinable to have the penall Laws taken of, yet think I ought in prudence to heare the debates of the house on that subject before I conclude what is fit for me to doe, not doubting a good agreement betwixt the King and his next Parliament.

2. In order to that end, I will give my voat for such to be members of Parliament, as in my judgement are men of good understanding, moderation, and of stedy and unquestionable Loyalty.

3. As I conclude it my duty, see it hath been, and shall always be my practise, to live peaceably and quietly with all men, as becomes a Christian and Loyall subject.

(Signed) Thomas Mosley.

Sir Henry Thompson, Ald., absent.

ALDERMAN SIR HENRY THOMPSON.

1. I shall not indevaour to promote my self as either to Knt. of the shire, Citizen or Burgess of any place, and as for electing of others, I am under an obligacion never to concerne my selfe any more in that affaire, as I did not in the last election for this Citty and County.

2. And as for my own particular [opinion] for taking away the penall Laws and Test, I humbly conceive that liberty of conscience and penall laws in matters of Religion are inconsistent, soe that when it shall please his Majestie to call his Parliament, what they in their great prudence shall think fit to doe, I shall very peaceably and quietly acquiesse therein; as for the Test, I presume it was made for the preservation of the Pro-

42 Was Lord Mayor of York.
testant religion, and the Church of England, and I being borne and bred in that Communion, I hope it will not be expected from me to doe anything to its prejudice, when his Majestie has also been gravely pleased to pass his Royall word that he would maintaine it, which I look upon as Sacred as any Act of Parliament.

3. And lastly for liveing peaceably with all men, I have not, I hope, hitherto been accounted a disturber of the King's peace, or my neighbours, so that if they suffer me to enjoy happy peace and quiet, I shall not in the least disturb their tranquillity and peace, which God to preserve the King and Kingdom in, shall be my daily prayer, Amen.

(Signed) Henry Thompson.

St. Peter's Liberty, Ripon, and Ripon Corporation.

THE ANSWERS of the Gentlemen Justices of St. Peter's Liberty in or about Ripon; As also of those of the Maior and Aldermen that are Justices within the said Corporation, taken 9th August, 1688.

Sir Roger Beckwith, Bart. 44

I have answered these proposals in the North Ryding of the County of York.

(Signed) Roger Beckwith.

William Dawson.

1. If I be chosen a member of Parliament, I will shew myself a Loyal man, and will endeavor to the best of my judgement to promote his Majestie's interest and Government.

2. I will make choice of such persons to serve in Parliament, as I shall conceive to be men of that principall.

3. And I will, to the utmost of my power, support his Majestie's declaration as proposed.

(Signed) William Dawson.

Myles Staveley, Esq.

1. I cannot forme reasons satisfactory to my selfe to induce my consent to the taking of the penall Laws and Test.

2. But as to the Elective power, I shall vote for such men as I think Loyall to the King, and Capacious upon the debate to determine in that matter.

43 Apparently an ancestor in the female line of Paul Beilby Thompson of Escrick, created Baron Wenlock. He was brother to Sir Stephen Thompson, Alderman and Lord Mayor of York.

44 Of Aldborough.
3. And as it is suitable to my Religion and temper, I will live peaceably with all men.

(Signed) Myles Staveley. 44

THE DEAN OF RIPON.

1. Mr. Deane of Ripon said, that as he was a Clergyman, the first Question did not concern him.

2. Alsoe that the second did not in the least affect him, for he had noe freehold, and was not capacitated to give his voat.

3. As to the third, several tymes he said he would give his answer, but at the last he told us, that to give his answer to support the King’s declaration was against his conscience; but as for living peaceably and quietly with all men of any perswasion whatsoever, he was ready to doe it, but said he could not consent to the first parte of this Question, he would not set his hand to the latter parte, and therefore he desired to be excused from giving us any thing at all under his hands.

SIR EDWARD BLACKETT, BART. 46

Sir Edward Blacket, though he had notice, did not appeare, but went, whilst wee were taking answers within the Corporation of Rippon, through Rippon to dyne with a gentleman hard by, as wee were then told; wee writ a letter to him to send us his answer in writing, which he did, and told us that he had answered in the Northe Ryding.

SIR JONATHAN JENNINGS.

Sir Jonathan Jennings laid his hand on his brest, and told us he could not in his conscience owne our Commission.

SIR EDMUND JENNINGS, M.P.

Sir Edmund Jennings absolutely disallowed our Commission, and did conceive it innimal to answer to any Questions of that nature, not offered in Parliament.

Sir John Ingleby, Bart., Sir Solomon Swale, Bart., Sir Wm. Tancred, Bart., Christopher Graham, Esq., Roger Meynell, Esq., Christopher Percehay, Esq., John Wyvill, Esq., Thomas Ingleby, Esq., Francis Wyvill, Esq., Francis Truppa, Esq. To be added to the Commission of the Peace for the liberty of Rippon, in the County of York.

44 Ancestor of the Staveleys of Old Sleningford and North Stainley, near Ripon.

46 Second Baronet; was Mayor of Newcastle-on-Tyne, and purchased Newbury, in Yorkshire.
MAYOR AND CORPORATION OF RIPON.

THE MAYOR.

My qualificacions and circumstances are not such as that I may
expect to be chosen a Burgess in Parliament.
I shall indevour the choice of such gentlemen as are of knowne
Loyalty, integrity and honesty, and will faithfully serve the King and
Kingdome.
I will live friendly with all men as a good Christian and Loyall Subject
ought to doe.

(Signed)    William Chambers, Maior.

ALDERMAN JOHN DAWSON.

1. My State or other qualificacions are not such as capacitace me
to be chosen a member of Parliament.
2. I have no Burrough in this or any other Corporation or Burrough
Towne, nor any estate that does insable me to give my voate for electing
members to serve in Parliament.
3. I will use my utmost indevours to live peaceably and friendly with
all his Majestie's Subjects, as a good Christian ought to doe.

his marke
(Signed)    John I. Dawson, Alderman.

ALDERMAN CHRISTOPHER HUNTON.

1. I am not in any circumstance capable of being a Burgess or Member
of Parliament;
2. But if I were, I would give my voate for none but such as are
gentlemen of known Loyalty, integrity, and honesty that will faithfully
serve the King and Kingdome.
3. I do humbly ... and indevour to live peaceably with all men of
all perswasions, as a good Christian ought to doe.

(Signed)    Chris. Hunton.

NEW ALDERMEN to be put in at Rippon, if the King pleases:

Francis Wyvill, Esq., Maior, Sir William Tancred, Bart.," Mr. Evans'
Messinger," gen. Mr. John Piggott, Sir Soloman Swayne," Bart., Sir

47 Second Bart. of Boroughbridge.
48 Possibly connected with the Messengers of Fountains Hall and Abbey.
49 Of Swale Hall and South Stainley; created Baronet, 1660. He married,
secondly, Anne, daughter of Charles Tancred of Whixley, Esq.; was M.P. for
Aldborough in 1678. Reresby says:—
"He was likely to be put out of the
House for suspicion of being a Papist."
(R., pp. 128, 143.) This did come to
pass in 1678, when Sir Thomas Mau-
leverer sat, in his place, for Aldborough.
REPEAL OF THE PENAL LAWS AND TEST ACT. 457

John Ingleby, Bart.;" 40 Thomas Tancred," 41 Esq., Henry Atkinson, Esq., Mr. William Ingleby, gen., Mr. John Mutas, gen., Mr. John Burton, gen., Mr. John Sedgewick, Mr. Charles Duffield, Mr. John Fyat.

Sir William Dawson, Recorder.

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WEST RIDING OF YORK, SEPT. 1688.

THE ANSWERS of the Gentlemen Justices taken at Skipton, the 14th of August, 1688.

THOMAS FAIRFAX, THOMAS FAWKES, AND HENRY HITCH, ESQUIRES.

1. If in case any of us shall be chosen Members of Parliament, which wee have noe prospect of, wee will give our voates upon heareing the debates of the house, according to the best of our judgement as becomes Loyall subjects and honest men.

2. Wee will give our voates for such men to be Members of Parliament, as wee believe to be men of sound judgement, understanding, of good principalls, and truly Loyall.

3. Wee believe it soe farr our duty to support the King's Declaration for liberty of conscience, as to live peaceably with all men of what perswasion soever they be.

(Signed) Tho. Fairefax.
Tho. Fawkes.
Tho. Hitch.

AMBROSE PUDSEY, Esq.

1. If I be chosen a Member of Parliament I think my self obleiged to declare my opinion concerning the penall Laws and Test, according to the greatest Reason of the debate in the house.

2. I shall give my voate for such persons as are of untainted Loyalty.

3. I always look't upon those laws which punished men for meer conscience to be severe, and one desirous to live friendly with all men.

(Signed) Ambrose Pudsey.

THOMAS PARKER, Esq.

I am of the same opinion with Ambrose Pudsey, Esq.

(Signed) Tho. Parker.

CHARLES BULL, Esq.

1. If I be chosen Parliament man, I shall be for takeing of the penall Laws and Statutes relating to Religious Worship, and the Test alee, if

40 Of Ripley, 2nd Baronet.
41 Son and heir of said Sir William Tancred, Bart.
upon a full, free, and unprejudiced debate, the reasons of the house shall be for it.
2. If I concern myself in the election of Knights of the Shire for the county of York, where I am only concerned, I shall be for choosing Charles Lord Clifford,42 and Sir John Key,43 or other persons of untainted Loyalty, if these stand not, as shall serve the King.
3. I am willing to live friendly and peaceably with persons of all persuasions.
(Signed) Charles Bull.

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Leeds Corporation.

THE ANSWERS of Major, Recorder, and Gentlemen Aldermen of the Corporation of Leeds, taken the 15th of August, 1688.

THE MAYOR.

1. I never expect to be a Member of Parliament, but if I were, the Reasonable voates of the house should guide me.
2. I will voat for Loyall persons, being members of the Church of England, as now by Law established.
3. I always did, and ever shall live peaceably with all men.
(Signed) Henry Stanhope, Major.

FRANCIS WHITE, RECORDER,
AND ALDERMEN, HENRY SKELTEN, THOMAS DICKSON, THOMAS POTTER,
WILLIAM ROOKE, WILLIAM SAIER, WILLIAM MASSIE, HENRY PAWSON,
MICHAEL IDLE, THOMAS KITCHINGMAN, AND MARMADUKE HICKE.

Wee whose names are underwritten are all of the same opinion with Mr. Stanhope.

(Signed)

Fran. White, Recorder.
Henry Skelton.
Tho. Dickson.
Tho. Potter.
Wm. Rooke.
Wm. Saier.
Wm. Massie.
Henry Pawson.
Tho. Kitchingman.
Marmaduke Hicke.

42 Son of Richard, 1st Earl of Burlington, and 2nd Earl of Cork. He was called to the House of Peers as Lord Clifford of Lanesborough, and died in vitam patris. He, with Sir John Kaye, became a Knight of the Shire for Yorkshire, in 16—, Lord Fairfax being a defeated candidate.
43 Sir John Kaye, 2nd Part of Woodhouse, was M.P. for Yorkshire; in the following century the Woodhouse and some other estates passed with an heiress to —— Legge, Viscount Lewisham, in whose descendant the present Earl of Dartmouth, they still remain vested. The Lister-Kaye family, of Denby Grange, who still hold a Baronetcy, were collaterally connected with the subject of this note.
REPEAL OF THE PENAL LAWS AND TEST ACT.

Alderman Nevill and Alderman Ibittson did not appeare; since, they have sent their answers as followeth.

ALDERMAN JARVIS NEVILL AND JOSHUA IBITSON.

1. Wee never expect to be Members of Parliament, but if we were, the reasonable voates of the house should be our guide.
2. Wee will vote for Loyall persons, being members of the Church of England, as is now by Law established.
3. Wee shall ever indeavour to live peaceably with all men.

(Signed) Jarvis Nevill.
Joshua Ibittson.

JASPER BLUTHMAN, Esq.

1. If I should be chosen member of Parliament, I judge I ought not to preengage my self by consenting to the demands, before arguments may be heard in parliament, and I am further sensible, that the Protestant Church may be deeply concerned herein as to its securite, which I am bound to support by all lawfull means.
2. Until such penall Laws and Test may be made appeare repugnant to the protestant interest, I cannot contribute to any such election.
3. I will live peaceably with all men as it is the duty of every good Christian to doe, and in what may be required of me I shall indeavour to acquit myself with a due regard to the Laws and the discharge of a good conscience.

(Signed) Jasper Blythman.44

THE ANSWERS of the Gentlemen Justices, taken at Pontefract the 20th of August, 1688, together with the Mayor and Aldermen of the said Corporation.

VISCONTY DOWNE, SIR HENRY GOODRICK, Knt., SIR HENRY COOKE, Bart., SIR THOMAS YARBURGH, Knt., SIR MICHAEL WENTWORTH, Knt., WILLIAM LOWTHER, Esq., FRANCIS WHITE, Esq., THOMAS YARBURGH, Esq., THOMAS HORTON, THOMAS VINCENT, JOHN RAMESDEN, WELBURY NORTON AND WILLIAM ELLIS, Esquires, AND SIR JOHN KAYE, Bart.

Seeing there is noe Commission produced from the King, neither any authority appears to us by the Statutes of the Militia whereby answers to the Questions may be required; Wee take leave to make this Declaration, that we think ourselves under noe obligacion to reply to them, otherwise then to show our willingness to express our obedience wherever, and by whomsoever the King's name is made use of.

1. If any of us be chosen members of Parliament, wee judge we ought

44 Was a W. Riding Justice.
not to pre-engage our selves by consenting to the demand before arguments may be heard and considered in parliament, and we are further sensible, that the protestant Church may be deeply concerned herein as to its security, which Church we are bound to support by all lawful means.

2. Untill such penal Laws and Test may be made appear to be repugnant to the Protestant interest, wee cannot contribute to any such Election.

3. Wee will live peaceably with all men, as it its every good Christians duty to doe, and in what may be required of us, wee shall endeavour to acquit our selves with a due regard to the Laws, and the discharge of good Consciences.


SIR WILLIAM TANCRE, KNT., JOHN RYTHR, WILLIAM HAMOND, MICHAEL ANN, AND JOHN FAINING, ESQUIRES.

Wee will in these and in all other his Majestie's Commands comply to to the utmost of our power.

Signed Wm. Tancred, Mich. Ann, John Ryther, Jo. Faining. Wm. Hamond,

SIR MILES STAPLETON, BART.

I doe faithfully promiss that I will use my utmost interest and indevours towards electing such Parliament men as will concurre and comply with his Majestie for taking away the Penal Lawes and Tests. Witness my hand subscribed.

20th day of Augt., 1688.

(Signed) Myles Stapleton.

JOHN TOWNLEY, ESQ.

1. I believe I shall not be elected a member of Parliament, but if I be, I will be for the taking away the penall Lawes and the Test.

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64 Sir John Dawnay, Knt., of Cowick, near Snaith; was M.P. for the county of York; last appears on the Sessions Rolls as Sir John Dawnay, at Pontefract, April, 1680, in which year he was created Viscount Downe.
65 Of Ribston, near Knaresborough; M.P. for Boroughbridge, 1675; and Ambassador at Madrid.
66 Of Balne Hall and Snaith; M.P. for Pontefract in 1685 and 1688; cousin to Sir John Reresby of Thrybergh.
67 Of Woolley.
68 Of Campall; uncle to Sir Thos. Yarburgh and Sir John Reresby.
69 Of Howroyde, in the parish of Halifax.
61 Of Woodhouse.
62 Of Carlton, born 1631; created Bart. 1661; died 1707, s.p. Reresby mentions that this Sir Miles was one of those to be tried at York, in 1680, for high treason, being concerned in the Popish plot.
REPEAL OF THE PENAL LAWS AND TEST ACT. 461

2. I will assist and contribute to the Election of such members as shall be for taking off the Penal Laws and the Test.
3. I will support the King's declaration for liberty of conscience by living friendly with those of all persuasions, as the subjects of the same prince and as good subjects ought to do. (Signed) John Townley.

SIR JOHN BOYNTON, KNT., SERJEANT-AT-LAW.

1. I neither designe, desire, or deserve to be a parliament man, but whether I be or not, I think it reasonable to take away the penal Lawes and Test according to his Majestie's Gracious Declaration.
2. I shall certainly endeavour to chose such for parliament men as I consider to be of the same opinion with myself.
3. I have always endeavored to live peaceably with my neighbours of different persuasions, and I hope I shall ever continue to doe to others, as I would they should doe to me. (Signed) John Boynton.

GENTLEMEN Justices at large that did not appear.


In December last I answered these questions in the East Riding to the

62 This Justice is first styled Knight, at Pontefract, in April, 1679; and Serjeant-at-Law, also at Pontefract, April, 1681; and is further mentioned as present at the Pontefract Sessions, April, 1688, referred to in the following account by Sir John Reresby of the proceedings of that day:—“April 24 (1688). I went from York to Pontefract, where the General Quarter Sessions began that day for the West Riding of Yorkshire. There were four-and-twenty Justices of the Peace of the principal gentry of the county together; the West Riding not having yet been examined as to their dispositions of taking away the tests and the penal Lawes, as the East and North Ridings had been before, where the prime of the gentry in both had been put out of commission of Justice of Peace and Deputy Lieutenants for declaring themselves in the negative, and ordinary persons (most of them Dissenters) had been put in their room. The Papish Justices, in number six, and Sir John Boynton, the King's Serjeant, who aspired, I presume, to be made a judge, moved an address might be signed and presented to his Majesty, of thanks for his late indulgence, for liberty of conscience, not only from the justices there, but the two grand juries. But neither any of the justices but those I have named, and one Mr. Ball, nor any of the Grand Juries, would join in signing the address. However, the Roman Catholics, and those gentlemen, sent it up subscribed by themselves as the act of the whole Sessions.” This bears very materially on the whole question, and, as Sir John Reresby adds:—“The King was much deceived by such acts as these—three or four men in divers places pretending to represent the thoughts of a whole corporation or county.” (“Memoirs,” p. 393).

64 Sir Henry Marwood, Bart., of Little Bushby, appears according to the Sessions Rolls, to have attended last in 1682. He was High Sheriff of the county of York in 1675; and brother-in-law of Lord Darcy of Aston.

66 Mentioned by Reresby as a “fa- vourer of Dissenters.”
KING JAMES THE SECOND’S PROPOSED

Right Honorable the Lord Langdale, to which answer I must refer myself.

(Signed)  Tho. Heseltine, Cler. Ass.

Pontefract Borough.

Mayor and Corporation of Pontefract.

1.—Wee doe not expect to be chosen Burgess for Parliament, but if wee be, wee think wee ought not to be prepossessed with an opinion, either for doing or not doing of a thing before we appear in Parliament and heare the debates and Reasons of the house, and then to terminate our Judgments, accordingly as the Reasons there weigh with our understandings.

2.—If wee give our voates for members in Parliament, wee shall give it for such as are of knowne loyalty to the King, and wee hope will prove faithfull to the Church of England, as now by Law established.

3.—Wee doe and ever did desire to live peaceably and quietly with all our neighbours, and will contribute soe much as lyes in our power towards it.

(Signed)  Fran. Kelham, Maior,  Wm. Staveley, Ald.
Robr. ffrank, Recorder,  Gervis Shilitoe,
J. Franck, Alderman,  Hastings Sayle, Ald.
Samuel Taylor, Ald.  John Abbott, towne Cl.

Robert Ward, Wm. Lapidge, John Wildman.

1.—Wee doe not expect to be chosen members to sit in Parliament, but wee are for takeing of the Penall Laws merely upon the account of Religion, and the Test, provided the Protestant Religion may be loyally preserved and secured as well as now it is.

2.—Wee will endeavour to choose persons of sober and moderate principalls, and of approved integrity and loyalty.

3.—Wee will support his Majestie’s gracious Declaration, and will live peaceably with all persons, thoug of different persuasions, as becomes good Christians, and subjects of the same Prince.

(Signed)  Robert Ward.
Wm. Lapidge.
John Wildman.

Robert Stanfield.

I doe freely consent to that his Majestie demands of me.

(Signed)  Robert Stanfield.
REPEAL OF THE PENAL LAWS AND TEST ACT.

ALDERMEN to stay in, if the King pleases, at Pontefract:
Mr. Robert Warde,
Mr. William Lapidge,
Mr. Cervis Shiltoe,
Mr. John Wildman,
Mr. Robert Stanfield,
Mr. Hastings Sayle,

NEW ALDERMEN to be put in at Pontefract, if the King think fit:
Mr. Timothy Lyle,
Mr. John Mell,
Mr. Willm. Loe,
Mr. Willm. Key,
Mr. Robert Ward,
Mr. Wm. Lapidge,
Mr. John Wildman,
Major, Mr. Robert Stainfield,
Mr. Tho. Ingleish,
Mr. Holocole,
Mr. Robt Staveley,
Mr. Peter Mason,
Mr. Robert Moore,
Mr. John Franck,
Mr. Richard Austwick,

Mr. Arthur Gargrave for Towne Clerke,
Laver Witton, Recorder.

North Riding.

DEPUTY LIEUTENANTS.

THE ANSWERS of the Deputy Lieutenants to his Majestie's three propositions, given in at Thirsk to the right Honorable Charles Viscount Fairfax, Lord Lieutenant of the North riding of Yorkshire, the fourth day of January, 1684.

SIR HENRY MARWOOD, BART.

If his Majestie's promises in his gracious declaration, be made good to us, by such an Act of Parliament, as shall well secure the Church of England in the Liberty of conscience, and in the properties of their estates, as they are now, I shall incline that penall Laws may be made easie to all Decentors.

If I concerne myselfe in the Election of any Member of Parliament, it shall be for such an one, as in my Judgement, shall be loyall to his Majestie, and careful of the national interest.

I have always approved see much of the King's Declaration, that I resolve to live peaceably with all men as Loyall subjects ought to doe.

(Signed) Henry Marwood.

66 Second Burt., of Little Buxby (or Buxby); married, 1st, Margaret, daughter of Conyers, Lord Darcy; and, 2ndly, Dorothy, daughter of Allan Bel- lingham of Levens, in Westmorland.
KING JAMES THE SECOND’S PROPOSED

SIR THOMAS PENNYMAN.

First, If I be chosen a member of Parliament, I shall be redly to give vote according to the reasons of the debate in the house, and not otherwise.

Secondly, If I doe concern myself in the election of any to serve as a member of Parliament, I shall give my vote to such, as to ye best of my judgement, will serve the King and the Crowne faithfully and honestly.

Thirdly, I thinke myselfe obliged to live peaceably and quietly with all men, as becomes all Loyall subjects.

(Signed) Thomas Pennyman. 67

SIR WILLIAM CAYLEY, BART.

Firste, If I be chosen a Parliament man, I shall give my vote according to the arguments and reason of the debate in the house.

Secondly, If I shall concern myselfe in the election of any Parliament man, I shall give my vote for such as I thinke will serve the King and Kingdome faithfully.

Thirdly, I doe thinke myselfe obliged to live peaceably with all men, as becomes a good Christian and a Loyal subject.

(Signed) William Cayley. 68

SIR WILLIAM HUSTLER, KNT.

1. If I be chosen Parliament man, I judge it a duty incumbant upon me to give my vote in all debates in the house, as my reason and judgment shall direct me.

2. If I use my interest in the Election of any for member in Parliament, it shall be for such as I believe will serve his Majesty and the nation faithfully and honestly.

3. It has ever been my desire to live peaceably with all men and hope always to doe soe.

(Signed) Wm. Hustler. 69

SIR RICHARD GRAHAM, OF NORTON CONYERS, BART.

I doe fully consent to these Questions, not doubting of his Majestie’s gracious performance expressed in his most Christian Declaration.

(Signed) R: Graham.

SIR BRENTRY 70 BOURCHIER.

First—If I shall be chosen a member of Parliament, I thinke myselfe obliged to give my vote according to the reason of the debate of the house of Commons.

Secondly—If I shall concern myselfe in the election of any to serve as a member of Parliament, I think myselfe obliged to give my vote for such as shall, to the best of my judgment serve the King and Kingdome honestly and faithfully.

67 Of Ormesby; Lord Privy Seal to King Washington III.; married Frances, daughter of Sir John Lowther of Lowther, in Westmorland.
68 Second Part. of Brompton.
69 Of Acklam, in Cleveland; married a daughter of William Osbaldeston of Hunmanby, and relict of Sir Matthew Wentworth, Bart.
70 Query—a clerical error for Barrington Bouchier of Benningbrough.
REPEAL OF THE PENAL LAWS AND TEST ACT. 465

Thirdly—It was always my principle to live peaceably and friendly with all men as becomes a good Christian and a Loyall subject.

(Signed) B. Bouchier.

SIR DAVID FOULIS, BART.

To the 1 Question, I humbly answer,

That I have no thoughts of being a Parliament man, so to that particular I can only say, (with all duty and submission) that I ever judged divers of the penall Laws very severe, and if I were a Parliament man, should hartily press and wish (as I do now) a review were made of them and the Tests; and when the debate should be argued in the house, for or against them, I should most faithfully declare my judgement according to my conscience and reason.

To the second I answer,

That as to my elective part, when occasion is, I shall endeavour that such be chosen, as I truly think are undoubtedly Loyall and faithfull to the Crowne of unbyast judgments rightly to understand the penall Laws and Tests and fitt for the service of their country.

To the third answer,

That as I ever admired moderation, soe I shall alwayes endeavour to live in full peace and amity with all my fellow subjects that are truly faithfull to the King, and shall persuade others to do the like. To all which I subscribe my name.

(Signed) David Foulis.79

SIR HUGH CHOLMELY, BART.

To the 1 Question,

As I never used previous meetings to leade my Votes, so I alwayes voted as I thought, upon hearing the debate, and therefore cannot give a certaine answer to a question undiscussed.

To the 2d.

It is still more difficult to know how another man will give his vote. I shall endeavour to choose such members as will act and vote as I myself would doe.

To the 3d.

Noe man can differ more in opinion from myself, than I differ at the same time from him, and in equall causes, the living fairly seems to me a debt soe justly due to humaine nature, I must think meanly of any one, [who] should either Slacken his kindness, or other friendly office, meerly on account of Religion or opinion.

(Signed) Hugh Cholmely.71

SIR METCALFE ROBINSON, BART.

To the first,

When his Majesty will be pleased to lett his gracious promises in his declaration pass into a Law, I shall then consent to the takeing away the Test and Penall Lawes.

79 Of Ingleby Manor, mentioned by Reresby as a North Riding Justice.

71 Of Whitby, M.P.; 4th Bart., and ancestor of the Cholmeleys of Howaham; he presented to the house a petition against Sir John Reresby's election for York, 1885.
466  KING JAMES THE SECOND’S PROPOSED

To the 2nd.

I shall endeavour to chuse such men for members of Parliament, as I do really beleve will faithfully serve both the King and his Kingdome.

To the 3rd,

I have always lived peaceably and friendly (as tis well knownen), with all my neighbours of what opinion soever and ever will doe, as much as in me lies.

(Signed) M. Robinson. 73

SIR THOMAS SLINGSBY, BART.

1. As for my being for a Parliament man, I have noe circumstances to beleve itit, but if I were, I shall vote to the best of my judgment and conscience to serve the King and country.

2. And as my duty obliges me to be loyall (as my predecessours were), soe I shall give my vote to the satisfaction of the Crowne.

3. I have always been inclined to live peaceably and in charity with all people, being what all good people ought to doe.

(Signed) Thomas Slingsby.

THE HONORABLE JOHN DARCY.

If I am chosen a member of Parliament, I will give my opinion according to the debate of the house, that way which my reason shall tell me the most advantageous to the King and Government, but my present opinion is not to repeale the penall Laws and the Test.

If I doe give my interest to any to serve in Parliament, it shall be to such as I thinke knowinge men, and well affected to the King and governement as established.

It has been my desire, and ever shall be, to live peaceably and quietly with all men, as becomes a good subject, and a good Christian, and will ever doe soe.

(Signed) J. Darcy 7

Justices of the Peace.

* THE ANSWERS of the Justices of the Peace.

SIR JOHN LAWSON, BART.

* I fully joyne to the King’s proposals.

(Signed) John Lawson. 74

73 Of Newby-on-Swale, created Bart., 1660; M.P. for City of York; died 1689, when the Baronetcy became extinct; was ancestor of the Marquis of Ripon.

74 Colonel John Darcey, son of Conyers, Lord Darcey, by Lady Frances Howard, and grandson and heir to the Earl of Holderness; removed from his appointment owing to his votes in the House of Commons, 1685; “forbidden the King’s presence.” It was remarked that when the Prince of Orange issued his Declaration in Oct., 1688, Col. Darcey, being ordered to arrest Lord Lumley, then in the North Riding, “pretended he could not find him.” A list of the officers in his regiment in the North Riding is appended, among whom are some of the answering Deputy Lieutenants.

74 Of Brough Hall, created Bart., 1665.
REPEAL OF THE PENAL LAWS AND TEST ACT.

JOHN CROSLAND, ESQ.
* I fully joyne to the King's proposals.
(Signed) John Crosland.

FRANCIS TUNSTALL, ESQ.
* I fully joyne to the King's proposals.
(Signed) Francis Tunstall.

EDWARD SALTMARSH, ESQ.
* I fully joyne to the King's proposals.
(Signed) Edward Saltmarshe.

GEORGE WITHAM, ESQ.
* I fully and hartily joyne to the King's proposals.
(Signed) George Witham.

ROGER MEYNELL, ESQ. 74
* I freely and cheerfully assent to his Majestie's proposals.
(Signed) Roger Meynell.

WILLIAM PEIRSON, ESQ.
* I freely and cheerfully assent to his Majestie's proposals.
(Signed) William Peirson.

SIR EDWARD BLACKETT, BART.
To the first,
If I shall be chosen a member of Parliament, I shall give my vote according to the reason of the debate in the house.
To the second,
If I doe concern me myselfe in the election of any member of Parliament, it shall be for such as are Loyall to their prince, and who I hope will discharge their trust faithfully, and honestly to the King and Kingdom.
To the 3rd,
I thinke myselfe obliged in conscience to live peaceably with all men, as becomes a good Christian.
(Signed) Edw. Blackett.

SIR WILLIAM DAWSON, KNT.
If I be chosen Member of Parliament, I will show myselfe a Loyall man in promoting, to the best of my judgement, his Majestie's interest and government,
And I will vote for such persons to serve in Parliament, as I shall conceive to be of that principle,

74 Of North Kilvington. The entries all a cross or crosses before them in marked with one or more asterisks have the MS.
And I will to my power support his Majestie's Declaration, as is proposed.

(Signed) Wm. Dawson.

(in a later hand) Sir Wm. Dawson, Knt.

THOMAS WORSLEY, ESQ.

1st. If I be chosen a Parliament man, I shall goe free into the house, and give my vote as my judgement and reason shall direct, when I heare the debates.

2nd. If I be concerned in the election of any member, it shall be for such as I thinke will serve the King and country faithfully and honestly.

3rd. I always shall desire, and hope to live peaceably and honestly, as becomes a good Christian, and a Loyall subject.

(Signed) Thom. Worsley.75

GEORGE MEYNELL, ESQ.

* I heartily and freely consent to what the King desires.

(Signed) George Meynell.

CHARLES TANKRED, ESQ.

1. I cannot condescend to take away all the penall Laws.
2. I shall endeavour to elect for the same.
3. I shall endeavour to live peaceably with all men.

(Signed) Charles Tankred.

JOHN HILL, ESQ.

1. When his Majestie shall please to call a Parliament, and I shall be chosen a member of the house of Commons, I will endeavour to serve his Majestie faithfully and dutifully, and regulate my votes according to my judgement upon the arguments of the house.

2. When I assist in the choice of any Parliament men, I will promote the Election of such, as I believe will act according to the foregoing answer.

3. I am resolved to observe his Majestie's Declaration, by living in peace with all my fellow subjects, tho' of different perswasions, according to the law of God, and the pleasure of my prince.

(Signed) John Hill.

(In the margin) :—Mem. : has since given another answer to the Lord Lieut.

THOMAS PULLEINE, ESQ.

If I shall be chosen to serve in Parliament, when I heare the debate there, I shall according to the best of my judgement, vote as becomes a Loyall and honest man,

75 Of Hovingham, died 1715; ancestor of present Sir William Worsley, Bart.
REPEAL OF THE PENAL LAWS AND TEST ACT.

And if I shall concern myself for the electing of any, they shall be such, as in my opinion, will show themselves truly Loyall, and honest men by their votes,

And as to my living peaceably, my duty both to God and man obliges me to do it, and I shall always endeavour it.

(Signed) Thom. Pulleine.  

THOMAS BENLOWES, Esq.

* I think when an opportunity is offered by his most gracious Majesty of easing his Loyall dissenting subjects from the rigour of the penall Lawes, under which they have long groaned, I ought not in conscience decline contributing my utmost endeavour thereto, soe farre forth as I may, without destroying the Religion of the Nation, as by law established.

I will doe my endeavor that such be chosen to serve in Parliament as be of Loyall principles, and the same opinion.

And in as much as I have always loved moderation, and admired the great condiscension of our most excellent Prince, in his most gracious Tolleration, I will not only live peaceably under it, as becomes a loyall subject and good Christian, but endeavour to support it.

(Signed) Thomas Benlowes.

* THOMAS CHOLMELY,  
** SIR ROGER BECKWITH,  
* CONSTABLE BRADSHAW,  
* TOBY JENKINS.

To be added.

DEP.-LT. JOHN GIBSON,  
ANTHONY LOWTHER,  
HUGH SMITHSON  
HENRY CROSSLAND,

NICH. CONNIERS,  
THO. WAKEFIELD,  
THO. CHALONER.

(Endorsed) North Riding of Yorke, Feb. 1683.

The Return of persons, who were to replace existing magistrates and deputy-Lieutenants, appears in the foregoing Report of the Lords-Lieutenant; but, care was also taken by the King, to appoint Agents to visit, especially, the Borough and Corporate Towns, and ascertain and report upon their disposition in respect of the Laws he proposed to

77 Of Killinghall and Carleton; Sheriff for Yorkshire, 1696, and Master of the Stud to William III.
78 Of Stanwick, 3rd Bart.; grand-uncle of Sir Hugh, who inherited the Earldom of Northumberland.
abrogate. If a Borough or Corporate Town appeared hostile to the King it was easy to have recourse to a forfeiture of its charter, and afterwards secure on its renewal an electoral element favorable to the Royal intentions, and certain to return to a new parliament a member or members that would promote their fulfilment.

The subjoined Report of the King’s Agents sent into Yorkshire, is found in another Volume of original State Papers on the abrogation of the Penal Laws and Test, also in the Rawlinson Collection: it gives returns for Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, Derbyshire, etc., as well, and begins with those counties, but for the present purpose only the entries affecting Yorkshire have been extracted.

Report of King’s Agents.79

To the King’s most Excellent Majestie,
     May it please Your Majestie,

     Wee most humbly tender to Your Majestie an acount of the Transactions of several of those Agents, lately sent into the Country, and of the Progress they have made, in the affair by Your Majestie committed to them, so far as the same is yet come to our hands. None of those Agents, except from Somersetshire and Devonshire, being yet returned, but dayly expected.

     Wee do find that the Dissenters are firm to their resolutions, and not shaken by any endeavours that have been used to the contrary.

     That the Books, that have been dispersed, have had very good effect, to the satisfying, and establishing very many, though great endeavors have been used by the Church party to disuade people from reading of them.

     That a great inconvenience attending this affair, is the suggestions that are propagated by Churchmen, and some others disaffected, residing about London.

     However we have no Reason to doubt, but there will be an Election of members for the Parliament, that will readily concurr with Your Majestie in establishing the Libertie proposed by Your Majestie’s most Gracious Declaration.

     As a further satisfaction to Your Majestie wee humbly tender an acount, so far as we can learn from the Electors, who they intend to

79 We obtain the names of some of these Agents from a corresponding Report sent from the South of England, viz.—Dr. Nehemiah Cox and James Clarke for Wiltsire and Dorsetshire; Mr. Benjamin Dennis and Richard Adams for Cambridge, Norfolk, Suffolk, and Essex; Nathaniel Wade, John Jones, and Richard Andrewe for Somerset and Devon; the remaining Agents for Hants, Sussex, Lincolnshire and Yorkshire are not named, and in the State-papers in the collection from which the above Report is taken, no mention is made of like Agents for the four Northern Counties, or for Wales.
choose in the respective Counties, Corporations, and Borroughs following, and what their respective inclinations are.

YORKSHIRE.—We have no accompt yet whom the County intend to choose.

YORK.—They will choose Sir John Reresby, and Sir Metcalfe Robinson. The first is undoubtedly right, and the last has given a good assurance, that he will be so. The Lord Sunderland's Letter is desired to Alderman Moseley, to improve his interest for their Election.

KINGSTON UPON HULL.—They will choose Sir James Bradshaw, but have not pitched. They make some objection against Mr. Popple, and intend to persuade Sir John Boynton to stand. If he decline, they will set up some other moderate fitt man.


SCARBOROUGH.—They will choose Captain Thomas Condon, and who else Your Majestie shall appoint.

RIPON.—They will choose Sir Jonathan Jennings, and who else Your Majestie shall name in the right of the Arch-Bishoprick of York. They propose Sir William Dawson to be the other.

RICHMOND.—They will choose John Darcy, and Thomas Cradock; both right men.

HEYDON.—They will choose Henry Guy, and Charles Duncomb; the towne being theirs.

BOROUGH BRIGS.—They will choose Sir Richard Maleverer, and Sir Henry Goodrich. The first they know to be right; and the last they hope will be so. If Your Majestie have any doubt therein, The Queen Dowager always recommends one to be chosen.

MALTON.—Will choose Sir Watkinson Tayler, and Esquire Pawlins, who are judged to be right.

THIRSK.—They will choose Sir Richard Graham, and Mr. Franklin; the last of which is doubtfull.

ALBOROUGH.—Will choose Sir Michael Wentworth, and Sir John Reresby, if not chosen at York; and if so, Sir Roger Beckwith, who they accompt right.

BEVERLEY.—They will choose the two Whartons. No other names are returned.

N. ALBERTON.—They will choose William Robinson. Sir Gilbert Gerard hath declined standing here, expecting to be chosen at Durham. Mr. Thomas Lassells, that hath the interest of the place, will take care another good man shall be chosen.
PONTREFRACK.—They will choose the Lord Downe, and Sir Thomas Yerbery. Tis concluded they will comply with Your Majestie, though they were cautious in discovering their opinions to some gentlemen, being strangers to them.

(Endorsed)
Returns from the Agents
in the Country. [Rawl. MS. A., 139 b.]
Sept. 1688.

A List

OF THE OFFICERS IN COLLONELL DARCY'S REGIMENT, IN THE NORTH RIDING OF YORKSHIRE.

Collonell John Darcy,
S't Marmaduke Wyvill, Leutenant Collonell,
Thomas Rookeby, Maior,
George Norton, Captaine,
francis Wyvill, Captaine,
William fielding, Captaine,
John Wycliffe, Captaine.

S't David sioules, Collonell,
S't Thomas Peneman, Leiuent. Collonell,
Thomas Worsley, Maior,
Roobert Bughell, Captaine,
William Challoner, Captaine.

S't Roger Strickland, Collonell,\(^{50}\)
S't John Tempest, Leuitant Collonell,
Tho. Gower, Maior,
Towers Driffield, Captaine,
John Talbott, Captaine.

\(^{50}\) High Sheriff for the county, 1688.
A List

Of Officers in my Lord Ffalconbridge's Troup, in the North Riding of Yorkshire.

William Stoole, Leiuten^1.
Nicholas Conyers, Coronett.

Sr Hugh Chomley, Captaine,
Sr Berentine Bousser,^2 Leiuten^1.

Sr Midclafe Robinson, Captaine,
Charles Tanker,^2 Leiuten^1.
William Tanker, Coronett.


^1 Bourchier; see note 70.  
^2 Tancred, Tankard.
REPORT

READ AND ADOPTED AT THE THIRTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING
OF THE ASSOCIATION, HELD AT HUDDERSFIELD THE
THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF JANUARY, MDCCCLXXVIII.

It is with unfeigned regret that the Council has to com-
mence its Thirteenth Annual Report by recording the death
of Mr. Edmund Sharpe, M.A., an old and tried friend of
the Association, and an honorary member. All who heard his
able lectures at Kirkstall and at Fountains Abbeys will have
a lively recollection of the elaborate plans by which they
were illustrated; nor will they soon forget the persuasive
manner and logical clearness with which he explained his
views as to the architectural arrangements of a Cistercian
abbey, and the general character of the monastic life pro-
vided for within its cloister. Mr. Sharpe will also be long
remembered by those students of the Architectural Associa-
tion, to whose improvement and instruction, year after year,
he devoted himself with characteristic energy, taking them
for a week together to examine with him the details of some
favourite group of cathedrals, churches, and other buildings,
distinguished for architectural beauty and interest. These
most useful expeditions were not confined to England; for,
in 1874, quite a large party took a most instructive tour with
him to some of the most remarkable buildings in France.
On each occasion all arrangements were made by Mr. Sharpe
himself, and his power of organisation never failed to secure
the success for which he so earnestly strove, whilst his per-
suasive power of teaching others all that he so thoroughly
appreciated himself in architecture, won for him the love
and respect of every learner with whom he came in contact.
In the past year he had planned a visit with the students,
who gathered round him in increasing numbers, to the
Cistercian Abbeys of Yorkshire and to Furness Abbey,
all of which he had previously, at different times, described
and explained to the Members of the Royal Archæological Institute. Those who have heard Mr. Sharpe speak at these various abbeys will understand how great a treat he had in store for the young students, and will appreciate the sorrow and regret with which the sad tidings of his death at Milan, on the 8th day of May last, were received by his many friends.

Mr. Sharpe's "Architectural Parallels," and his numerous other architectural books, have all been noticed as important by the journals of the profession to which he formerly belonged; and, so recently as 1876, he received from the Queen, at the hands of the President of the Royal Institute of British Architects, the gold medal given yearly by Her Majesty to some distinguished member of that body. All the societies with which he was connected have commended his labours in the field which he cultivated with such self-denying earnestness; and it must ever be gratefully borne in mind by our Association that much of its success in its earlier years as a County Society is attributable to the influence of his teaching upon many of our members. He had set his heart on directing the exploration of Byland Abbey; and, had he been spared, the past year would have seen a vigorous commencement of the work. This the Council has thought it wise to defer to another year.

After thus recording the loss sustained by the death of our lamented friend, it is satisfactory to notice the signs of progress manifested by the Society during the past year. A considerable increase, from 101 to 117, in the number of life-members is again observable, and the corresponding increase of the investment fund from £530 5s. at the date of the last Report, to £625, at which it now stands, goes to confirm this element in the stability of the Association. Forty new annual members have also joined during the past year. The vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Sharpe has been supplied by the election as an honorary member of Colonel Joseph L. Chester, LL.D., to whose industry and ability, as the Editor of the "Westminster Abbey Registers for the Harleian Society, the Council has been glad to pay this tribute. A copy of the private edition of his valuable book has been most kindly presented by him to the Library of the Association.

The accounts for the year, which have been duly audited,
show a balance in hand on general account, more than sufficient to meet the only outstanding liability, which is the sum that will be owing to the printers for printing and issuing Parts XVII. and XVIII. of the Journal. On referring to the accounts, it will also be seen that considerable sums have been paid for a transcript of Records, intended to appear in the Journal, or to serve in some way to illustrate some of the papers. Of these Records, one of the most important is the Subsidy Roll of 2nd Richard II., usually called the Poll Tax Roll; this exists complete for the whole West Riding, and the Wapentakes, taken in the order in which they are preserved in the original, will continue to be printed, as 'Strafforth,' is in the recent parts, until the whole Roll is in the hands of the Members. For the other papers, thanks are due, not only to the writers who are contributors, but also to Mrs. Davies of York, for another memoir from the pen of her late husband, Mr. Robert Davies, F.S.A.; and to the Members of the Wilson Family, who have most kindly placed the late Rev. Josh. Hunter's MS. Memoirs on the Williams of Bromhead, in the hands of the Council for publication.

The efforts mentioned in the last Report, to retain at York the testamentary records of that Province and diocese, were supplemented in April of the past year, by a large number of memorials, presented by an influential deputation to Mr., now the Right Hon. W. H. Smith, M.P., at that time secretary to the Treasury. The Memorial of the Council was, as on the previous occasion, presented and supported by His Grace the Archbishop, as one of our Presidents, and was also signed by the most Hon. the Marquis of Ripon, K.G., also a President; it is printed at length at the foot of this Report. Other memorials, with prayers to the like effect, were at the same time presented and supported by the Lord Mayor and Corporation of York, by other leading Corporations, and by nearly all the local Law Societies in the Northern Province; and, if rumour speaks truly, it is now definitely decided that a registry, sufficiently large to receive both old and new wills, is to be built by the Government, at York, on a site which the Corporation of that city will most generously provide.

The excursion of the year to Skipton and Bolton Abbey was thoroughly enjoyed by all who took part in it, and would
have yielded a surplus, instead of a small deficit to the funds of the Association, had members, in spite of the previous wet, anticipated the fine weather which the day brought with it.

The special preparations made at Bolton Abbey by Mr. Cottingham, as agent for and by the direction of the Duke of Devonshire, and at Skipton Castle, by Admiral Elliott, as agent for Sir H. J. Tufton, Bart., added greatly to the interest of the proceedings, which were made completely successful by the valuable papers read by Mr. J. T. Micklethwaite, F.S.A., and Mr. A. W. Morant, F.S.A., since reprinted and distributed to members.

The very great importance attaching to the investigation of the Roman Station at Templeborough, near Rotherham, led the Council to hold a meeting at that place in November last, on which occasion they were met by the Exploration Committee and a large number of local gentry. The remains are associated with an extensive rectangular earthwork on the right bank of the river Don, near a ford over the river, the antiquity of which is evidenced by the name Brinsworth, formerly Brinsford, still retained by the township. The earthwork is later than some of the Roman buildings, which in their ruined condition are covered by it; and many curious problems are presented by the discoveries, which cannot be solved without further exploration.

In the meantime, an entirely new Cohortal inscription has been found, often repeated, in fragments of roof-tiles, viz., CIIIIG, read as “Cohors quarta Gallorum,” by Mr. C. Roach Smith, whose attention, with that of other eminent antiquaries, is now directed to this hitherto but little known station. Nothing can be more laudable than the efforts of the local committee, who, headed by Mr. John Guest, F.S.A., and so far fairly supported by local subscriptions, have commenced, and with the kind co-operation of Mr. Gray Fullerton, the owner, hitherto carried on this interesting work; and the Council cordially commends it to the liberal support of all our members. Careful plans are prepared, on which from day to day additions are made as new ground is opened; all objects found are watchfully preserved, and will, with the plan, be engraved, in illustration of a descriptive paper kindly promised by Mr. J. D. Leader, F.S.A., for publication in the Journal.
The most important contribution to the antiquarian and
topographical literature of the county during the past year
is the work on "British Barrows," in which are carefully
recorded by the Rev. Canon Greenwell, F.S.A., the results
of his diggings for many years, illustrated by detailed
accounts of the opening by him of more than 230 barrows.
Dr. George Rolleston, Professor of Anatomy at Oxford, has
joined with Canon Greenwell in completing the work, to
which he adds an able essay on the skulls found in the
diggings, and now preserved at Oxford. Nearly all the
barrows opened were on the Wolds of the East Riding, and
the volume may be described as a first chapter in the his-
tory of the inhabitants of an extensive and important district
of the county. The illustrations are numerous and admirably
executed.

The recent public sale of a large collection of books and
MSS. at Beverley, gave to the corporations of that borough
and of Hedon an opportunity, which they have happily
embraced, of recovering several volumes of their municipal
archives. An order book of the East Riding Quarter Ses-
sions has also been recovered for that division of the county,
and the spirited bidding of Mr. Christopher Sykes, M.P.,
was successful at the same sale in retaining within the
county all Mr. Poulson's collections for Holderness.

It has been suggested to the Council that some advan-
tages may accrue to the Association and its permanence be
more effectually secured, if it becomes incorporated under
those provisions of the Companies Act, 1862, which extend
to societies for promoting art, science, or any like object,
not involving the acquisition of gain; and in order that the
views of the members generally may be expressed on this
question, the resolutions of which notice has been duly sent
to each member, will be submitted to this meeting.

The members of the Council who retire are the Rev. Canon
Hulbert, M.A., Mr. S. J. Chadwick, Mr. H. J. Morehouse,
F.S.A., Mr. Isaac Hordern, and Mr. E. Peterson, F.S.A.;
they, with the other retiring officers and Mr. Stanhope Smart
as auditor are eligible for re-election.

After the accounts for the past year, given below, had
been read:—

Mr. Thomas Brooke, F.S.A., in moving the adoption of
the report and accounts, alluded to the death of Mr. Sharpe.
He observed that it was through the advice of Mr. Sharpe that they had pledged themselves to the exploration of Byland Abbey, and it would now be a matter of earnest consideration to the Council as to what steps should be taken with regard to the undertaking. Major Stapylton had kindly given them the fullest permission to do whatever they thought necessary for the exploration, under the direction of his agent, Mr. Munby, and, of course, taking all precautions for the protection of the surrounding property. Mr. Sharpe had expressed the opinion that he would have been able to have selected an able young architect who would have been glad to have acted with them, and he would have doubtless ensured a scientific and admirable exploration of the ruins. They all believed that matters of deep interest would be brought to light, and he trusted the time was not far distant, when they would be able to secure the services of some able architect for the superintendence of the work. He congratulated the members on the continued prosperity of the society, financially and archaeologically. They yet held their own, and he hoped they would continue to do so. As was expressed in the report, their thanks were due to those gentlemen who had supplied papers, because they had become, in a great measure, a publishing association, and their journal was now looked upon by outsiders, by members of other Antiquarian Societies, and at the head-quarters in London, as taking a position of importance in matters relating to antiquarian subjects. The Templeborough explorations had proved wonderfully interesting, but for the present they were suspended on account of the weather and from other causes. Since the Society was there, several objects of interest had been discovered, and Mr. Leader, of Sheffield, had published an account of the discoveries which had so far been made. He, however, intended to publish in their Journal a more elaborate account of the discoveries, as they were made, in the future.

Mr. H. J. Morehouse, F.S.A., having seconded the report, it was, with the accounts, adopted.

Mr. F. Barber moved the re-election of the officers for the ensuing year. Alluding to the vice-presidents, he testified to the value of the services rendered by them, observing that
nothing could exceed the kindness of Mr. C. Sykes, M.P., in preventing the dispersion of the Beverley documents.

Mr. J. G. Berry, the treasurer, returned thanks.

Mr. Fairless Barber, F.S.A., and Mr. George W. Tomlinson, were re-elected as Honorary Secretaries, and Mr. Stanhope Smart as Auditor.

Mr. Barber then moved that a committee be appointed to consider the desirability or otherwise of taking steps to incorporate the society. He explained that by being incorporated according to the provisions of the Acts 1862 and 1867, the Society would be placed in the position of acting as a Corporation. At the present moment what was done was done almost on the personal liability of the Council, but if it were incorporated it would make the Society in some respects stronger by enabling it to act and enter as a whole body into arrangements that might be requisite to promote some desirable object. It would make no difference in its management, but each member would be liable, say to the extent of his subscription and no more, and the only difference would be that the Society could act through its common seal. They would not have the term "limited" attached to their name, for nothing would be sought but the benefits extended by the Acts he had mentioned to societies for promoting science and art or any like object not involving the getting of gain. Their funds, which were now considerable, were at present invested in Mr. Brooke's, Mr. Berry's, and his name, but if the proposed step were carried out they would be invested in the name of the Society, and it could also hold land. This was only a tentative resolution, because many members rightly thought it was important, and ought not to be carried out without great deliberation.

Mr. L. T. Rigge seconded the motion, remarking that he thought it would be for the benefit of the Society, and would tend to make it more stable and secure.

The motion was approved, and the meeting terminated.
Yorkshire Archæological and Topographical Association.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1877.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>RECEIPTS</th>
<th>£</th>
<th>s.</th>
<th>d.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Investment Account.</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Balance brought forward</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>18 new Life Members</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>General Account.</td>
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<td>Balance in Bank</td>
<td>111</td>
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<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>212 Annual Subscribers</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
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<td>Arrears and Sale of back Nos. of Journal</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>9</td>
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<td>A Donation from an Honorary Member</td>
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<td>0</td>
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<td>Interest on General Account</td>
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<td>11</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investment Account, less 2% Tax</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>213</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>£213</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>1</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PAYMENTS</th>
<th>£</th>
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<th>d.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Investment Account.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Invested with the Halifax Corporation</td>
<td>525</td>
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<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Balance in Bank</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>624</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>General Account.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Journal.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Printing, engraving, and making transcripts of MSS.</td>
<td>204</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Excusion to Skipton.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Printing report</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deficit</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>11</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Library.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purchase of new Books</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sundries.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stationery</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Barber's payments for 1876</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Trollope's</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1877</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>25</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance in Hand</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bank</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>118</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Accounts for the Year MDCCLXXVII | £21 | 13 | 5 |

Audited and found correct, 8th January, 1878.  
STANHOPE SMART, Auditor.
To the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury.

The Memorial of the Council of the Yorkshire Archæological and Topographical Association.

Humbly Sheweth,

That your Memorialists are the Council elected by the Members of the Yorkshire Archæological and Topographical Association for the management of its affairs.

That the Members of the Association number over four hundred, and are presided over for the East Riding by His Grace the Archbishop of York; for the North Riding by the Most Honourable the Marquis of Ripon, K.G., Lord Lieutenant; and for the West Riding by the Right Honourable Earl Fitzwilliam, K.G., Lord Lieutenant; and include many of the Nobility, Clergy, and Landed Gentry, with Fellows of the Society of Antiquaries, and others who are interested in the History and Antiquities of the County of York.

That the main object of our Association is to illustrate and preserve the Antiquities, and collect materials for the History of our County.

That in the month of April, last year, a Deputation from your Memorialists, headed by His Grace the Archbishop of York, waited upon the Right Honourable Sir James Hannen, Knight, President of the Probate Division of the High Court of Justice, in reference to the then threatened removal of all the Wills and Testa-
MEMORIAL TO THE LORDS OF THE TREASURY.

Memorandum Records which have accumulated for more than five hundred years in the Registries of the Exchequer and Prerogative Courts of the Archbishops of York.

That on that occasion they urgently represented to him the great wrong that would be done to Antiquarian and other Inquirers by the removal from York of this important series of Documents, relating as they do solely to the Counties of the Northern Province.

That in reply to your Memorialists Sir James Hannen admitted that nothing but a necessary precaution for their safety would justify the removal of these Records.

That notwithstanding the passing of the Probate Act, now nearly twenty years ago, no new provision has been made for the safe keeping of the Wills proved at York under that Act, and these are still deposited in the same custody as the older Documents.

That your Memorialists are informed that it will become incumbent on the Government to provide a proper District Registry at York, with strong rooms and safes, for the keeping of the Wills now proved there, and your Memorialists have to urge that when this is done, due provision may be made for the reception and safe custody in the same place of the older Records to which this Memorial refers.

That in making this representation to your Lordships, your Memorialists have the support and written consent of nearly seven hundred of the Nobility, Members of Parliament, Justices of the Peace, and others connected with the Northern Province.

That the Testamentary Records of the various Peculiar and Manorial Courts in the West Riding of the County have been already collected and removed to the District Registry at Wakefield, and that in the opinion of your Memorialists there can be no place more proper than the District Registry at York, as a receptacle for the muniments of the dissolved Probate Jurisdictions of the Archbishop's Courts.

Your Memorialists are informed that more than One Thousand Searches are annually made for His-
Your Memorialists therefore humbly pray that Your Lordships will cause due provision to be made for the retention at York of these valuable Archives.

Dated, July 4th, 1877.

W. EBOR, President.
RIPON, President.
THOS. BROOKE, Chairman of the Council.
FAIRLESS BARBER, Honorary
G. W. TOMLINSON, Secretaries.
REPORT

READ AND ADOPTED AT THE FOURTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ASSOCIATION, HELD AT HUDDERSFIELD, ON FRIDAY, THE TWENTY-FOURTH DAY OF JANUARY, MDCCCLXXIX.

During the year 1878 there has been a satisfactory increase in the number of members, thirty-nine new names having been added to the Roll within that period. Of the above number, seven are life members, whose compositions have increased the Investment Fund by the sum of thirty-six pounds fifteen shillings, and brought up the total amount to six hundred and sixty-one pounds and ten shillings. This addition has enabled the Council to invest an additional one hundred pounds on the Debentures of the Halifax Corporation, with whom they are at present negotiating for the consolidation of the various separate Debentures representing the sums from time to time advanced, by the direction of the Council, out of the Investment Fund.

Passing to the practical work which the Association has been doing during the year just ended, it will be convenient to deal separately with the three matters into which that work naturally divides itself—viz., the Journal, the Excursion, and the Library.

For the Journal all papers for Part XX. are ready and in the printer’s hands, and the tenth year of its publication will thus bring to the members the fifth complete volume. The continuation of the Poll Tax or Lay Subsidy Roll of 2nd and 3rd Richard II. has thrown additional light on the relative importance of the various Vills, by reason of the full particulars of the sums paid being stated with the name of each contributor. The wife is often named along with the husband, and, occasionally, sons, daughters, and servants are mentioned, while the rank and position relatively to each other of the different inhabitants of each Vill, with their
trades, where they are masters, go some way towards completing a good illustration of the social condition of the time when the subsidy was made.

Mr. George W. Tomlinson and Mr. A. S. Ellis deserve the thanks of the Association, the former for his Paper on the Monuments in Normanton Church, and the latter for the addition to his former series of valuable Biographical Notices of the Under-Tenants named in the Domesday Survey for our County. The contents of Part XIX. are further varied by the Paper on the East Window of the Abbey Church at Selby, by Mr. James Fowler, M.R.C.S., F.S.A., and a Paper shewing “Caer Ebrauc” to have been the first city of Britain, contributed by the Rev. Daniel Henry Haigh. For the first time the valuable Records of the Court of Quarter Sessions, for the West Riding, have received some attention, and the Paper on Sessions Rolls of that Riding, appearing in Part XIX. will be continued in Part XX., and at intervals in successive Volumes of the Journal, until all entries that are curious and interesting, as furnishing illustrations of the social condition of Yorkshiremen, in the tumults and divisions, Civil and Religious, of the seventeenth century, have appeared.

When all the materials have been printed, Mr. Fairless Barber, by whom the Rolls have been examined, proposes to add a summary of the information they supply, and give an outline of the leading features of the state of the West Riding at the important era in its history when these Records were made.

The Excursion of the year was to Hemingborough and Selby, where a once fine Collegiate church, at the former place, and the well-known Abbey Church at the latter, failed to attract members and their friends in sufficient numbers to make the day financially successful. Members and their friends, in all 140, found their way to the enjoyment of the Programme prepared for them.

Mr. J. T. Micklethwaite, F.S.A., has once more earned the warmest thanks of the Association, not only for the care, time and trouble he expended in preparing an architectural account of Selby Abbey Church, but also for his services as an able guide, so kindly rendered to all who then visited it. Mr. James Fowler’s Paper on the East Window, afterwards printed in the Journal, as above mentioned, was read by him in the Abbey Church.
tercian Abbeys of Yorkshire, with correct plans and suitable Illustrations, is being carefully matured, and the Council has reason to hope that the Rev. Joseph T. Fowler, F.S.A., and Mr. J. T. Micklethwaite, F.S.A., will undertake, one, the Historical, and the the other the Architectural branch of this most interesting subject.

The most honourable the Marquis of Ripon, K.G., our President for the North Riding, will give his support to the efforts contemplated, and has most kindly proposed to place at the disposal of the Council the elaborate and complete plans and drawings of Fountains Abbey, which have been prepared by his Lordship's direction.

The accounts, duly audited, are appended to this Report.

The Members of Council who retire are the Rev. Canon Hulbert, M.A., Mr. George J. Armytage, F.S.A., Mr. S. J. Chadwick, Mr. Robert Bownas Mackie, and Mr. Josh. Saville Stott, who, with the retiring officers, are eligible for re-election. An Auditor for the ensuing year must also be appointed at this Meeting.

The above Report and the Accounts having been adopted and passed, all retiring officers were re-elected, as their names appear with those of Council for the year 1879, in the List given on page 490, immediately before the List of Members.
## Yorkshire Archæological and Topographical Association.

**BALANCE SHEET FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1878.**

### RECEIPTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>£</th>
<th>s</th>
<th>d</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Balance brought forward</td>
<td>624</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Life Members</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>661</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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### GENERAL ACCOUNT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>£</th>
<th>s</th>
<th>d</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Balance in Bank</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hand</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>118</td>
<td>6</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subscriptions</th>
<th>£</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>0</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arrears and Sale of Journals</th>
<th>£</th>
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<th>d</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Interest on General Account</th>
<th>£</th>
<th>s</th>
<th>d</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>5</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Interest on Investment Account</th>
<th>£</th>
<th>s</th>
<th>d</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>22</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>8</td>
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| **Total**                                        | 26 | 7 | 1  |

### PAYMENTS

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>£</th>
<th>s</th>
<th>d</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Investment with Halifax Corporation</td>
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<td>Balance in Bank</td>
<td>36</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>661</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
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### GENERAL ACCOUNT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>£</th>
<th>s</th>
<th>d</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Journal, printing, &amp;c.</td>
<td>179</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Block for Cases, and new Cases</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Excursion to 5s.</th>
<th>£</th>
<th>s</th>
<th>d</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Printing Report, &amp;c.</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deficit</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>17</td>
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### LIBRARY

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<th>£</th>
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<tr>
<td>New shelving</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surtees Society (two years)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>5</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>10</td>
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### Supplies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>£</th>
<th>s</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stationery and Binding</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Barber's payments</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Tomlinson's do.</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>21</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Balance in Bank</th>
<th>£</th>
<th>s</th>
<th>d</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
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<td>6</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Balance in Bank</th>
<th>£</th>
<th>s</th>
<th>d</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>108</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>5</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**£1013 1 4**

Audited and found correct.

13th January, 1879.

N. Hope Smart, Auditor.
YORKSHIRE
Archaeological and Topographical Association.

PRESIDENTS.
For the East Riding, His Grace the ARCHBISHOP OF YORK.
For the North Riding, The Most Hon. the MARQUIS OF RIPON, K.G., Lord-Lieutenant.
For the West Riding, The Right Hon. EARL FITZWILLIAM, K.G., Lord-Lieutenant.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.
His Grace the DUKE OF NORFOLK, E.M.
His Grace the DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE, K.G., F.S.A.
The Right Hon. the EARL OF DARTMOUTH.
The Right Hon. the EARL OF WHARNCLIFFE.
The Right Hon. LORD BOLTON.
The Right Hon. LORD HOUGHTON, D.C.L., F.S.A.
The Hon. and Very Rev. the DEAN OF YORK.
Sir GEORGE ARMITAGE, Bart.
Sir HARcourt JOHNSTONE, Bart., M.P.
Sir LIONEL PILKINGTON, Bart.
Sir JOHN RAMSDEN, Bart.
EDWARD AKROYD, F.S.A.
WENTWORTH BLACKETT BEAUMONT, M.P.
THOMAS BROOKE, F.S.A.
The Rev. Canon WILLIAM GREENWELL, M.A., F.S.A.
EDWARD HAILSTONE, F.S.A.
EDWARD ALDAM LEATHAM, M.P.
FRANCIS SHARP POWELL.
The Rev. Canon JAMES RAINE, M.A.
The Rev. Professor WILLIAM STUBBS, M.A., Canon of St. Paul's.
CHRISTOPHER SYKES, M.P.

COUNCIL.
CHAIRMAN, THOMAS BROOKE, F.S.A.

ARMITAGE, GEORGE JOHN, F.S.A. (Clifton- Woodhouse, Broughouse).
BROOKE, Rev. J. I., M.A. (Thorntoft).
CHADWICK, S. J. (Dewsbury).
FOWLER, JAMES, F.S.A. (Wakefield).
GREENWOOD, FREDERICK (Huddersfield).
HIRST, JOHN (Saddleworth).
HULBERT, Rev. Canon, M.A. (Almondbury).

LEADER, J. D., F.S.A. (Sheffield).
MACKIE, ROBERT B. (Wakefield).
PETERSON, E. P., F.S.A. (Bradford).
RIGGE, S. T. (Halifax).
WILKINSON, JOSEPH (York).
WILSON, EDMUND (Leeds).

TREASURER.
J. G. BERRY, West-Riding Union Bank, Huddersfield.

HONORARY SECRETARIES.
AIRLESS BARBER, F.S.A., Castle Hill, Rastrick, Broughouse.
GEO. W. TOMLINSON, F.S.A., 24, Queen Street, Huddersfield.

AUDITOR.
STANHOPE SMART, Huddersfield.
LIST OF MEMBERS.

CORRECTED TO JAN., 1879.

It is particularly requested that speedy intimation of any change of residence, or errors in addresses, may be sent to one of the Hon. Secretaries.

LIFE MEMBERS.

A KROYD, EDWARD, F.S.A., Bankfield, Halifax (Vice-President).
ARMYTAGE, Sir GEORGE, Bart., Kirkless Park, Brighouse (Vice-President).
ATKINSON, JOHN WILLIAM, 17, Woodhouse Square, Leeds.
BALME, EDWARD B. WHITTELEY, Loughrigg, Ambleside.
BARBER, PFAIRLESS, F.S.A., Castle Hill, Rastrick, Brighouse (Hon. Sec.).
BARRAN, JOHN, M.P., Chapel Allerton Hall, Leeds.
BEAUMONT, ALFRED, Grove House, Huddersfield.
BEAUMONT, GEORGE F.
BEAUMONT, WENTWORTH BLACKETT, M.P., Bretton Park, Wakefield (Vice-President).
BIRCHALL, EDWARD, Inglemoor, Leeds.
BOLTON, The Right Hon. LORD, Bolton Hall, Bedale (Vice-President).
BOYNTON, THOMAS, Ulrome, Lowther Hall, Hull.
BRADBURY, GEORGE E. H., Rastrick, Brighouse.
BRAGGE, WILLIAM, F.S.A., Shirle Hill, Hampstead Road, Birmingham.
BRIGGS, ARTHUR, Cragg Road, Rawdon, Leeds.
BROOK, THOMAS, Hartley, Kirkburton, Huddersfield.
BROOKE, Miss HENRY, Northgate House, Holmley, Huddersfield.
BROOKE, MRS. HOLLAND, Northgate House, Holmley, Huddersfield.
BROOKE, THOMAS, F.S.A., Armitage Bridge, Huddersfield (Vice-President).
BROWN, WILLIAM, Arncliffe Hall, Northallerton.
BULMER, THOMAS PORTER, Mount Villas, York.
CARLIE, JAMES W., Thickholms Park, Meltham, Huddersfield.
CASDON, BENJAMIN THOMAS, Pannal, Harrogate.
CHADWICK, S. J., Knowle, Mirfield, Normanton (Council).
CHAMBERS, EDMUND, The Hurst, Alfreton.
CHAMPEYS, JOHN E., Woodlands, Halifax.
CHARLESWORTH, JOHN BARR, Hatfield Hall, Wakefield.
CLARK, GEO. T., F.S.A., Dowlais House, Dowlais.
CLARKE-THORNSHILL, W. CAPEL, Rushton Hall, Kettering.
CLOSE, JOHN, The Hollies, Dringhouses, York.
CROSLAND, JOSEPH, Royds Wood, Huddersfield.
DARTMOUTH, The Right Honourable the Earl of, Patchell, Wolverhampton (Vice-President).
DEVONSHIRE, His Grace the Duke of, K.G., Holker Hall, Cartmel, Carnforth, (Vice-President).
DOBSON, WILLIAM WARRINGTON, Cheshire, Manchester.
DODGSON, JOSEPH, Albion Street, Leeds.
DUNCOMBE, The Hon. and Very Rev. AUGUSTUS, D.D., Dean of York, The Deanery, York (Vice-President).
LIST OF MEMBERS.

EASTWOOD, John Adam, 57, Princes Street, Manchester.
Fawcett, Joseph, 16, St James' Row, Sheffield.
Fitzwilliam, The Right Hon. Earl, K.G., Wentworth Woodhouse, Rotherham (President for West Riding).
Foljambe, Cecil George Savile, F.S.A., Cockglode, Ollerton, Notts.
Garnett, William, Quarry Bank Park, Lancaster.
Gray, William, Gray's Court, York.
Green, Edward, Heath Old Hall, Wakefield.
Hailstone, Edward, F.S.A., Walton Hall, Wakefield (Vice-President).
Harland, Henry, Brompton, York.
Hatfield, Thomas Godfrey, High Common, Ripon.
Hirst, John, Lound Castle, Dobcross, Manchester (Council).
Hirst, Samuel Edgar, Crow Trees, Rastrick, Brighouse.
Hudson, H. A., 1, Clifton Terrace, York.
Hutton, John, Solberge, Northallerton.
Kay, John Dunning, 4, Butt's Court, Leeds.
Kaye, John, Clayton West, Huddersfield.
Kirby, Albert H., Eightglands, Dewsbury.
Law, William, Hounesfield, Littleborough.
Leary, Frederick, Huddersfield.
Leatham, Edward Aldam, M.P., Misarden, Cirencester (Vice-President).
Lees, William, 10, Norfolk Street, Manchester.
Lockwood, Ben, Storthes Hall, Huddersfield.
Mammat, John E., Wortley Grange, Leeds.
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INDEX.

A.

Abberford, 402
Abbeys, Edmund Sharpe, on, 474
Abbot, figure of, in great east window, Selby Abbey, 340
Abbots, abbesses, 146, 150
Abbott, John, 462
Addy, Agnes del, 17; John del, 17 bis; Rob. del, 17
Abingdon monastery, restoration of, 145
Abbe, Marg., 260 ; Rob., 260 ; Will., 260
Acaster, 327
Acharis, son of Bardulf, 296
Acklam, 310, 464 n.
Ackworth, 106, 311, 318, 386
Act on Assessments, 385
Acts c. i. v. 11, 337
Acre, 326
Adam, how declined, 80, 81
Adam Elisoit, 27
— of Bremen, 149 n.
Adamsgotheir, Cecilia, 23
Adams, Chriœr., 395 ; Rich., king's agent for Cambridge, 471 n.
Adamson, Isabel, 9 ; Marg., 431; Peter, 9; Mathilda, his servant, 9; Rob., 431; Marg., his servant, 431; William, 431
Addewyck, Villata de, Poll Tax Roll for, 245
— Beatrix de, 26; Rob. de, 26;
John, his servant, 26
Addingham, 375; Bolton's gift to the poor of, 391
Adel, 402
Adelfus, bp., 361
Adle a living, to, 399
Adlington, Cheshire, 87
Administration of estate, 378
Adwick-le-Street, manor, 301
Aelfgifu, 142, 147
Ælbeah, St., bp. of Winchester, 145
Ælfræd, 142
Ælfric's Colloquy, 174; Grammar, 157;
Vocabulary, 134
Æthelraed Il., 142
Æthelstan, King, 145
Æthelweard, 142 n.
Æthelwold, St., bp. of Winchester, 145
Ætnæ, Matres, 408
Ætnæ, Matres, 414
Africa, Northern, inhabitants of, 412, 413
Afternoon, Ofran, 178
— Yoander or Yeander, 182
Agathyri, tattooing by, 412
Agbrig, 91; Subsidy Rolls for, 2 n.; wapentake, 378, 402
Age of maturity, 341
Agente, King's, 471
Agglethorpe, 326
Aigton, Ralph de, 40
Aigicourt, Battle of, 235 n.
Aigmunderness, 295
Agonies of Hell, 343
Ahab, 334
Aiketon, 313, 329
Aikil, 327
Ailric, Swyn son of, 292, 295, 326
Ailsby, 318
Ainderby, 292, 293, 295, 312
Ainsteis, 227, 436
Aire river, 324; ford, 324 n.
Aisleby, 323
Alan, earl of Norfolk and Suffolk, 292-296, 298-300, 303, 304, 306-308, &c.; his chamberlain, Odo, 317, 319; his charter to the burgesses of Richmond, 310 n., 323; his brother Hibaud, 322; Rufus, earl, 295, 308
Alayn, Eliz., 8; Isabel, 39; Johanna, 8;
John, 8; Rob., 8, 39; Thomas, 8
Alba Nia, 190, 191
Alban, St. 345 n.
Albemarle, earl of, 300, 315, 319 n.; Hawise, countess of, 298
Albert, 291
Albreda, 301, 302
Albus, Will., 8
Acmund on the hill, burgh of, 312
Acruff, Mr., of Stokessay Castle, 195
Aldborough, 450 n., 454 n., 456 n., 472
Aldbrough, dial a, 155 pl., 156, 151, 154-156, 176, 200; church, 151; vicar, 151, 152
Aldburgh, 299
Aldelin, Will. de, 320
Aldertonshire, 305
Aldham, Mr., Quaker, 64, 65
Aldred, 298; Goderick, his son, 298
Aldred's Gloss of the Gospels, 170, 177, 181
INDEX.

Aldwark, deeds relating to, 115
Aldwin, prior, 302
Ale, brewing of, 366, 372; tippling of, 372; selling of, 376
Alcim, 392
Alexsandeman, Hugo, 33; Rob., 33
Alexsanderson, Will., 33
Alfred, 189, 208; his candles, 208
Alfreton, Derbyshire, 102
Allbrit, King, 196
Alkelay, Villata de, Poll Tax Roll for, 21
Allen, Eliz., 279; Geo., 279; John, 110; Marj., 110; Sarah, 110
" All Father," 410
Allott, Ann, 105; Barten, 109; Edw., 105; Jennet, 91, 105, 109; John, 105; rev. John, 105; Marg., 105; Mary, 105; Dr. Rich., 109; Rob., 91, 105, 109; Susan, 105
Allowance, parish, 384 bia.
" All Saints," as a dedication of churches, 267
Almebury, 90
Almondbury, 101, 378; deeds relating to, 114
— manor, 296, 312, 402; rental and survey of, 117
— Edward of, 313; Rob. of, 313
Alms, 382, 400
Ame, 437 n.
Alotte, Adam, 243; Marg. 243
Alpharot, introduction of into Ireland, 217
Atric, 292, 296, 298
Akeley, Alan, 6; Juliana, 6
Alenin, Golafridus, 295
Alai, 298
Alta Ripa, Johanna de, 236
Altar, urn ladh, 326; at Bath, 416; Roman, 206
Altars dedicated to the Matres, rev. D. H. Haigh, 406
Altofts, Normanton, 287, 329
Atulf, 292
Auen, 292 bia; Roger Fitz, 292
Averthorne, 125, 397
Amsaih (Masaia), figure of, in the Jesse at Selby Abbey, 334 bia, 335
Ambrose, St., 223
Amcoret, Adam de, 7; Alicia de, 7
America, antiquities of, 184; discovery of, 183, 190
Amy, King’s, 364
Ambianus Marcellinus, 412
Ammory, Alicia, 6; Marg. 6; Rich. 6
Ampforth, 151, 323
Ancient forgeries, 79-81
Auchmann, Will., 17
Acre, " hermit," 147
Aúlia, 181, 182
Andrews, Rich., King’s agent for Somerset and Devon, 471 n.
Andromeda, constellation, 205
Angel, brooches from, 140 n.
Angela, good, holy, evil, as represented in Great East Window, Selby Abbey, 331 pl., 341-343; in Rose Window, Lincoln, 331 n.; choirs of, 225 n.
Anger, John, 401; Mary, 401
Angers, abbey of St. Nicholas at, 295, 321
Angles, 140, 141, 153, 174, 189, 192, 196, 203; in Norway, 139 n.; time, reckoning by, 166, 163
Anglesey, Lancashire, 297
Anglesa, 355
Anglia, ear, 139 n., 345
Anglian brooches, 139 n.; occupation of Britain, 356; remains in Norway, 140 n.
" Anglici," as used in Domesday Book, 293
Anglo-Saxon Sagas, 206
Anglo-Saxons, 293
Anlaby, 323
Ann, Geo., 451; Michael, 460
Annsie, Joan, 244; Will., 214
Ann, Agnes de, 32; Alex. de, 32
— Philip, 392
Anne of Cleves, 118
Annesley, Nota, 87
Annot, Johanna, 260; Will, 260
Annotson, Isabel, 417; Johanna, 428; John, 417; Rich., 25; Will., 428
Anot, Adam, 74, 120; Joan, 74, 120
Matilda, 35; Thomas, 35, 74, 120
Anstodgher, Roes, 241
Auchitel, 292, 293
Austria, 393
Asgot, 291, 293 bia
Anstane, Villata de, Poll Tax Roll for, 33
Ante-Norman style, 155
Antid, 181, 182
Antiquaries, Society of, 499
Aunud, huscarl, 143
Ayned, Johanna, 7; Will., 7
Apas, African, 219
Aplieryd, Cecilia de, 424; Thom. de, 424
Apostles, 341
Appleyard, Matthew, 437, 444
Apprentice, absenting of, 364; beating of, 394; discharged, 372; lunatic, 380; manumission of, 402; poor, 378
Apprenticius (lawyer), 424
April, middle of, close time for salmon, 365
Arable land, assessment on, 393
Arae Philenorum, 413; Philatimorum, 413
Archaeologia, (vi.,) 151; Cambrensis, 3rd series, (xiv.,) 446, 201; Cantiana (vi., 185), 202
Archaeological Institute, 475, 499; Journal of, (xvi.,) 229, 136, (xxv.,) 213, 156; York volume, 132
Archaeological Society, 499
Archangel Michael, representation of in Great East Window, Selby Abbey, 331 pl., 311
INDEX.

Arms of, Ashton, 276, 277; Boyville, 272; Bunby, 272; Dawkins, 227; Dods- 
worth, 276, 277; England, 331 pl, 356, 344; Favell, 282, 283; Fosse- 
dard, 316; Furnells, 267; Galicia, 346, 346 n.; Haselden, 272; Haworth, 276, 277; Hodgson, 276, 277; Levett, 281; Mallet, 281; Mar- 
dac (d), 272; Paynel, 316; Peytevin, 281; de la Pole, 235 pl.; Redman, 283; Restwell, 272; Russell, 281; Rykelden (d), 272; Scul- 
thorne, 232, 232; Silverthwaite, 278, 279; Smith, 274, 276-279; Truebut, 307; de la Vache, 272; Yarborough, 281, 314; Verli, 330; Warren, 346; Wingsfield, 235; Wyman, 238

Arnforth, 390 n.

Arms, Trustee on the, 118

Armitage, Geo. J., F.S.A., 488

Arnald, Cecilia, 432; Will. 432

Arnhem, Villata de, Poll Tax Roll for, 21

"Array," 100

Arrows, heads of, 365

Arthington manor, 322

Arthur, John, 447

Arthur's seventh battle, scene of, 360


Ascension, the, 224, 225

Ascot, 315

Ascull, Agnes, 33; Eliza, 33; John, 33; Rob., 33

Ash, Eliz., 48; John de, 48

Henry and Alice, their servants, 48

Ashby, Agnes, 263; Rob., 253

Ashenhaid, 292 n.

Ashton, arms of, 276, 277

— John, 461

Ask, 327; family of, 328; Conan de, 328; pedigrees of, 328

Askettel, 292, 293

Askwith, family of, 314, 314 n.

Aslin, Isabella Maria, 107

Asmundby, 295

Asquithi, de Furnellis, 293

Asselby, 310

Assell, Will., 254

Asper, 152 n.

Assessment, 385 bis, 391, 392, 395-398, 400, 405; on arable land, 393; on cattle, 393; by husbandries, grame- 
houses, and cottages, 400; on "noble rent," 402

Ashton, Eliz., 275; Dr. Theophilus, 275; Will., 275

Assur, 142 n.

Awyria, Sargen, King of, 166

Axele, Agnes, 246; Henry, 246

Aston, 461 n.; Villata de, Poll Tax Roll for, 39; Deeds relating to, 115

Astronomical, 65

Astronomy sections of the Book of Kehn, 162, 162 n., 166, 209

Asturias, 409

At, "ford," 358

Athelnoth, 297

Athelnoth, 143

Athelnow, 328

Athanas, 414

Athens, bringing oins to, 367

Athweyk, Villata de, Poll Tax Roll for, 248

Atkins, Sir Jonathan, 437, 443, 443 n.

— of Firville, co. Cork, 443 n.

Atkinson, Hen. 457

Atkinson, Adam, 9; Isabel, 9

Atte Brig, Rob., 23

Attercliffe, 105, 107, 121; cum Darnall, 376

Atterley, sec Hattersley

Attestations in ancient and modern times, 228 n.
Attorne, by calling, 242
Atwell, see Well
Atheywell, Betrix, 27
Audearp, Johanna de, 262; Michael de, 262; Hen. and Rob., their servants, 262
Auge, Lawrence, 29
August, 31st of, end of close time for wild fowl, 366
Augustine, 341
Augustus, Octavius, 334
Auckland, 392
Aunbrye, 154
Aunmore, Will., 16
Aurea Legenda, 341, 343
Auriga, constellation, 205
Aury, Rob., 33
Austerfield, Villa de, Poll Tax Roll for, 7
Austwick, Rich., 462, 463
Austhoff, Will., 299
Autographs, 119
Avy, Johanna, 261; Simon, 261
Avunculus, distinguished from "Paterus," 314 n.
Aveybur, Wilts, 358, 359
Aveling's "History of Roche Abbey," 305
Averanches, 310
Aweston, 373
Awestwick in Everscote, 400
Ayncook, Walter de, 313 n.
Aynedby-Fourneaux, 293
Aynley, Jane, 394
Aynsey, the, 305
Aynstey, 293; Subsidy Rolls for, 2 n.
Ayre, John, 33; Rich., 33
Ayagarth, 306
Ayton, manor of, 315

B.

Babar, Hen., de, 33
Babworth, Nota, 101; rector of, 101, 104
Babylon, type of King of, 164
Bachelor, Agnes, 249; John, 249
Backhouse, Thomas, 378
Bacon, Emma, 18; Hugo, 34; Johanna, 34
biss; Roger, 18; Will., 18, 34
Baddesworth, Magota de, 27; Will. de, 27
Bage, manor of, 394
Badworth, Deeds relating to, 115
Baeda, Venerable, see Bede
Bagley, Agnes de, 264; Will. de, 264
Bagshaw, Hen., 86
Bail and Mainprise, Coke on, 118
Baldon, coal pits at, 388; Deeds relating to, 115; Moor, 388
Bailey, Rev. J., 144
Baker, Cecilia, 27; Iota, 27; Will., 27
Marior and Robert, his servants, 27
Bakeston', Villata de, Poll Tax Roll for, 21
Bakester, Agnes, 245, 250; Beatrix, 250; John, 250; Thomas, 248; Mark, and Thomas, his servants, 20, 27
Baker, Christiana, 26; Nich., 26
Balaam, figure of, in the Jesse at Chartres, 334
Balance, weighing of souls in a, 341, 342
Bale, Villata de, Poll Tax Roll for, 15
Bald, as prefix or suffix, 290
Baldrick, 300; Hugh sit, 302, 305, 307, 308, 320, 327
Baldwin, 294, 300; Earl, 147, 148
Balguys, the, 94
Balkar, John, 428; Marg., 428
Ballymore and Lecan, Books of, 352
Baine, Hen. de, 31; John de, 19
— Hall, 460 n.
Bamborough, 393
Bancke, Nich. del, 16
Banister, Alexander, 273; Marg., 273
Banks's "Walks in Yorkshire," 270 n., 272
Barbaric names, 406; religion, 406
Barber, Fairless, F.S.A., 479, 480, 486, 487; on West Riding Sessions Rolls, 362
Barney, the, 358
Barbour, Agnes, 49; Emma, 18; Hugo, 18; John, 49; Isolda, his servant, 49; Marg., 49; Rose, 47; Will., 47
Barcebi manor, 151
Bardolf, 295, 317; Acharia, his son, 296
Bedd; his brother, 296, 296, 317
Bare, 292, 294
Barhugh, Villata de, Poll Tax Roll for, 423; Deeds relating to, 115
Barkehou, Thos. del, 246
Barry, Agnes, 35; Alice, 36; Beatrice, 41; Cecilia, 35; Gilbert, 27; Joan, 35
John, 35, 41; Magota, 36, 42; Marg., 378; Thomas, 378; Will., 41, 235, 378
Barkinland, 394
Barkstone, 297, 395
— Ash, Subsidy Rolls, 2 n.
Barley, Mary de, 32; Roger de, 32
Barnburgh (Barnbrough), 318, 393; Villata de, Poll Tax Roll for, 253
— Alice de, 48; John de, 48
Alice, her servant, 48
Barnby-super-Done, 327; Villata de, Poll Tax Roll for, 19; Deeds relating to, 115
Barnby, Dionsia de, 47; Thos. de, 47
Barnsbe, Alice de, 419; Rob. de, 419
Barnack, dial at, 132
Barnby, manor, 313
— Thomas, 124; Will., 402
Barnaby of Midhope, 91
Barnby, 327; Deeds relating to, 115
Barnesley, 105, 385, 386, 403, 435; parish
Deeds, 114
Barney, John, 451; Dr. John, 451
Barningham, 326
Barnoldswick, 295
Barroll, Adam, 43
Barman, John, 237
Baron, apparel of, 365; the term, 290
Barnage of England, 116
Barlow, Alice de, 12
Barret, contents of, 365, 366
Barretor, 365, 380
Barrowby Grange, 283
Barrowe, 140, 478; Greenwell on British, 478
Bartron le Street, 322
Bartrum, Agnes, 13; Galfridus, 13
Barugh (Bergh), 305
Barwick, Anne, 379; Sir Robert, 57 n.
Barwick, manor of, 390
Bass, Agnes, 35; Will, 35
Baseson, Marg. 16; Will, 16
Bassock, Alice, 25; John, 25
Bataland ground between England and Scotland, 364
Bate, Marg. 7; Nich. 7; John and Matilda, their servants, 7
Bath, altar at, 416
— and Wells, Ken, bp of, 433
Batley, 297; church, 269; deeds relating to, 115
Battelyn, Agnes, 21; John, 21
Batterson, Adam, 20; Alice, 20
Battlefield, Hanworth, 97
Battle, wager of, 290
Baube, Hen. 41; Idonia, 41; Johanna their servant, 41
Bautre, Villata de, Pell Tax Roll for, 13
Bavaria, holy eves in, 182
Bawrie, 396
Bayeux, bishops' castle at Sommervieu, near, 325; Odo, bp of, 288, 309
Bayley, John, 104
Baynes, Walter, 450
Baynton church, 316
Baxter, Eliz, "distracted woman," 403
Baxtersman, Rob. 20
Beans, 336, 357, 390, 402
Beans from roses, found in well at Beverley, 131
Beaghall, manor, 294
Beale, Rob. 375
Beaumont, Mr. of Whitley, 119; Will., 447
Beauvais, Vincent, bp of, 344
Beckett, John, 450
Beckwith, Sir Roger, 454, 469, 472
Bedale, 296, 299; Brian, lord of, 296
Bede, Ven. 140, 146, 153, 170, 186, 410; his
"Historia Ecclesiastica," 153; his mention of monasteries in the North, 302; his monastery, 302
Bedell, John, 14; Rose, 14
Bedfordshire, 304, 318
Bee, Johanna, 15; Will, 15
Bee, price of in olden times, 366, 373
Beer brewing, 366; selling, 370
Beggars with passons, 373, 376
Bekerton, 236
Belcamp, Hugh de, 304 n, 318
Belcampo, Goisfrid de, 307
Belchford, manor, 321 n.
Belena, 414 n, 416
Belgarum, Venta, 359
Belkethorp, Will. de, 236
Bell, Alice, 263; Hugo, 263; John, 400;
Matilda, 40; Thos. 40.
Belle, Alice, 429; Johanna, 428; Thos. 429
Belleisle, strait of, 178, 190
Bellingham, Allan, 463; Dorothy, 463
Bells in Saxon churches, 138
Belschagh, John, 22
Belt, Sir Will., 56 n.
Bemerd, Haig of, 140
Benefices, in diocese of York, 286
Beneathgate, Alice, 265
Bengal, time division in, 160
Benlowes, Thos. 469
Benningbrough, 320; 464 n.
Bennington, 308
Benson, Rob. 375
Bentley, Johanna, de, 46; Will. de, 46;
Cecilia and Alice, their servants, 47
Bentley, Alice, 99; Arthur, 100; Joanna, 283; Rich. 283
Bentley, 386
— Grange, 91
Benwell, temple at, 409
Benyn, Will., 70, 71
Bewulf, lay of, 171, 172, 189, 206; his
voyage, 178-181
Bequest, curious, 89, 90
Berbotts, Cecilia, 15
Berenger de Todeni, 294
Berkford, 131
Bergyn, 138, 166
Bergh (Barugh), 151, 305
Berker, Isabella, 36; Thos, 36
Berkhamstead, Herts, 314
Bermeby, Johanna, 19; Rob. de, 19;
Johanna, his servant, 19
Bernard, St., 333
— family of, 283
Bennicia, royal house of, 291 n.
Berning, family of, 291 n.
Beruwil, son of Orm, 291 n, 294, 295;
Asa, his wife, 294; Savelline, his son, 295
Bernulfeswic, 295
Berossus, the Chaldean, 136
Berridge, Dorothy, 394; Robert, 394
Berrisford, Hannah, 279; Will., 279
Berry, J. G., 480; Rob. 255
Berkin, abbey of, at St. Omer, 305 n.
Bertrond, Emma, 310; Rob, 310
Bewick, 313 n., 364
— dependent on a manor, 294, 295, 298, 302
Besakille, Ralph de, 22; Will., 11
Besancon, "Matrona," found at, 407 n.
Best, John, 85, 121
Beaton, Agnes, 261; Thos. de, 261;
Adam, his servant, 261
Betelgetter, Rich., 8
Beter, Richard, 429; Rose, 429
Betton, John, 13; Will., 14
Bethell, Hugh, 438; Sir Walter, 437 n.;
Will, 437, 439
INDEX.

"Beverlæc." Poulson’s, 133

Beverley, 78, 437 n., 440 n., 472, 478; vicar of, 126

— Minster, discovery of well in, 126; Gent’s hist. of, 132; Oliver’s hist. of, 133; "Petit’s" remarks on, 132

Bevere, Drogo de, 291, passim; Beverard de, 298

Bewcastle, dial at, 135, 195, 198, 208, 209

Bewhorne, Holderness, 314

Bewys, John, and Isabella his wife, 11; Robert, and Elizabeth his wife, 11; Thomas, and Johanna his wife, 11

Beynethegate, Johanna, 17; Thos., 17; Alice, his servant, 17

Bibbe, Eliz., 246; Will., 246

"Bibliotheca Mundi," Vincent’s, 344

Bigland, Hen., 398

Bikerton, Thos. de, 231

Bilby, Isabel de, 33; Marg. de, 33; Rob. de, 33; Will. de, 33

Birchifl, Rich. de, 74; Thos., 388

Bilham, Villata de, Poll Tax Roll for, 15

— Grange, 109; manor, 322

— Alice, 105, 110; Rich., 105, 110

Billingham, stone cross at, 150

— John, 450

Billingley, 301 bis, 301 m.

Billyngley, Villata de, Poll Tax Roll for, 251

Bilton, 300

Bilston, Roger, 15

Bincaster, 409

Bingley, 377; deeds relating to, 115

Biographical notes on Yorkshire tenants named in Domesday Book, Paper by A. S. Ellis, 269–330

Birn Holderness, 175

— Heriulfson, his voyage, 178, 188, 190, 191

Birnouey, Island, 100

Bircheworth, Villata de, Poll Tax Roll for, 423

Bird, Johanna, 423; John, 20; Will., 423

Birdsal, 307, 315

Birchhead, Nath., 385; Bryan, his servant, 385

Birkin, 304, 318

Birley, Hen. de, 74 bis; John de, 74; Nich. 97; Will. de, 74

Birliston, Anthony, 386

Birstall, 114, 350, 389, 402

Birthwaite, 117, 274, 280 bis; deeds relating to, 115 bis

Birtin, Isabel de, 431; Petronilla, 421; Rich. de, 421; Walter de, Serigant, 431; Katherina and Margareto, his servants, 431

Birthwhistle, rov., canon, vicar of Beverley, 126

Bishop, figure of, in Great East Window of Selby Abbey, 340

Bishops, 341; of Britain, at Synod of Aries, 361; nine, who declined to distribute the declaration to their clergy, 454

Bishopston, dial at, 135, 196, 198, 208, 209 bis

Bishophilton, 236

Blackbrooke (Blakebrooke), 70, 71

Blackburn, Hen., 313

Blackett, Sir Edw., 455

Blackmore, Rich., 383

— Museum, 499

Blagburne, Mary, 386

Blakethorn, John, 12

Blancman, Robert, 424

Bland, Saml., tobacco commissioner, 401; Sir Thomas, 387, 389

Blankes, paying or receiving in payment, 364

Blaukeney, Agnes, 13; John, 13

Haunsche, Eliz., 17; Rob., 17

Blomer, John, 420

Blunt, Agnes, 45; John, 45; Marg., 45; Rich., 45; Rich., his servant, 45

Bloodhound, 170

Bland, Adam de, 70, 79

Blyth, John, 447

— Notte, priory of, 71, 301, 301 n.

Blythman, Jasper, 459

Boat, etymology of, 307 n.

Bobkerre, Alice, 18; John, 18

Bocher, Idenis, 5

Booths, Hugo de, 31; Matilda de, 31

Bodel (bothel), 307 n., 325 n.

Bodelstone (Bolton), 328

Bodin, king of Servia, 295

— brother of Bardulf, 295, 296, 299

Bodo, as an affix to names, 314

Bohemund, prince of Tarentum, 323

Bokerode, Cecilia, 8; Dionisia, 32; John, 8, 32

Bokley, John de, 420

Bolascheg, Thos., 27

Bolchaw, Adam de, 22

Bolf, Anna Maria, 279; Mr., 279

Bolderstones, 63, 91, 122

Boilingbrooke manor, 321, 321 n.

Boll, Agnes de, 26; Alice de, 26; Hen. de, 26; Alice, his servant, 26; Ibota de, 26; Rob. de, 26; Robert and Alice, his servants, 26

Bolteby, 305

Bolton, 236; Villata de, Poll Tax Roll for, 247

— Abbey, 30, 478

— by Bowland, 63

— by Deanes, 318, 325, 403

— (Percy), advowson, 319; manor, 321

— Robert de, 41, 235

— gift to the poor of Addingham, 391

Bolwyngh, Alicia de, 3; Walter de, 3

Bones found at Beverley Minster, 131
INDEX.

Boniface VIII., 340
Bonorum et malorum, de ponderatione,
Roger de Wendover Flores Hist., 342
Boot, etymology of, 307 n.
Booth, Matthew, 99
Borders, letters relating to affairs on the, 119
Borders of painted windows, 345, 346
Borne, Johanna, 18; John, 18
Boroughbridge, 456, 460
Borough Briggs, 472
Bosco, John de, 74
Boseyl, Agnes, 425; Alice, 423; Blis.,
250; Emma, 6; Geo., 375; John, 250,
John, Miles, 424; Roger, 423; Rob.,
6; John, his servant, 7; Tho., Miles,
and Rob., Kath., Joan, his servantes,
425
Bowd, 118, 119, 117, 119; Godfrey,
97, 117, 123; his poem on the Moors,
117
Bowwell, Mr., 131
Boteler, (Butler), once an honourable office,
309, 320
Bothe, Agnes, 15; John, 15; Rich.,
his servant, 15
Botteler, Hen., 255; John, 33; Kath.,
255
Bottesford, Lincoln, dials at, 185, 210
Bottle, etymology of, 307 n.
Botyller, Rob., 228
Bourcheys of York, 53; Deeds relating to, 116; Sir Beresfort, 464, 470
Bouth, Hen., 461
Bow, and arrows, 365; long, 366
Bowere, Rich., 9
Bowling game, 92
Bowness, 408
Bowwes, in Colthurp, 297
Bowzer, Emma de, 261; Will. de, 261;
Will. Belamy, his servant, 261
Boy prisoner’s pass, 386
Boynton, 151
— Rafe, 375; Sir John, 451, 461,
461 n., 472; Will., 438
Boyville arms, 272
Brabman, John, 14
Brabyn, Agnes, 14; John, 14
Bracebridge, Geo., 450
Bradbury, Geoffrey, 86
Bradefeld, Villata de, Poll Tax Roll for,
35
Bradfild, 74, 78, 86, 91, 98, 99, 117,
124, 481; chapelry, 69, 73, 92; church,
77, 88, 89, 92, 93, 98, 101, 104, 107,
108; curate of, 102, 104; Deeds relating
to, 113
Bradford, 380; church, 269; James’s
History of, 304
— Game of, 290, 304
Bradley, Alice, 26; Rob., 26
Bradley, near Huddersfield, 296, 306, 378,
380, 388; head, 403
Bradshaw, Constable, 469; Sir James,
435, 435 n., 472
Brinthewill, near Doncaster, 305, 313;
Deeds relating to, 115; vicar of, 2
Brake, Alice, 16; Beatrix, 16; John, 16;
Rob., 16; John and Marg., his servantes,
16
Bram, Little, 319
— Matthew de, 227
Bramcroft, Villata de, Poll Tax Roll for, 7
Bramham, manor of, 315; wood, 316
Bramhope, 326
Bramlay, Villata de, Poll Tax Roll for, 18
Brammage, Ann, 96, 99; Humphrey, 99
Brampton, 327; Deeds relating to, 115
— in Morthyn, Villata de, Poll
Tax Roll for, 32
— juxta Wath, Villata de, Poll
Tax Roll for, 17
— Huns, church, 283
“Brand,” prefix to Bernician names,
291 n.
— provost, 149–151
Brandon, Magota de, 11
Bran-Di-Burton, 291 n.
Braxton, 291 n.
Brass, selling of, 365
Brase, Agnes, 7
Brassers in Normanton church, 272
Brattonoe, 415, 416
Brotle, Mary, 279, 280
Brawby, 151
Braythewall, Villata de, Poll Tax Roll for,
23
— Alice de, 47; Will. de, 47;
John, their servant, 47
— vicar of, 2; Isabella, his ser-
vant, 2
Breads on altar, arrangement of, 223–226
Breakers of prison, 364
Breachley, Deeds relating to, 115
Breary, Susan, 56 n.; Will., 56 n.
Breastplate of iron, legal armour, 364
Brelay, Agnes de, 431; Robert de, 431
Bremen, Adam of, 140 n.
Brelav, Villata de, Poll Tax Roll for, 429
— Bernard de, 249; Alice his
daughter, 249; John, 429;
Vesta his wife, 429
Breces, Hugo del, 247; John, 247; Hugo
and Beatrix their servantes, 247
Brestorall, Avice, 421; John, 421
Bretton, Alice, 6; Rob., 6; Thos., 6; Jo-
hanna, his servant, 6
Breton, Villata de, Poll Tax Roll for,
424
— Deeds relating to, 114
Brewer, Geo., 119; Sir John, 119; Marg.,
119
Breykworth, Alice, 45; Hen., 45
Brian, lord of Bedale, 298
Bridges, Book of, 369
Bridlington, 322
Brierley, manor in, 292
Brigante, kingdom of, 350
Brigg, Arthur, 201
Brigg, Rob., 375
INDEX.

Brigham, near Driffield, 152
  — John, 438
Brighouse bridge, 380; Court Leet, 379, 380 m.; Manor, 380, 380 m.
Bright, James, 383; John, 333
Brightholme, Ralph de, 73
Brightside, 376; bridge, 382
  — (Briksward), Hen. de, 72
Briksard, John, 45; Will., 45
Brinsford (Brinsworth), 325, 477; Deeds relating to, 115
Bristol (Caser brito), 359; cathedral, Great East window of, 333
  — Trelawney, bp. of, 433
Brutus mater, 408
Britain, Anglian occupation of, 139 n., 355; bishops of, 361; cities of, 360-361; fortresses, 351; loviest mound in, 357; provinces of, 360; Roman legions in, 408; Teutonic conquest of, 203, 205; rev. D. H. Haigh on the Conquest of, 139 n., 205, 360
  "Britannia Depicta," Owen's, 133
  — Prima, 360; Secunda, 360
  "Britanniae, de exidio," St. Gildas', 350, 351, 361
British Archaeological Association, 134
  "Brittonum Historia," St. Gildas', 351, 355, 358, 360, 361; Gale's edition, 352
Brittany, names common in, 296, 308, 323, 327
Broadehead, Will., 375
Brookeley, Lin., 321
Brodesworth, 298; Villata de, Poll Tax Roll for, 254
  — Rich. de, 262
Brookehouse, Eliz. de, 246; Hugo de, 246
Brom, Rob. de, 70
Bromhead (Brom'veyed), 63-114, 476; Alice de, 73, 74; Ellen de, 73, 74; Hen. de, 72-74, 78, 120; Isabella de, 78, 120; Joanna de, 74-76, 121; John de, 73-76, 120, 121; Juliana de, 73, 74; Rob. de, 79
  — Hall, 65, 66, 111; Inventory of goods in, 123
Bromily, 101
Brompton, 464 m.
Brooke, Abrm., 306, Edw., 389; John, 402; Mr., 151, 154; J. C., 119; Will., 402
Brookfoot, 92, 94, 123 bis
Brooks, Eliz., 110; Rob., 110
Broom-hall, 104
  — plant, 69
Brother, John, 22
Brotherton, 56, 346, 396
  — Thos. of, 346
Brown, 315
Brough, Thos., 354
  — Hall, 406 m.
Broughton, 298
Brown, John, 375, 396; Thos., 375
Broxup, John, 375
Bruges, 148; Earl Baldwin at, 147; Charles II. at, 58 n.
Brui, Rob. de, 386, 322
Brunton church, 324
Bruntsfield, 384
Brus, de, 300, 310
Brykeshart, Adam de, 70, 72
Brymeford, Villata de, Poll Tax Roll for, 16
Bryreke, Will., smyth, and Agnes his wife, 41
Bubwith, 323
Bubwith, 109
Buck, sir John, 437 n., 443 n.; Rob., 437, 443
Buckley, Anne, 405
Bugg, Thos., astronomer, 183; Will., 25
Buggell, Capt. Robt., 470
Buide, 415
Bukenhall, 301 n.
Bull, Charles, 457; John, 9; Magota, 9
Bull-house, 91
Bulloke, Hen., 255; Juliana, 255; Ralph, 255; Will., 255; Rob., their servant, 255
Bulmer, Aschett de, 315, 316
Bunny, near Orleans, 273
  — Hall, 273, 359
  — Rise, Notts, 273
  — arms of, 272; family of, 272 m.; Bridget, 273; Cath., 273; Edw., 273; Edw., 273; Eliz., 273; Francis, 273, 357; Hen., 273; Mary, 273; Nich., 273; Rich., 272, 273 bis
Bunny, Rich., Receiver General of the Northern Counties, Account Book of, 117
Burbear, James Fashley, 68
Burdet, Nich., 429
Burdet of Birthwaiite, 117, 280
Burges, Adam, 248; Isabella, 248
Burgh, Isabella, 225; Rich., 335, 239
  Roger, 235; Thos., 239
Burgh on Sands, 408
Burgh-Walls, 399; assessments, 329, 365, 392; Deeds relating to, 115
Burghley, 363
Burgundy, St. Julian's History of, 290
Burias, Agnes, 428; John, 428
Burlington, Rich., 1st earl of, 436, 458 m.; his son, 458
Burmah, time-division in, 160, 166
Burnby, 294, 306
Burnley, Rich., 402
Burneston, 323
Burning houses, 363, 363 n.
  "Burn's Justice of the Peace," 362
Burton, 151, 306
  — Salom, Deeds relating to, 115
  — John, 447, 457; Dr. John, of York, 119
Burton's Mon. Ebor., 319
Burn, Ernes de, 294 passim
INDEX.

Bury St. Edmund's, 106
Burythorpe, 151
Bushby (or Buskby), Little, 463 n.
Busli, Roger de, 296, 298, 300, 301, 301 n., 318
Butts at Dr. Cox Macro's house at Norton, 119
Butter's egg, fine for destroying, 386
Butter, Will., 236
Butler, Edmund le, 309 n.; Mary, 280; Mr., of Bradford, 280, Robert, 309 n.
Butlers of Ireland, 309
Butts, measure, 365; of leather, 307
Butterfielis, Thos., 375
Butterflies, hunting of, 170
Byland Abbey, 323, 329, 475, 479
Byland Hall, dial at, 135, 141, 141 pl., 176, 201, 205, 205
Byls, weapons, 365
Bynnex, Jonas, 385
Bynn, Will., 40; Matilda, his wife, 40; Agnes, their servant, 40
Byrley, Hen. de frounkeley, 9, Margareta his wife, 9; Simon and Agnes, his servant, 9; Thos., cotteler, and Margareta his wife, 45
Byrelye, Nich., 91; Rob. de, 70, 72
Bytro, Rich. de, wryght, and Magota his wife, 10
Bythbroke, John, and Cecilia his wife, 3; John, taylor, and Elena his wife, 482
Bythwater, Johanna, 17
By the yate, Ralph, 8

C.

Cardmon, poem of, 153, 196
Caen, 304 n., 318, 325; Holy Trinity Nunnery at, 310
Caer Caradoc, 355 n.
Caer Ebrac, first city of Britain, rev. D. H. Haigh's paper, 350-361
Caerlaverock Roll, 345
Caermarthens, 355 n.
Carnarvon, 355, 355 n., 359 n.
Caerwent, 359 n.
Cahorsby, 355
Caisor, 359, 359 n.
Caitiff child, 398
Calais, 364, 365
— halfpence, 363
Caldberg, 317
Caldor river, 371 bis, 379
Calvede, Eth., de, 19; John de, 19
Calthorne, Villata de, Poll Tax Roll for, 419
Calthorpe, Thos. de, wever, and Alice his wife, 426
Calvados, 311, 323, 329
Calverley, 384, 396
— Henry, 396; Walter, 461
Calvert, Edward, 58, 58 n.; Godfrey, 58 n.; Mary, 58 n.
Cambeckford, Cumb., Inscription at, 407
Cambridge, 105, 359; St. John's Coll., 103
Camden, 133, 151; Society, 55 n.
Camell, Anne, 384
Camermarius, Odo, 291, 317
Campbell, Theodore de, 310
Campells, Herveyse de, 291, 309
Campeall, 294, 298, 309, 325, 399; Deeds relating to, 115
— cum Sutton, 373
Canaller, Matilda, 25
Candelaryn, Rob., 8
Canidae Cass, or the Orcades, Thom., bp. of, 104
Candles, selling of, 365; used by Alfred, 208
Cannon Hall, Cawthorn, 102
Canonthorpe, Deeds relating to, 115
Cantelay, Villata de, Poll Tax Roll for, 38
Canterbury, 357
Cazor, 296
Capell, Theobald de, 310
Capulwood, John, 45; Rich., and Betrix his wife, 45; Thos. Smyth, and Agnes his wife, 45
Cardacuts, 355, 358
Cardinal numbers, 211
Carethorpe, 307
Caricotes, 39
Carleton, 105, 161, 398; Villata de, Poll Tax Roll for, 430
— Will., 450
Carlisle, 410; Cathedral, East Windows at, 338, 341, 348
Carlton, Notts, 293, 301 n., 320
Carolinas, 190
Carpenter, Eliens, cartwright, and Elisot, his wife, 27; John, 33; Will., 27
Carr, John, a cut-purse, 404
Carriages for King's service, 395, 396, 398
Cart, Ingram, wryght, and Alice his wife, 33; John, taylor, and Joan his wife, 255; Luke, of Cambridge, and Mary his wife, 105; Rob., wryght, and Sibilla his wife, 257; Thos., wryght, and Joan his wife, 244; Walter, and Joan his wife, and Katerina his daughter, 33; William, slater, and Alice his wife, 249; William, webster, and Cecilia his wife, 251; Will., wryght, and Emma his wife, 245
Cartworth, Kirkburton, 105
Cartwright, Rob., cartwright, 27; Alice, his servant, 27; Rose, malter-maker, and Alice, her servant, 27
Carucate of land, 294, 299
Case-house, 96-99
Caspien, 165
Caspien, 165
Casting, 408
Casttel, Blesnor de, 345
Castle and Leon, kingdoms of, 346
Castle, as a device heraldically employed, 345, 346, 346 n.
INDEX.

Castle Acre Priory, 296, 330
Castlecray, Inscription at, 409
Castleton, Deeds relating to, 115
Castle, 297
— John, 391
Catcliffe, Deeds relating to, 115
Cateby, 34
Catfoss, 300
Catholic counties, 434
Cattelyn, Will., taylor, and Cecilia his wife, 492
Catterton, 302
Catton, 328
Caucaia, 169
Caux, Pays de, 330
Cave, 315
Cavendish, Deeds and Letters relating to the family of, 115, 119
— Hen., 119; Will., 96, 119, 123
— Sir Will., 119
Cawthorne, 102, 292, 296; Deeds relating to, 114; rector of, 102
Cawton, 305
Cayle, Will., taylor, and Alicia his wife, 247
Cayley, Sir Will., 464
“Cedar of Paradise,” 338
Cedd and Ceadda, Saints, 145
Celemion, explained, 357
Cellon, wood of, 360
Celtic language in Greek characters, 405, 410
— names, 415
— race, entry of into Europe, 412, 413
Celts of Ireland, 190, 191
Ceol's Wain, 203, 222
Cephaloster, Diosiata, 17
Chadwick, S. J., 478, 488
Chaldeman time-division, 159, 165, 166, 207, 208
Chaloner, Thos., 469; Will., 470
Chamberlain, John, 394
Chambers, Margaret, 394; William, 456
Champerthorn, 304
Chapell, John del, 5; Will. del, 30
Chapman, Rich., spicer, and Joan his wife, 25; Will., 243 bia.
Charing Cross, mews at, 317 n.
Charges of Judges, 365
Charles I. at Nottingham, 53; at York, 52, 55 n.; his arbitrary rule, 52; army, 100; coronation, 100; mode of raising revenue, 100; creation of nobility, 118; his queen, 53, 59
— IL, 104, 117; at Bruges, 56 n.; his creation of nobility, 118
— the Great, weighing of soul of, 342
Charlesworth, Agnes, 88; her will, 90;
Dorothy, 91; Eliza, 91; Grace, 91;
Jennet, 91, 105, 109; Marg., 91;
Rich., 88, 91, 95
Chariton, 295, 362
Charters, Wilson's collection of, Dr. Hunter's account of, 63-125
Chartley Castle, 116
— lords of, 116
Chartres, Jesse tree at, 334, 336
Chartulary of Kaye family, 116
Chaver, John, smyth, and Isabella his wife, 10; John, 11 bia
Chastisements, ingratitude for, 343
Chathamworth, deeds relating to, 115; journey to London from, in 1560, 119
Chaucer, 299; his Astrolabe, 66
Chaubir, Thos. del, 33
Chaumbirmaydine, Alice, 14
Chaunpenay, John, webster, and Beatrix his wife, 246
Chaveley, Cambs., 299
Cheney, Agnes, 273
Cherubim as represented in Great East Window at Selby Abbey, 331 pl., 338
Chester, 77, 98 n., 99, 359, 410; St. Werburgh's Abbey at, 310
— earl of, 289 passim
— col. Joseph L., 475
Chesterfield Grammar School, 108
Chetel, 296
Chetelher, 296
Chetur, Thos., smyth, and Joan his wife, 41
Chevercourt, Ralph de, 298
Chew, river, 354
Chewet, Villata de, Poll Tax Roll for, 424
Chichester, Laks, bp. of, 438
Chivaller, John Bossevil, 424; Lionel Dawtre, 255; John Fitz William, 241; William Fitz William, 241; Thos. Furnyvall, 31; William de Melton, 39; Edmund Penpount, 33; Thos. Beresby, 5; John Scot, 5; John de Waddeslay, 5; Nicholas de Wortely, 430
Choirs of angels, 225 n.
Cholmeley, sir Hugh, 465, 470; Thos. 469
Christ sitting in judgment, as represented in Great East Window at Selby Abbey, 336
Christchurch, Canterbury, priory of, 119
Christian names in genealogies, 85
Christianity, early missionaries of, 196
Christopher, St. as represented in great east window at Selby Abbey, 337
Church furniture, 134, 138
— offices, 187
— ornaments of holy, 365
— spread of the, 336
Churches, collections in, 322, 400
— dedication of, 267
— restoration of, 269
— in ante-Norman style, 155
Churchyards, fairs in, 363
Churtoun, Archdeacon, 487
Circle, degrees of, 167
Cireneoster, 359
Cirta, 413
Cissonne, John, walker, and Alice his wife, 235
Cistercian abbeys, Mr. Edmd. Sharpe on, 474
INDEX.

Civil War of the 17th century, episode in the history of, by the late Rob. Davies, F.S.A., 52-62
— wars, Wilson's collection of matter relating to affairs during, 117
— year, beginning of, 414
"Civitates," 350
Clalon, Rich., webster, and Agnes his wife, 417
Clapham, George, 375
Clarke, James, armiger, 258
Clarke, Hannah, 110; Hen., 110; James, 471 m.; John, 374
Claro, Subsidy Rolls, 2 m.
Claske, unlawful game, 365
Clay, Sarah, 279, 280
Clayton, Villas de, Poll Tax Roll for, 12
— Villate de, Poll Tax Roll for, 421
— deeds relating to, 115
— John de, taylor, and Alice his wife, 28; Rich., 375
Clegg Hall, co. Lanc., 275
Cleobury Mortimer, Salop, dial at, 201, 202, 205
Clergy in North Riding, list of, 117
Clereke, John, webster, Isabel his wife and Thea, his servant, 15; Thos., 375
Clerkson, Rich., 391; Thos., barker, and Joan his wife, 417
Cleveland, 315, 322
Cleres, Anne of, 118
Cliffe, Thos., 328
Clifford, family of, 118
— manor, 315
— Charles, lord, 458, 458 m.
Clifton, 296, 372; beacon, 386
— Mr., vicar of Tadcaster, 401
Cloke, unlawful game, 92
Confert, St. Cummin, bp. of, 157
Clough, Eli., 402; Rob., 37
Cloughton, near Scarborough, 152
Clun, Salop, 358
Cnut, 142 bix., 146, 147, 185
Coale, Matthew, 450
Coates, Thos., 393
Cobb, sir Francis, 442 m.; sir Will., 437, 442
Cobley, (Conuentia), 359
Cockayne, —, 105
Cockcraw, 185
Cocker, Sarah, 227; Will., 227
Cocker, river, 358
Cockermouth, 358
Cockfield, 314
Cockshutt, Ann, 102; Eliz., 102; John, 102; Susanna, 102; Thos., 102 bix.
Cod, Cape, 191
Cofton lds., 150; slabo, 340 bix.
Coins, 119, 114, 141, 150, 207
Coke, Sir Edw., his treatise on Bail and Mainprise, 118; Eliza, webster, 261; John, amyth, and Joan his wife, 4; Nich., osteler, and Joan his wife, 209; Rich., walker, and Elizabeth his wife, 284; Will., bakester, and Cecilia his wife, 3
Coker, William, amyth, and Ebota his wife, 44
Coknawe, Will., 33
Colburn, 328
Colchester, 359
Coldowse, John de, wryght, Joan his wife, Isabella his daughter, 17
Coldstream regiment, 443 m.
Coldwell, 299
— Anth., 382
Coleby, 294, 312
Golkermaker, Will., and Alice his wife, 263
Cole, Will. de, 316, 329
Colesvilles of the Dale, 329
Colleville, Calvados, 329
Colley, Will., 17
Colliver, rev. C., 198
Collingwood, Francis, 437, 438
Colton, 306
Columba, St., monastery in island of, 146
Columbelle, 310
Colwiy, Hugh de, 329; John, taillour, and Magota his wife, 256; Phil. de, 329; Thos. de, 329; Will. de, 329
Coly, Rich., sower, and Matilda his wife, 419
Colyer, Chas., 277; Lady Juliana, 277
Combe, found in well, at Beverley Minster, 131
Combe, 124
Commission, Judges', 363, 367
Compass, use of by our early forefathers, 189
Compiegne, 84
Conan, earl, 328
Condome, Thos., 438
Conseburgh, Villas de, Poll Tax Roll for, 6
— John de, 34
Confederates, 364
Congregations and confederacies made by Masons, 363
Coningsborough, Deeds relating to, 115
Cononley, 397
Constable, Hen., 437, 438; John, 437, 438, 446, 451, 453; Marmaduke, 438, 438 m.; Sir Phil., 437, 438, 445, 450; Rob., 438; Will., 438 m.
Constables of Everingham, 445, 446
Constabularius, 417; Juratus, 419
Constellations, 203–205
Conan's house or badge, use of, 364
Conyers, Nich., 469, 470
Conyers, the, 314 m.
Cook, William, 119; his account of travelling charges in, 150, 119
Cook, Sir Hen., 459, 460; Rob., 375
Copgrave, 328
Copley, sir Godfrey, 444 m.; Lionel, 372, 437, 438, 444
Corby, Bart Fitz, 294
Cordewenar, 41, 49
Cordyner, 365
Corhampton, church, 155; mural dial at, 135, 155
Couriers, 365
INDEX.

1 Corinthians, (xv. 23, 42, 43), 341
Cork, earl of, 458 n.
Corn, granted to grind, at his Lord’s mills, 70, 71, 78, 81
Coromandel, time-division in, 160, 169 n.
Coroners, 362
Costenoght, Adam, and Rose his wife, 6
Cotyn, John, drapour, and Agnes his wife, 246
Coteler, John, and Agnes his wife, 45; John, 45
Cotelier, Adam, smith, and Agnes his wife, 8; Hugo, 251
Cotes, Caroline, 286; John del, mason, and Joan his wife, 14; Dr. Rob., 286
Cotheworth, Villata de, Poll Tax Roll for, 429
Cottages, law on erection of, 377, 396
Cottingham, Mr., 477
Cotton, 161
Coubelay, John de, souter, and Agnes his wife, 422
Coubird, John, 253
Coubouse, Adam de, Ellen his wife, and John their son, 22
Coultas, John, 450, 451
Counterfeiting money, 363
Couper, John, wright, and Alice his wife, 40; John, drapour, Alice his wife and Hugo his son, 29, 40; Will., wright, and Alice his wife, 258
Court Leet, 380
Coventry, Priory of St. Ann of, 122
Cowper, Edith, 52 n.; Sir Edmund, 52-69; his will, 52 n.; Gilbert, 52; John, glouer, Cecilia his wife, and John his servant, 41
— bridge, 371
Cowthorpe, 306
Cotton, 306, 312, 328
Cox, John, 105; Dr. Nehemiah, King’s Agent, 471 n.; Susan, 105
Cox’s ‘Magnae Britannia,’ 133
Crachetorp, 304
Crandon in Lothian, 408
Crane’s egg, fine for destroying, 366
Cranwell, Penelope, and Thos., cutpurse, 404
Crathorne, Thos., 438
Crauschagh, John de, souter, and Alice his wife, 419
Craven, 294, 295 bis, 297, 329, 379, 397; Deeds relating to, 115
Creswick, John de, miles, and Isabel his wife, 253
Creswell, John de, and Will., his servant, 40
Cressey, Will., farmer of a Grange, Joan his wife, and Nich. and Simon their servants, 3
Creswell, Adam, smith, and Beatrice his wife, 43
Crediing, 373
Criggleston, near Wakefield, 105
Crippes, ward, 373, 376, 399
Crichton, Will., Lord, 399
Croft, church of, 299
Crofton, 305
Crok, Rob. de, mason, and Isabel his wife, 24; Thos. de, 24
Croco, Thos. de, 42
Crompton, Thos., 437, 445
Cromwe’s soldiers, 332
Cromwellbotham, 304
Crocke, John, freemason, 374
Croswaie, Roger de, drapour, and Agnes his wife, 4
Croswalde, Anne, 89; Ellen, 89, 95; Godfrey, 105, 110; Grace, 89; Henry, 40; Jane, 89; John, 89, 95, 467; Mary, 105, 110; Rich., 89; Thos., 105, 110, 110
Cross, 150, 154, 159, 338, 340; floreat, 339, 340 bis; stone, 160, 196
Crosbaw, 365
Croswik, John de, madylar, Joan his wife, and Johan their servant, 41
Croxby, 295
Croyland Abbey, 301 n., 321
Crucifixion as represented in Great East Window, st Selby Abbey, 331 pl., 335
Crucifer, 295
Cucking, 380
Cudworth, assessments, 385; Deeds relating to, 115
— Beatrice, 96; Thos., 96, 97
Cughwoth, Thos., taylour, and Magota his wife, 423
Cumber, Thos., 447
Cumberland, 173, 186, 365, 434
Cumberworth, Villata de, Poll Tax Roll for, 429
Cummin, St., bp. of Clonfert, Cairn of, 157; cell of, 157; Kil of, 157
Cundal, 292
Cundy, Rob., 372
Coper, Roger le, 72
— Carr, 82, 92, 123
Cups and castles in heraldry, 346 n.
Curle, Hen., and Joan his wife, 29
Curry, Nich., 261
Cusson, Francis, smith, and Isabel his wife, 22; Hugo, taylour, and Alice his wife, 245; Sibilla, 22
Cusseworth, Villata de, Poll Tax Roll for, 32
— John de, smith, and Joan his wife, 245
Custody, result of escape from, 383
Custos Rotulorum, 368
Cutler, Thos., 97
Cutpurse, 404
Cutter, Thos., 431
Cuxwold, 330
Cynibil, abbot, 146
Cyning (King), 149
INDEX.

D.
Dacian language, 215 n.
Dadowall, Will., barker, Avicia his wife, and Richard and Thos. his servants, 263
Dadley, 298
Daeg-mael, 155, 175, 176
Dalby, Will. de, osteler, Rhema his wife and Magota his servant, 47
Dale, John, 383; Thos., 373; Will., 9, 45
Dalton, 56 n., 292, 294, 325, 328; Villata de, Poll Tax Roll for, 7
— Thos., 375, 438
Danysall, John, 13
Danby, 304, 312
Danegeild, 306
Danes, 140, 142–143, 150, 171, 205
Daugorge, Margt., 39
Daniel (v. 27; xii. 1, 2), 341
Danyell, Egleby, 433
Dapifer, 328, 303, 306
Darcy, family of, genealogical collections of, 119; Coopera, Lord, 393, 461 n.; 463 n.; his wife Lady Frances, 466 n.; his daughter Margaret, 463 n., 466 n.; Col. John, 466, 466 n., 472; his regiment, 469; Norman, 295 n.
Darfield, 24, 251; Deeds relating to, 115
Darlington, choir of St. Cuthbert’s, 155; dial at, 136, 158, 176
Darwall, 106, 110, 113 bis, 376
Darrington, 294, 298, 382, 392, 399 bis
Dart in maps and plans, origin of, 191, 193, 194
Dartmouth, Earl of, 458 n.
Darton, 305; church, 260 bis; Deeds relating to, 115
Darwent, 92, 93, 94
Darwin, James, 376
Daudson, John, 29; Rob., drapour, and Alice his wife, 29
Davant, Matilda, 33
David, figure of at Shrewsbury, 331 n., 334
Davies, Rob., F.S.A., 52, 476; his “Life of Marmaduke Rawdon,” 55 n.; Mrs. Rob., 52, 476
Dawkins, Col., 277; Lady Juliana, 277; Susanna, 277; arms of, 277
Dawny, George, 437, 441; Sir John, Vicet. Downe, 459, 460 n.
Dawson, Dorothy, 388; John, 380, 456; Peter, 451; Robert, smyth, and Joan his wife, 246; Samuel, 450, 452; Thos. smyth, and Margt. his wife, 421; Sir William, 427, 447, 472; William, 454
Dawtry, Lyonell, chivaler, and Margaret his wife, 255
Day and night, 169–189; Latin computation of, 199, 207
Day-mal of warders, 157
Day-mark, 134

Daynell, John, smyth, and Joan his wife, 417
Dealy, Rev. T., 199
Dean, Forest of, 311
De Axymo, Mabillon’s treatise, 224
Decennial scale of numeration, 210
Decimal division of time, 169, 198–205, 206
Declaration of Indulgence, 433; nine bishops’ refusal to distribute it, 433 n.
Dedication of pre-Norman churches, 267 n.
Deer-stealing, 381 bis
Degrees of the circle, origin of, 167
Deighton, Will., 460
Deira, 151
De la Vache, Agnes, 273; Anth., 273; Bridget, 273; Cath., 273; Edw. Bristow, 272; Eliz., 273; Jane, 273 bis; John, 273; Marg., 273 bis; Sir Philip, 272, 273; Sir Rich., 274, 273; Thos., 273; arms of, 272
Densley, 346; church, 346; Deeds relating to, 115
Denby, 125, 292; Villata de, Poll Tax Roll for, 429
— Grange, 458 n.
— John de, 429; Rich. de, 429
Denmark, 140 n., 147–149; time-division in, 169 n.
Dennis, Benj., King’s Agent, 471
Denton, 314
Denysby, Villata de, Poll Tax Roll for, 252
Derbyshire, Deeds relating to, 115
Derfield (Darfield), 24
— Herbert de, cordwener, and Juliana his wife, 49
Derg, Lough, 157
Derlyn, John, wryght, and Beatrix his wife, 257
Derton, Villata de, Poll Tax Roll for, 427
Derwent, river, 302
Derwentdale, 88
Dett, Hen., smyth, and Marg. his wife, 256
Devereaux, Deeds relating to the, 116
Devils carrying the bad to Hell, as represented in Great East Window at Selby Abbey, 351 pl.
Dewsbury, Deeds relating to, 115
Dewtriss, Christr., 450
Dey, Adam, chapman, and Alice his wife, 419; Johanna, 423; John, wryght, and Alice his wife, 255; John, 394; John, smyth, and Joan his wife, 429; Thos. le, and Marjory his wife, 26
Dhurleston, Villata de, Poll Tax Roll for, 424
Dial announcer, 137
Dials, horizontal, 135–137, 154; mural, 155; portable, 194; vertical, 135–137; varieties of, 154; once very common, 134; in Iceland, 139

VOL. V.

L. L.
INDEX.

Dial at, Aldborough, 135, 135 pl. 151, 156, 176, 195, 200; Barumck, 135;
Bewcastle, 135, 156, 158, 208, 208, 209;
Bingley, 135, 156, 158, 208, 208, 209;
Bottesford, 135, 210; Byland, (Old), 135, 141, 141 pl., 176, 201, 203, 205;
Cleobury Mortimer, 201, 202, 205;
Corhampton, 135, 155; Darlington, 135, 176; Eton, 135; Edstone, 135, 155 pl., 137, 146, 157, 158, 175, 176, 198;
Emley Moor, 135, 200; Iniscaltre, 156;
Kilcummin, 157; Kilmaledar, 157;
Kirkburn, 135, 141 pl., 144 pl., 200, 203, 205, 209 b; Kirkby Moorside, 135, 144 pl., 159, 200; Kirkdale, 135, 135 pl., 146, 149, 154, 157, 158, 169, 175, 176, 198; Lockton, 135, 135 pl., 169, 189, 194; Marton-cum-Grafton, 135, 209; Mouse-House on Emley Moor, 164; Pittington, 135, 207; Rudston, 133; Rushen, 158; Saul, co. Down, 158, 176; Sinnamon, 135, 135 pl., 159, 189, 194; Sledesey Castle, Shropshire, 194; Swillington, 135, 141 pl., 198, 203, 205; Wallasey, 144 pl., 206-208; Warnford, 135, 155, 198;
Wesverthorpe, 135, 144, 144 pl., 207, 209; Winchester (St. Michael's), 135, 198;
Die Wapentake, 300;
Dickson, Thos., 375; Will., 32;
Dickensen, Chrisr., 54 n.
Dickson, Rob. 447; Roger, 423; Thom., 438 bis
Dinon, Rich., 14
Dinowry, Matilda, webster, and Alice, Hugh, Joan, Rob., her servants, 247
Diever, by trade, 425, 431
Dickson, David de, 227; Walter de, 227
Diker, Rich., 4
Dikkonson, Rob., taylour, Ibota his wife, and Alice, his servant, 420
Dinner, 171, 176
Distinge, near Glossop, 101
Ditmarsh, 182
Divine sovereignty, globe attribute of, 337
Dobermass, 170 n.
D-d, John, 19
Dace, family of, 115; John, 10
Dodsworth, Sir Cha., 274; Sir Edw., 276;
277 bis; Henrietta, 276; Henr. Maria, 276; John, 276; Roger, 108; Dame Susanna, 276, 277; arms of, 276, 277
Dodsworth, 192 bis, 320; Villata de, Poll Tax Roll for, 422
Dolfin, 143
Dolfin, John, 27
Dolman, Rob., 437, 438, 445, 451 bis
Dom Boe" (Domelian Book), for Yorkshire, 117, 142, 151
Don, river, 477
Donald, 296
Duncan, 1 n., 98, 312, 315 bis, 316, 325, 395, 398, 399; church, 316; corporation of, 446; Deauny of, 114; deeds relating to, 115; inscription at, 406, 407
Douneastre, Villata de, Poll Tax Roll for, 23
Dougworth, 120
Donwald, 296
Doom, in East Window, Selby Abbey, 331, 333
Door-keeper, 165
Dorchester, 358; Oscatul, bp. of, 145
Dove, holy, 336
Downe, viact., 459, 460, 460 a., 473
Doyle, John, 251
Dolley, Geo., 375
Drake, Josiah, 451; "Booracum" of, 62, 318, 327
Draper, Hen., 431
Drawings in Wilson's collection, 119
Drax, deeds relating to, 115
Drayton, Bucks, 273
Dreng, title, 142
Dreton, John de, taillour, and Juliana his wife, 27
Driffield, 152, 200, 308—towers, 470
Driblington, 307
Dringhousen, deeds relating to, 115
Drinking, 171, 172
Drogo, 291, 292
Dronefield, family of, 114; John, appren-
ticius, and Babel his wife, 424
Drory, Thos., Marchaut de berres, and
Dionisia his wife, 21; Will., fysher, and
Dionisia his wife, 21
Druius, city of, 354, 355
Du Cange, 70
Duckett, sir George, bart., on the Test and
Penal Statutes, 453-473
Duckworth, Francis, 460
Duedale, Thos., 383
Duffield, South, 315—Chas., 457
Dukeworth, Hen. de, 258
Dull, Will., 4
Dumfrisshire, 196
Dunbar, Rob., viact., 457, 433
Duncom, Chas., 472
Dundee, battle of, 143
Dunghorst, 72
Dunnington, 307
Du Noyer, George V., 156 n., 158, 201,
203
Dunstable, school at, 192
Dunstan, son of Athelneth, 297—thereon, 143
Dunwald, 296
Duodecimal division of day-night, 207
Durham, 206, 302, 365; cathedral, 346
Dwarfs in Northern mythology, 165, 166, 219
Dwarri, 72-74, 84 bis, 85, 87, 88, 120
—Adam de, 80
Dyghton, Nich. de, 228
Dyker, John, Christiana his wife and Cecilia his daughter, 10
INDEX.

Dymond, Rob. mawer, Matilda his wife, and John his son, 430; Will., souter, Constance his wife and John his servant, 430
Dyungton, Villata de, Poll Tax Roll for, 257
Dyson, John, de Hunstefile, 75, 76, 120; John de Langaid, 74, 76, 120; origin of name, 76

R.

Ran, as prefix to names in royal family of Wessex, 291 n.
Ragith, queen, 143
Radmund, king, 144
Radric, 196 n., 197
Radulfa-ness, Essex, 148
Eardward, king, 148, 149, 152
Ealand, 408
Karles Heaton, 394
Earnshaw, Joshua, 450, 452
Easborne, Richard, 400
East, the, 181
East India Company, 109
Eastert-day, 224, 225
Eastfield in Thurgoland, 96
Easthorp, 307
Eboracum,” Drake’s, 62, 327, 329, 330
Ebrard, 297, 298
Ebranc, Caer, 350-351
Ecclus. Nich., 375
Ecclesall, 67, 383
Ecclesiast, Villata de, Poll Tax Roll for, 8
Ecclesiast, 69, 122, 277, 278, 280, 281; church, 90, 95
Ecclus. (xxiv., 16, 17), 336
Eckington, 102
Eclipses, (a.d. 538, 540, 809, 879), 177, 182, 197; of the moon (a.d. 734, 800), 187, 197
Ecton, dial at, 135
Edeline, 320
Edeshall (Hensall), 294
Elson, Thomas, 375
Edleyugton, 313; Villata de, Poll Tax Roll for, 11
Thos. de, lyster, and Mart. his wife, 28
Edmund, St., King of East Anglia, 345, 345 n.
Edric, 306
Edston, dial at, 135, 137, 146, 157, 158, 175, 176, 198
Edward, the Confessor, 137, 142
I., 79, 118, 345, 347
II., 116, 345
III., 345
IV., letters of, 118
Will., taylor, and Avicia his wife, 15
Edvin, earl, 322
Egborough, 294
Eggs, penalties for destroying, 366
Egyptian time-division, 159, 166
Eight, 184, 194 bis, 218
“Eirenarcha,” Lambard’s, 367, 367 n.
Elastop (Stubbis), 298
Eland, Alice de, 47; Rob. de, osteller, Alice his wife and Joan, Ellen, Matilda and Thos. his servants, 47; family of, 304; Tragedy, 118
Elbe, 140 n.
Elburn, 160
Eldenousa, bp., 224
Eldingthorpe, 327
Eldre, 298, 321 n.
Eleanor of Castile, 345
Elephant in Hindu mythology, 165, 166, 219
Elfwi, 302
Elison, Rob., souter, and Alice his wife, 426; Stephen, smith, Elizabeth his wife, and John and Rich., his servants, 3
Elizabeth of England, 117, 119; her creation of nobility, 118; letters of, 117
Elkoc, John, taylor, and Emmeta his wife, 428
Elmand, 304
Ellerby, 326
Ellerton-on-Swale, 328
— priory, 329
Ellicker, John, 447
Elliott, Admiral, 477
Ellis, Isabella Maria, 107; Jonathan, 107; Will., 459, 460
Ellison, rev. Ralph Carr, 152
Elloughton, 306
Elmeshaile, Alice de, 49; Antony de, drapour, and Joan his wife, 49
Elphinstone, family of, 117
Elmsall, 298; Deeds relating to, 115
Elric, 292, 294, 298
Elv, 305
Eltofta, Deeds relating to, 115
Elton, 78
Elvington, 55 n., 292
Elwick, Francis, 450
Elwin, 298
Ely, Turner, bp. of, 433 n.
Elyswyf, Alice, 33
Emerus, Rob., 8; Thos., 31
Emly moor, dial at, 135, 154, 200
Emmeson, Will., taylour, Alice his wife, Joan his daughter and James, his servant, 249
Emson, Rich., 75
Encastel tile with fleur-de-lis, 131
England, arms of, 331 pl., 335, 344; Baronage of, 116; name of, 140; Offices in King’s gift, 119; time division in, 7th century, 160; topography and history of, 111
English “Chronicle,” 143, 147, 177, 182; history, Stubbe’s Documents illustrative of, 290 n.; speech, 140, 192; Titles of Honour, treatise on, 118
Enggion, Sicily, temple to the “Mothers” at, 411
Enison, 299, 326, 327
INDEX.

Enoch, Book of, 162, 162 n., 163, 164, 167, 208, 209 bis; its time division, 159
Reformosso, 148
Rolt, 181
Ewworth, Lincolnshire, 273
Rudesley, Villata de, Poll Tax Roll for, 425
Frdwick's Survey of Staffordshire, 118
Erenbald, 299
Bregham, 321
Erie, 183
Erasmus, 300
Eruini, 300
Eruonul, 300
Eapes from custody, 363, 364
IV. Bardas (1. 28, 30), 415
Megartorp or Osgarthorp, Rob. de, 70, 79
Rapp, Adelina, 304; Walter, 304, 323
Fesse, 148; Earl of, 119
Estefeld, Rich. de, 260
Dester, Book of, 162 n.
Forstel, John, 437, 439
Leatowde, Hen. de, taylour, Alice his wife, and John his son, 26
"Eternal," "abiding," "enduring" in Phoenician mythology, 414
Eternal blessedness, 344
— punishment, 343
Ethel, as a prefix to names in royal family of Wessex, 291 n.
Eton School, expenses at, in 16th century, 119
Eton, near Beverley, 77
Eucharistic bread, 226
Kudo, 303
Ruxine, 105
Eves, Eliz., 110; John, 110
Eye, 171
Ewening, 171
Eveard, 298
Everingham, 438 n.
— Adam de, Miles, Isabella his wife, John Coke and John Walker, his servants, 429; Thomas, 86, 122, 387
Eversley, Jeremia, 375, 385
Everald, wood of, 329
Everwick, 237
Evesham abbey, 302
Evesham, as represented in Great East Window at Selby Abbey, 342
Ewerson, 400; Subsidy Rolls for, 2 n.
Ewenden, 69, 71, 72, 75, 82, 92
Ewend, John, 22
Ewes, John de, walker, and his wife Sara, 250
Eschequer, Treasurer's Remembrancers of the, Hoyle, Thos., 61 n.; Osburn, sir Peter, 61 n.
Exeter, 358
Ex-nec-nis, Liber, riddle in, 192-194
Extension and Thoughts, 339
Extractions by sheriffs, 364
Eylem, Deeds relating to, 115
Rye, Honour of, 339 n.
Ryrar, Iceland, 153
Rye, sir Arthur, 87; Ellen, 94, 95; George, 94; Rob., 86, 87, 122; Thos., 93-95; see Ayre
Ryvill, John de, 232; Nich. de, 232; Thos. de, 232
Rykell, 163; (i. 4), 164

F.

Fassen, Abraham, 450; John, amyth, and Cecily his wife, 33
Fairburn, 313
Fairfax, Charles, 450, 451; Ferdinando, Lord, 57 n.; Sir Ferdinando, 376, 379, 383, 386, 387, 400; Frances, 57 n.; Rich., 238; Thos., Lord, 377, 437 n., 458 n.; Thos., 252, 457
Fairfaxes of York, 53
Fairfread (Fairfre), John de, 72
Fairs in churches, keepers of, 363
Falcomber, Franco de, 300
Falconsbridge, Lord, 470
Falcomry, 317 n.
Falling sickness, 357
Falmer, John, amyth, and Emma his wife, 33
Fangfoss, Will. de, 236
Faring, John, 460
Farnley, Deeds relating to, 115
— Tyas, 306
Farol, 166, 184
Farrell, John, 375, 377, 379, 380, 384, 387, 393, 395 bis, 401
Farrey, Thos., 372
Farrey, Hugo, amyth, and Magota his wife, 40
Farthing, Rob., and Constance his wife, 423
Farwhit, Eliza de, 232
Faucon, lawful weapon, 365
Faucombe, Franco de, 291, 300; Walter de, 300
Faucon (hawk), 363
Fauconber of York, 53
Fauconberg, Thos., Visct., 436, 437 n.; family of, 300
Faucumber, 300
Fawell, arms of, 282
— Anthony, 283; Christr., 282, 283; Eliz., 283, 284; Hen., 282, 283; Dr. Jas., 283, 284; Jas., 282, 283; Joshua, 283; Kath., 282, 283; Lydia, 282, 283; Martha, 284; Rodman, 283; Richard, 284
Fawcett, Brian, 375
Fawconer, John, and Avicia, his servant, 40; Rich. marchant, Katherine his wife and Rich., his servant, 40
Fawkes, Thos., 457
Fayram, Rich., 447 bis
Fearing, 298
Featherston, 320
Fell, Geo., 375
INDEX.

Felawe, John, 5
Felsidges, Rob., and Cecilia his wife, 244
Felby, Will. de, webster, 419
Fellow, Mary, 102
Fentons, arrested, 379; rescuing, 363
Fenoy, 363
Fenoter, 317
Fenton, 318
Fenwick, 273; Deeds relating to, 115
Ferguson, Dr., 157; R. S., 333, 341
Fermour, Armarius, del Graunge,—Robert
Kerry, 255; Thomas Beyntcegeta, 17;
Adam Lynot, 43; Robert Lynot, 43;
John atte Prione, 260; John Wikerson,
18; Rich. de Wyntworps, 10
Fermour del maniere,—Roger Bacon, 18;
Adam Burges, 248; Goslinus Dayr., 33;
William del Hill, 259; Thos. Schoter,
48; Will. Serigant, 256; John Spencer,
10; John Yvasour, 252; Will. Walker,
252
Ferouowe, John de, fesheuer, and Avicia
his wife, 3
Ferour, Rob., smyth, and Joan his wife, 26
Ferrara, Deeds relating to, the, 116
Ferry, 308
Ferrybridge, 373, 399; Deeds relating to,
115
Ferryfriston, 373
Feshaud, John, wryght, and Joan his wife,
259
Feudal system, 289
Firthbek (Firthbeck), Villata de, Poll Tax
Roll for, 250
Fielding, Will., 470
Fingal, 308, 317
Finasc, Bishop, 178
Firthlick, see Firthbek
Fires of London, 119
Firkin of fab, 365
Fish, "setting tronkes to take," 365
Fisher, John, souter, and Magota his wife,
420
Fitz Alured, Roger, 292
Fitz Balbrie, Hugh, 302, 305, 307, 320
Fitz Bosc, Osbert, 317
Fitz Corby, Iaret, 294
Fitz Dame, Gilbert, 305
Fitz Fulcher, Gilbert, 300, 303; Hugo,
300; Rob., 303; Will., 303
Fitz Gerbode, Rob., 305; Will., 305
Fitz Herliard, Anth., 365; his "New
Boke," 367
Fitzherbert, Cath., 273; John, 273
Fitz Hugh, Lords, 296
Fits Ledwine, Edvard, 313; his sons Elias
and Hen., 313
Fitz Norman, Hugh, 310; Ralph, 311;
Roger, 311; Will., 311
Fitz Payne, Geoffrey, 307
Fitz Reynfrid, Fulk, 259, 300, 302, 303
Fitzwilliam, Edmund, armiger, 242; John,
chirmer, and Kif. his wife, 241; Thos.,
9, Mite, and Elizabeth his wife; Will.,
chirvler, and Matilda his wife, 241;
family of, 302
Five, numeral, 215
Fizby, 379
Flamborough, 310
Flanders, 147-149
Flanxhirdy, John, smyth, and Rob., and
Will., his sons, Agnes his daughter, 17
Flavia, 360
Flaxton, 151
Fleeton, 317
Flemish names, 300
Flescher, John, and Isolda his wife, 5
Flesheower, John, 14
Flet, 309
Fletcher, John, 375, 395; Will., 375
Fleur-de-lis, 131
Flockton, Deeds relating to, 115
Florence of Worcester, 143, 147, 182, 297
Foggasthorpe, Bubwith, 109
Fogthing, Rob., webster, and Cecily his wife,
252
Fodejambe, Sir Thomas, 70-72
Folewode, Alice de, 255; Hugo de, taylour,
Agnes his wife and Rob. and Johan,
his servante, 22; John de, tayleyoure,
and Alice his wife, 255; Thos. de,
smyth, 249
Folk-mote, 138
Folyot, Rich., walker, Lucy his wife, Cust-
tance daughter of Lucy, Agnes her
daughter, 26
Force, 327
Forceable entry, 364
Fore-night, 173
Forenoon, 176, 178
Forensic service, 70, 71
Forestallers, 364
Forge, Agnes, 22
Forged deeds, 79-81
Fork, 131
Forss, Cistercian house at, 296
Fossard, Agnes, 316; Ateleina, 316;
Gertrude, 316; Nigel, 291, 292, 314-
317, 322; Rob., 290, 314, 316, 317;
Walter, 316; arms of, 317
Foston, 308
Fothergill, Geo., 450
Foulby, Deeds relating to, 115
Foules, Sir David, 465, 465 n., 470; Will.,
470
Foulston, 236
Fountains Abbey, 322, 329 n., 456 n.,
474
— Hall, 456 n.
Four, numeral, 213
Fourney, rich., smyth, and Marg. his
wife, 264
Fournay, near Palaise, 293
— , — St. Lo, 293
— , Robert de, 293
Fowler, Jas., F.S.A., on East Window of
Selby Abbey Church, 331-340, 486 bis;
Rev. Jos. T., 141, 144, 207, 210, 488;
Will., 391 n., 392
INDEX.

Fowles, takers of, 366; penalty for destroying eggs of, 366
Fox, Anth., 381; John, pedder, and Joan, his wife, 13
Foxdightor, Matilda, 6
Foxole, John, 242; Thom., 6
France, Will., 375
France, 300
Frank, Geo., 159, 208, 209; John, 462, 463; Rob., 462
Franklin, Mr., 472
Franky, Rob., 22; Will., smyth, and Isabel his wife, 251; Will. souter, and Juliana his wife, 18
Fraunkelyns:— Roger de Barley, 32; John Bosseville, 250; Nicholas Burdett, 429; Henry de Byrlay, 9; Hen. de Grendon, 18; Adam Bayner, 31; William Saynde-paule, 20; John Staynton, 427; Thom. de Staynton, 427; Henry de Westeby, 7; John de Ullay, 8; John de Wode, 255; Thomas de Wodhall, 17
Frawnes, John, skynner, and Marg., his wife, 421; John, marshalt, and his two servants, Rob. and Custance, 423
Fress, Rob., Taylour, and Joan his wife, 34
Fresman, Walter, and Agnes his wife, 22
Fresson, Thom., smyth, and Agnes his wife, 10
Frickle, 301
Friddle, 305
Fristool in Beverley, 133
Frisian, 140, 189
Frobisher, Will., 375
Frodingham, 151
Frost, Dionisius, 12
Frotherington, Edw., 92
Frumold, 300
Fryksley, Villata de, Poll Tax Roll for, 22
Fulcher, 300
Fulco, 300, 302-304
Fullambe, Sir F., 389
Fullerton, Gray, 477
Fulstow, 318, 319
Fulwold, Thom., talour, Cecily his wife, John his son, Cecily his daughter, 44
Furnella, Aschitell de, 291; Gaufrid de, 293; Rob. de, 293
— arms of, 293
Furness Abbey, 474; abbot of, 323
Furneux, Will. de, 49
Furneys, Asketell de, 292, 293
Furnival, Lady Bertha de, 70, 71; Thom., Lord, 69-72, 79, 80, 82, 120; his seal, 70, 80; forged graute of, 79-81; family of, 69 bis
Furnival, Joan, Baroness, widow of Thomas, 31
Fyminglay, John de, marchant, and Agnes his wife, 21; John, marchant of bestes, Dionisia his wife, Will. his son, Agnes his servant, 28
Fyuchi, Thom., marchant de bestes, and Alice his wife, 246
Fysulako, Matilda de, 14

Fyssche, Ralph, 6
Fyssher, Will., 9

G.
Gabinare, Matres, 408
Gabknau, Thom., 13, 242
Gaimar, 142 n.
Galicia, arms of, 346, 346 n.
Gall, Walter, 21
Galloway, 173
Galmesthorpe, Thom. de, 236
Galthorp, Will., tailleur, and Sibilla his wife, 265
Galy-halpeus, 363
Gamal, son of Orm, 143, 149, 150
Game, 290, 295, 296, 299, 300, 304; his son, 304
Gamelbar, 298
Gamelbeare, thegen, 143
Gamelle, 295 n.
Games, unlawful by tenants' covenant, dicing, carding, cloching, bowling, 92
— unlawful by justices of peace charge, tennis, dice, cards, kaites, half-bowles, hand in hand out, quyckbrrodre and clashe, 365
Gamolson, John, souter, and Joan his wife, 42
Gamyll, Hen., and Cecilia his wife, 8; Rich., 35
Gand, Gilbert de, 313
Ganere, Herefordshire, 357
Ganstead, 291
Garb, garbage, garble, 292, 292 a.
Garbutt, Ellen, 58; James, 58
Gardiner, John, walke, and Beatriz his wife, 25
Gardiner, Simon, and Marg., his wife, 27
Garforth, 327
— Will., 61 n.
Gargrave, Arthur, 463
— bridge, 379
Garston, 304
Garlicks, Will., 101; his historical notes of Wakefield, 117
Garnogowe, son of Gamel, 297
Garta Bidilia novesina, 408
Gascon, Hen., 394; Nich., 232; Rich., 232
— Sir Thom., 391
Gate, Bradfield, 124
Gates of cities, closing and watching of, 364
Gathorne, Rob., 450
Gatty, A. Scott, 291
Gaudes, King's, 391
Guat, John of, 273; Rob. de, 232
Gauwaille, Lady Agnes de, and Johan, her servant, 46
Gayes, John de, taylor, and Alice his wife, 34
Geflooghtier, Agnes, 27
INDEX.

Gloucester, 359
— bp. of, 433 n.
Giese (Glise), John, 255
Gnomons, 134, 136, 138
Gobisid, Agnes, webster, 263
God, throne of, 164, 222
God's acre, 137
Godde, Bob., 28
Godolgher, Agnes, 244
Godecher, Thos., 26
Godefri, 305
Godemore, John, 6
Godereds, 298
Godeyere, Simon, Smyth, and Joan his wife,
29; Will., 29
Godfrey, bp. of Coutances, 316
Godmale, John, 6
Godrie, 306, 306 m.
Godinu, 306 bis
Godwin, 290, 296, 306
— Earl of Wessex, 147
Golafri, 306, 307 bis; abbot, 321
Golar, 297 n.
Gold pins, found in well at Beverley Min-
ister, 131
Gold, Will., 28
Goldeinich, Rich., Joan his wife, and Joan
his servant, 261
Goldsmiths, 365
Goldsmyth, John, and Joan his wife, 261
Gomerstall, 297, 304
"Good morning," 177
"Good words," the leaves of the Church, 336
Goodmanham, 328, 329
Goodricke, Sir Hen., 379, 383, 397, 400,
459, 460, 460 n., 472; family of, 227
Gordiani, 410 m.
"Goes," as a prefix, 290 n.
Gospel, 143, 290 n., 297, 298, 300,
307, 312; Godereds, his daughter, 298
Gospel, Aldred's gloss of, 170
— Lindisfarne, 172
— Northumbrian, 163
Gossyp, Will., 20
Gothic building in Selby Abbey window,
343
— designs, 333
Gothland, W., 184
Gotthe, John, Smyth, and Agnes his wife,
425
Gough's edition of Camden, 133
Grouworp, 236
— Rob. de, 236; Simon de, 236;
Walter de, 236
Gower, Thos., 470
Grauff, 169
Graham, Christ., 455; Sir Rich., 461,
472
Gramary, Andrew de, 227, 231; Will. de,
227
Grammar, 321
Grammaticus, Ranulfus, 291, 320; Rich.,
321
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grantchester, 359</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Grange, John de, fermon, and Elena his wife, 30; Thos. de, 43, bakster, Joan his daughter, and Will. his son, 43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gray, Geo., 375; John, 375</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Great Bear, constellation, 284</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Great Sandal, 105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greave, Greaves, Greave, Chrisir., 92; Edw., 95; Eiz., 89, 95, 99; Francis, 96; Janet, 95; John, 92, 95, 97; Nich., 90; Ralph, 99, 124</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greek time-division, 159, 166</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Green, Hamerton, 312, 398</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greenland, 178, 183, 191</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greenwell, rev. Canon, F.S.A., 478</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greatwell, 301 n.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greff, Thos. dal, 84, 121</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gregorius, 335</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gregory, St., monastery of, 149, 151</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— Moraliun, lib. xi., 336</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grendel, 171</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grendon, Hen. de, frankelyn, and Agnes his wife, 18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grene, Jas., 391; Johanna de, 238; John de, 38; Peter de, 10; Will., 236</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grenesfeld, Agnes de, 14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grenesburgh, Marg., 273; Thos., 273</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greneshill, Thos. de, 19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grenelef, John de, spicer, and Lora his wife, 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gresebrock (Gressebrough), Villata de, Poll Tax Roll for, 244</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greteville, Turald de, 301 n.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grim, 327</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grinchil, 320</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grinestone, North, 327</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grimsthorpe Park, 443 n.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grind, obligation to, at lord's mills, 70, 74, 79, 81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Groesnor, Will., 373</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grove, Will. del, 35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grubbe, John, 5, 9, 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grubber, Rich., 16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grynhald, Adam, wright, 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grynhald, Matilda, 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gudgeserce, 297</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gudus, Thos., 21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gudwyn, Thos., 236</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guernsey, governor of, 443 n.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guest, John, F.S.A., 477</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guibomar, 327</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gubert, 308</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gulle, John, Smyth, and Thos. his brother, 14; Magota, chapman, 14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gunar, 308</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guney, John, notary, and Alice his wife, 16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gunhullewath, Villata de, Poll Tax Roll for, 423</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gunn, rev. W., 351</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gunard, 308</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gunthwaite, 97, 113, 114 his, 117, 123; Court Rolls for, 117</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— de, family of, 114</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gunware, wife of Ulf, 151-153</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gunwyn, Will., 418</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guthlac, St., 185</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guthlac's Scar (Golcar), 297 n.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guy, Hen., 472</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gwas, meaning servant, 290</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gyles, Hen., 451</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**H.**

| Haberdon, lawful armour, 364 |
| Hackforth, 317 |
| Hackness, 302 |
| Hackthorn, 330 |
| Haddlesey, deeds relating to, 115 |
| Hagenby, 293, 297 |
| Haig of Bemeraide, 140 |
| Haldensby in Ualeste, 403 |
| — Mr., 403 |
| Haliford, John, 264 |
| Halifon, Villata de, Poll Tax Roll for, 5 |
| — Parva, Villata de, Poll Tax Roll for, 251 |
| — Matilda de, housewif, webter, 251 |
| Halifax, 384, 389, 395; church, 269; deeds relating to, 115; vicar of, 380 |
| Hall, John atte, 4; John, 461; Rich. del, 74, 120; Rich., 381 |
| Hall-field, 97 |
| Hallamshire, 70, 71, 74, 80, 89; Hunter's Hist. of, 63, 64, 66, 90, 106; Lords of, 117 |
| Hallestede, Rich., oeter and Joan his wife, 47 |
| Hallum cum Eccles, 376 |
| Hallum, Robert, smith, Avicia his wife, Rich. Llyman and Isolda, his servants, 261 |
| Hallye, John, 123 |
| Halesham, 308 |
| Hamorshe Matres, 408 |
| Hambleton, 300 |
| Hamburg, 140 n. |
| Hamelin, 308 |
| Hamilton, Joan de, 228, 231; John, 235, family of, 312 |
| Hammerton, 312 |
| — Francis, 375 |
| Hamon, 301 n. |
| Hamond, Will., 460 |
| Hampole, 98, 293 |
| Hampshire, 205 |
| Hankelessheiff, John, 34 |
| Hancock, Nich., taylor, and Joan his wife, 7 |
| Hand in hand out, unlawful game, 365 |
| Handesworh, Poll Tax Roll for, 44 |
| Handgna, 365 |
| Hanville, co. York, 98, 98 n., 125 |
| Hankoc, Will., juer., oeter, and Alice his wife, 422 |
Haukesworth, Joan de, 35; John de, wryght, and Juliana his wife, 35; Will. de, wryght, Joan his wife, Thos. his son, 35
Hauyn, Will., 254
Hawarth, abbset, 149, 150
Hawise, countess of Albemarle, 298
Hawkesworth, sir Rich., 383
Hawks, 317, 317 n., 363
Hawksworth-Head, 96
Haworth, co. Lanc., 275
— Edmund, 275; Eliz., 275; Mary, 275 bis; arms of, 276, 277
Hawyn, John, taylour, Cecily his wife, John and William, his servants, 38
Hay, de la, family of, 309 n.
Hayfield, 86
Hayron, John, spicer, and Claricia his wife, 430
Haytefeld, Villata de, Poll Tax Roll for, 12
Hayton, Alice, 236; John, 236
Halwood, 449 n.
Healaugh, 302; tombstone, 222-226
Heardull, 143
Heane, 108
Heathcote, Josiah, 103
Heaton, 297
Heaven, 163, 331 pd.
Heavenly Host, 338
Hebden, 391
Heber, Thos., 378
Hebblethwaite, Jan., 437, 439; sir Thos., 439 n.
Hebrew Scriptures, 160, 166
— time division, 166
Hecle, 410 n.
Hecla, 178
Hedley, 316
Hedon, 478
— Will., 89
High Holand (High Hoyland), Villata de, Poll Tax Roll for, 432
— Mellon, Villata de, Poll Tax Roll for, 441
Heghan, Rob. de, mason, and Eliz. his wife, 24
Hein, 146
Hekilton (Hickleton), 29
Helias, prophet, 334
Helisenus, prophet, 334
Hell, mouth of, 331 pd., 334
Heliostel, 295
Helliwell, Edw., 380
Helluland, Newfoundland, 183, 190
Helmley, 297, 323
Heiot, John, 28
Helperthorpe, St. Peter’s, 145
Heloughby, Will. de, marchant de beest, and Matilda his wife, 255
Helwys, Rich., smyth, Isabel his wife and Marg. his daughter, 10; Rob., taylour, and Isabel his wife, 15
Hemicyclium of Berewaus, 136
Hanley, Will. de, marchant de beest, 43
Hannen, Rob., 20
Hansby, Ralph, 461
Hanson, John, 402
Hansonyo, Joan, 30
Hansworth, 97
Hanum, meaning of, 152, 153
Hanwyfe, Matilda, 16
Harbord, Alreda de, 307; Rob. de, 307
Harleston, Roger, 451
Hardisty, Will., 451
Hardwyk, John, smyth, and Matilda, his wife, 251
Hare, John, tallour, Joan his wife, John and Emma his servants, 252
Harembere, Rich., wryght, and Beatrix his wife, 6
Hares, trasuyng of, 365
Harewood, earldom of, 319
Harewood, John, 52 n.; Rob., 55 n.
Harison, Will., 388
Harleian Collection, 50 n.
Harold, 147
Harpham, 132
Harpo, Rob. chapman, Isabel his wife, and Alice his servant, 200
Harrison, John, 52 n.; Rob., 55 n.
Hart in Durham, 178
Hardys, Thos. de, wryght, and Agnes his wife, 256
Harthamstone, 142 bis, 147, 149
Hartlepool, 175; stone, 150
Hartsees, John, 258
Hartebed, 298
Haruy, John, walker, and Alice his daughter, 258
Harwood, 379, 396
Haryngell, Will. de, 4
Hase hundred, 304
Haseelden, arms of, 272
Haseley, 309
Haselwood, 313, 314
— crest of family of, 314
Hasle, 313
Hasebeer, Johanna, 215
Hasting, Francis, 273; Jane, 273
Haste field Chase, draining of, 372
Hatfield, Great, 321; Little, 327; manor of, 338
Hathertedge, 87, 88, 122; deeds relating to, 115
Hatter, Adam, 431
Hattersley, Eliz., 90, 91, 93, 95; her will, 92, 95; Rob., 91; Will., 90, 91 bis, 95; family of, 91
Hattirley, Amitis, marchall, and Alice her servant, 432
Hatton, Andrew, 275
Hatray, Elena, 432; Will. de, mercer, Elena his wife, and Joan, his servant, 432
Haukerk, lawful armour, 364
Haukerk and helm of deceased vacavour, 259
Hauercroft, Villata de, Poll Tax Roll for, 422
Hemingborough, 486, 487
Hemsworth, 115
— Rob., 55, 55 n.; Susan, 56 n.
Henegret, 205
Henegust II., 361
Henderson, Dr., 139 bis
Henkersill, Rob. de, Smyth, and Beatric his wife, 31
Henricus, of Otterington, 308
Henrietta Maria, Queen, 53, 59
Henry, favourite name among the Normans, 306
Henry V., his death, 84
Henry VIII., his divorce, 118
Henry of Huntington, 142 n., 147; his Chronicles, 350
Henrydoughter, Joan, 23
Henryson, John, roper, Alice his wife, Thos. his servant, 429
Henrywyf, Johanna, 23
Hensal, 320
Herot, 172
Hepton-stall, 304
Heppworth, Alice, 90; John de, Smyth, and Matilda his wife, 244
Heraldic tinctures sometimes changed, 346
Herebertus, abbot of Winchester, 144, 146
Herefordshire Visitations, 87
Hereticks and Lollards, 383
Heriot of horse, hauberk and helm given by heir of havwour, 259
Herrington, Beatrice de, huswif, webster, 253; Thos. de, marchant, and Joan his wife, 253
Hermonfrid, 308
Herodes Asculonita, 331 n., 334
Herons egg, penalty for destroying, 366
— Will., 35
Herrings, 365
Herryman, John, 6
Herryson, Roger, taylor, son of Rob. and Joan, Alice his daughter, 424
Herrstowe, Hen., wyght, and Isabel his wife, 37
Hertcliff, Adam de, wyght, and Juliana his wife, 35; Hugo de, 70; Hugh de, souter, Idenia his wife, 259
Herthill, Villata de, Poll Tax Roll for, 14
— Edmund de, taylor, Lora his wife, Amice his daughter, 14
Hertington, Hen. de, 282; Will. de, 228, 231
Hertueus, 368, 369
Heruteu, monastery of, 146
Hervey, 368, 369 n., 309, 309 n.
Herward, Thos., 236
Herryng, Will., snowyght, and Magota his wife, 256
Heselton, Thos., 437, 444, 461
Hesilbed, Alex. de, sclaster, and Joan his wife, 424
Hesilheden, Rob., taylor, Marg. his wife, John his son, 18
Hesketh, Thos., 437, 440
Heskitt, Thos., 445
Heslerton, 307
Healington, 317
Heclesley, 278
Hethertingdon, J. N., 173
Hetleigh, Rob. de, taylor, 423
Hewley, lady, 65
Hexhorp, 301, 315; Villata de, Poll Tax Roll for, 15
Hey, Anne, 101; John, 124; Rich., 101
— Lane, 403
Heydon, 472
Heye, Will. del, 28
Heyward, John, 381
Herekiah, 334
Hiche, Will., taylor, and Matilda his wife, 246
Hicke, Marm., 458
Hickleton, 29, 280; deeds relating to, 115
Hickson, Will., 451
High Green, Ecclesfield, 278
Highehoyland beacon, 386
Hilda, St., monastery of, 302
Hill, Hugh, carpenter, and Elena his wife, Ralph his son, and Alice his wife, 260; John, 468; Thos., 388; Will. del, femour de manere, Joan his wife and Rob. his son, 259; Will. de, souter, and Matilda his wife, 420
Hill fortresses (promontoria), 350
Hillary, John, 13
Hillsborough, 105, 110
Hindoo time-reckoning, 159, 160, 165, 166, 205; division of the horizon, 167
Hippy, Will., 34
Hirst, John, 170 n.
Hispania, de, family of, 309 n.
Historic Society, 499
Historical & Archæological Assoc., 499
Hitch, Hen., 467; Thos., 457
Hobdoughter, Alice, 35
Hobbywyf, Agnes, 34
Hobson, Edmund, 125
Hodsonwyf, Ellen, 23
Hodgone, Anne, 275; Christr., 275; John, 275; Mary, 275 bis; arms of, 275-277
Hodlam, Will., 449
Hodsack, 301 n.
Hodson, Toby, 437
Hogdoghter, Alice, 20
Hoggerservant, Rich., 11
Hogson, Hen., Smyth, and Alice his wife, 245
Hogg, Rob., 25
Hoggelay, Adam, 12
Hogshad, 365
Holand Swayne (Hoyland-Swayne), Villata de, Poll Tax Roll for, 432
Holande, Villata de, Poll Tax Roll for, 257
Holcombe, Mr., 463
Holden, 105, 110
Holderness, 291 passim
— earl of, 466 n.
Hole, John del, 23
INDEX.

Holbakh, Rich. de, diker, and Dionisia his wife, 428
Holland, 53, 59; time division in, 160 n.
Holme, Adam del, 12; Eliz., 100; Randall, deputy garter, 77, 80, 82, 88, 87, 90, 98, 100; his "Academic of Armorie," 77
Horne, 58, 60; Hornemore, 56 n., 307, 444
Horne, Ann., 102; Rob., 102
Holmsor, 88, 91, 95, 122
Holmpton, 327
Holtby, Marm., 451
Holy angels, 342
— city, 343
— desires, 336
— Dove, 336, 339
— Ghost, descent of, 339
Holywell, co. Linc., 250
Honeste missionis plate, 68
Hooton, 322, 614
Hope, Derbyshire, 106; deeds relating to, 115
Hopton, 73, 120, 292
— John, 450, 451
Hordbury, near Wakefield, 106
Hordern, Isaac, 478
Horsfurlong, division of, 160–169; points of, indicated by heads, eyes, &c., 193 n.
Hornby, 312, 327
— John, 375
Hornestall, John, 431
Hornington, 308
Hornsea, 330
Horlogium, 134
Horse, 205
Horsford, Thos. de, 6
Horton, Thos., 459, 460, 460 n.
Horum, Will., and Cecilia his wife, 243
Hotham, 315
— John, 433
Hothelote, Alicie, 241
Hoton, Wil. de, drapour, and Joan, his wife, 258
— Lenet, Villata de, Poll Tax Roll for, 50
— Fayuell, Villata de, Poll Tax Roll for, 23
— Robard (Hooton Robert), Villata de, Poll Tax Roll for, 258; deeds relating to, 115
Houches, John, 22
Houches, 251, 297, 311, 316
Houns, division of day into twenty-four, 109
Houselay, Isabel de, 9; John de, ma-chunzt de bestes, and Marmt his wife, 9
— Barn, Sheffield, 106
Housley, Mary, 102; Rob., 102, 376
Hovingham, 458 n.
Hrottsgar, 171, 172, 173, 195, 206
Howard, Mary, 443 n.; lord Thos., 437 n.; air Will., 413 n.; family of, 69, 117
Howerston, Will., and Sibbota his wife, 16
Howsedought, Dionisia, 53
Howetson, Rob., 32
Howne, 297
Howroyde, 460 n.
Howseham, 465 n.
Hoxne, Suffolk, 178
Hoyland, 318; deeds relating to, 115
— Swaine, 432 n.
Hoyle, Eliz., 61; lady Susannah, 61 n.; Thos., 61 n.; his suicide, 61 n.
Huttent, 310
Hudd, Rob., 14
Huddersfield, 106, 296, 306, 389
Huddersfield, Nich., 15
Huddleston, Johanna, 245
Hudghe, Rich., Smyth, and Dionisia his wife, 255; Will., 377
Hudwy, Agnes, 418
Huggate, 294
Hughes, London, glass designer, 348
Hughwy, Alice, 14
Hugo, of Poston, 311; of Monkton, 311
Hulbert, rev. Canon, 478, 488
Hull, Will., fleshewer, and Elisabeth his wife, 15
— governor of, 444 n.; first mayor of, 235 n.; Tickell's Hist. of, 235 n.
Hummanby, 464
Humphrey, 311
Hundeschel, Villata de, Poll Tax Roll for, 423
Hundrivide, de Villicio, 311; of Haughton 311; of Stillingdees, 311
Hunsheil, 85, 96, 121, 292, 381
— Agnes de, 26, 74, 75, 83, 86;
John de, 30, 74–76, 83, 86,
120; Will., 26, 74–76,
86, 120; see Wilson
Hunsingour, David de, 227; John de,
232; Nich. de, 228
Hunsdon, Will. de, spicer, 251
Hunters by night, 364
Hunting, 170, 172
Huntington, Henry of, 142 n.
Huton, Chiracr, 496
Hurie, Rnmas, webster, and Joan and Thos., her servants, 248
Hurrenmayden, Johanna, 248
Hurtefert, Will., 431
Huscral, title, 142, 143
Hustler, air Will., 464
Huthersfield, 389
Hutton, 299, 308, 312, 328
— Abr., 451; David, 385, Henrietta, 276; John, 276; Justice, 56 n.
Hygelac, 173
Hy phrases, Villata de, Poll Tax Roll for, 430
Hyndagh, John de, souter, Idonia his wife, 263; John, his servant, 264
INDEX.

Hyndclay, Villata de, Poll Tax Roll for, 427
Hyngbam, Rich., cotteler, and Isabella his wife, 10

I.

Ibertson, John, 101, 104, 123, 125; Mary, 101; Wilson, 125
Iblason, Joshua, 459
Ibotoghter, Johanna, 254
Iceland, 183, 190, 191; division of the horizon in, 166; time reckoning in, 139, 160 n., 184; rising time and workday in, 173, 174
Iconorum, Vents, 359
Idle, 384; deeds relating to, 115
— Michael, 468
Igia (Ixia), 140 n.
IIdefonseus, St., 225
Ilkeley bridge, 374
Ileton, 313
Ilfe, Dionysii de, 5
Illeingworth, Jane, 377
Ine, John, 5
Ineson, John, 23, 244
Inghi-Birchworth, 93, 99
Ingil, John, taillour, and Juliana his wife, 252
Ingleby, 310, 465 n.
— Sir John, 451 n., 455, 457; Thos., 455; Will., 457
Ingleich, Thos., 463
Ingou, 206 n.
Ingram, Sir Arthur, 59; Carter, wryght, and Alice his wife, 33; sir Will., 385, 400; Will., 35
Ingraman, John, 33
Ingramservant, Rob., 245
Inguifastwale, 300
Inguilphus, abbot, 321 n.
Iniscalr, abbot of, 157; dial at, 157
Inscriptions on dials, 135 pl., 141, 141 pl., 144, 144 pl., 145, 146, 149, 151, 157-159, 196
Intelligencers, Wilson's collection of, 118
Ionic school, mathematicians of, 136
Irby, Will., 227
Irland, alphabet in, 217
— Cells of, 190, 191
— King's Ordinance in, 119
— letters relating to, 118
— time division in, 7th century, 159, 180
Irish Christians, 190
Iron Age, 139
Iry, Rich., 245
Isaiah (xi. 1), 335; (xiv. 13, 14), 164; (xxx. 26), 338; (xli. 15), 414; (lx. 19, 20), 338; (lxvi. 1), 337
Isett, 440 n.
Istheore, St., 338
Iton, Theosaly, 414
Ivo, 322

J.

Jackhouse, 381
Jackson, Chas., 227, 393; Francis, 375; James, 375; John, 394; Mary, 394; Rob., 238
Jakes, Rob., walker, 250
Jamaica, 102-104, 107
— earthquake at, 103
— papers relating to, 103
James I., 119; his creation of Nobility, 118
— II., sir Geo. Ducket, bart. on his proposed repeal of the Test and Penal Statutes, 433-473
James's Hist. of Bradford, 304
Jamson, Rob., 375
Jaques, John, 55 n., 282; Lady Mary, 55 n.; sir Roger, 55
Jarls, Will., wryght, and Cecilia his wife, 33
Jarrow, Bedo's monastery at, 302
Jawet, Alice, 251
Jeconias, son of Josias, 334, 335
Jefferson, Hen., 389
Jehoiakim, 334
Jenkins, John, 438; Toby, 437, 438, 449, 469
Jennings, sir Edm., 455; sir Jonathan, 455, 472; Tobias, 449
Jerome, St., 335, 338
Jerusalem, new, 344
Jervaulx abbey, 296
Jesse tree, 331-336
Jesop, Francis, 104, 461
Jewels, Plate, etc., of Eliza, countess of Shrewsbury, 118
Jews, exception to, 69-72
Joachim, father of the Blessed Virgin, 334
Joach, 334
Job (xxii. 8, 9), 160
Jobson, Thos., 381, 385, 387, 390, 392
John, the Evangelist, 335
— (v. 25), 339; (xix. 37), 337
— Hyrcanus, 335
Johnson, Dr., 332, 334, 336; Michael, 451
Jolyffe, James, 451
Jones, John, 471 n.
Jonewyt, Johanna, 23
Jonson, Thos., dray-jour, and Alice his wife, and Joan his servant, 427
Joseph, husband of the Blessed Virgin, 334
Josiah, 334
Jubb, John, 430; Michael, 375; Rich., 13
Judson, Thos., smith, and Agnes his wife, 429
Justice of the Peace, office of, 362
— Emanuel, 375; Justys, John, 5; Rob., wryght, and Agnes his wife, 249
Jute, 140, 141, 203, 205
Juxta aquam, Roger, 80
INDEX.

K.

Kathes, unlawful game, 365
Kanister, Will., 26
Kater, capt., 274, 280
Kibler, Francis, 285
Kaye, Arthur, 125; Edmund, 394; Geo. 91; Sir John, 459-490; John of Woodside, 116, 119, 372, 373, 377, 384, 393, 394, 401, 403; his writings, 177; Marg. 91; Thos. 375; Will., 483
Keelby, John del, bocher, and Agnes his wife, 21
Keeling, 309
Keepers of the Liberties of England, 100
Kew, 301 s.
Kean, Francis, 492
Kellington, 292, 294
Kemp, John, souter, and Matilda his wife, and John and Joan their servants, 47
Ken, bp. of Bath and Wells, 433 s.
Kendal, 303
Ken, Robb., 25; Will., wryght, and Joan his wife, 18; Will., cester, and Margaret his wife, 25
Kent, 148, 149, 205
— Runic monuments of, 202
— John de, amyth, and Isabel his wife, 17
Kerseforth, Rich. de, amyth, and Agnes his wife, 417
Kerou, 28
Kerre, Hen. del, webester, and Beatrix his wife, 26; Nich. del, amyth, Alice his wife, and John his servant, 244
Kestemen, John de, tailour, Alice his wife, John and Thos. his sons, and Cecily his servant, 252
Kestnought, Rob., souter, Kath. his wife, Cecilia, Rumus and Margt. his servants, 423
Kettleby, Linc., 321, 326
Ket, Cecilia, 263
Kerboroughe, 329; deeds relating to, 115;
see Lincs
Kilarne (Cape Cod), 190
Kiddal, 327
Kighley, 378
Kilcummin, dial at, 157
Kildwicke, 378
Killinghall, 699 n.
Killingholme, 312
Kilmalkedon, dial at, 157
Kilpeck, barons of, 311
Kilvington, North, 467 n.
Kimbolton, 104-106
King, as represented in East Window at Selby Abbey, 340, 341
King's Agents, report of, 471
— carriages, team for, 398
— gaudles, 391
— general, in the North, 100
— purveyors, 390
Kingston upon Hull, 472

Kinsley, 298
Kirby, deeds relating to, 115
— Overblows, 115, 283
Kirk, John, 125
Kirkburn church, 200; dial at, 135, 136, 141 pt., 144 pt., 200, 205, 209
Kirkburton, 105; deeds relating to, 114; vicar of, 385, 389
Kirkby Fleetham, 293, 317
— Kendall, 385
— Moorside church, 159, 208; dial at, 135, 141 pt., 159, 208
— Wisk, 318
Kirkdale, dial at, 135, 146, 149, 154, 157, 169, 176, 198
Kirke Astoun, 399
— Sandall, 390, 404
— John de, mercant suisseant, and Matilda his wife, 246
Kirkham, prior of, 150
— priory gateway, 307
— Adam de, skynner, and Dionisia, his wife, 30
Kirkheaston, deeds relating to, 115
Kirklee, 372
Kirklington, 323
Kirkman, Will., souter, and Alice his wife, 250
Kirk Sandall, Villata de, Poll Tax Roll for, 22
Kirkstall, 474
Kitchingham, Thos., 458
Knapton, 299
Kuarcburgh, 472; Nomina Villarum for the Liberty of, 117; Sessions Roll, 397
Knaue, Juliana, 254
Knerre, John, taylor, 255
Knife, lawful weapon, 314, 365
Knighlhood, composition for not receiving, 100, 124
Knottinley, 294, 320, 373, 399
Knower on cross and coffin lids, 150
Knowles of York, 271
Knutsford, 100
Konungakuggejo ("King's mirror"), author of, 173, 177
Kornilk's Saga, 178
Kydder, Johanna, 259; John, taylor, and Joan his wife, 259
Kymbirwood, Villata de, Poll Tax Roll for, 255
Kytt, Will. Le, 72, 120

L.

Lacque, John, 319; Pick de, 317-319; Roger de, 318, 319; Turges, 319
Laci, Albreda de, 302; Hen. de, 306, 308, 313, 321; Hubert de, 289 passim; Rob. de, 302; family of, 309, 313
Lacy, earls of Lincoln, 302
Lady (domina) Agnes de Gosnall, 46
INDEX.

Laestingean monastery, 146
Laughton (Laughton), Villata de, Poll Tax Roll for, 245
Lambarde, Henry, cartwright, and Emma his wife, 258 ; Will. of Lincoln's Inn, his "Eirenarcha," 387
Lamb, John, mariner, and Joan his wife, 44 ; Will., smyth, and Margry his wife, 26
Lame soldiers, Treasurer for, 390
Lamin, 408, 410
Lambert, 312
Lancashire, 170, 176, 182 ; catholic county, 434
Lancaster, John de, 28, 239
Land, berwicks of, 294, 295, 298, 302 ; borwates of, 305 ; carmutes of, 294, 299 ; grant of, 13th cent., 69, 70
Landric, 299, 312
Lane, Alice en the, 19 ; John and Rich. in the, 247
Lanesborough, 458 n.
Lang, Rich., 36
Langdale, 96, 106
Langdale, lord, 56, 429, 433 n., 444 n., 446 n. ; Marmaduke, 438 ; Peter, 56 n. ; Philip, 437, 438, 446, 449, 451 ; viscount, 437 n.
Langset, 90, 91 bis, 93, 97, 125
Langside (Langsett), 96, 106 ; Villata de, Poll Tax Roll for, 431
Langiis de, 74, 76, 120 ; John de, 74, 76, 120
Lanthorpe, 317, 451 n.
Lanthrowye, Villata de, Poll Tax Roll for, 32
Langton, 296, 307-309
Lapidge, Will., 462, 463
Lascelles, Rob. Morley, 319 ; family of, 319 n.
Lassels, Thos., 473
Lassay, Calvados, 311
Latin time-division, 159, 166, 196
La Touche, rev. J. D. 195
Laughton, deeds relating to, 115 ; see Lughton
Lauder, Will., 246
Launce, Ralph, 8
Laurence, 8th, 342
Leverok, Rob., taillour, and Margt. his wife, 260
Law, Rich., 447 ; Rob, draper, John his son and Agnes his servant, 26
Lawhe, Will. del., 27
Lawne, Thos., 55 n.
Lawransewy, Alice, 16
Lawson, air John, 466 ; Rich., 377 ; air Wilfrid, 445
Laydinsayden, Joan, ye, 33
Layton, Kath., 293 ; Rich., 293
Lend-miners, Marlowe's "Liberties and Customs of," 118
Leader, J. D., F.S.A., 477 ; Thos., of Broxted, 110
Lease, curious provisions in, 92 ; covenant not to play unlawful games, 92
Leathley, 326
Lecan, Book of, 352
Lech, river, 559
Leche, Will., wryght, and Albreda his wife, 244
Lechlake, 359
Ledes, Alex. de, 228
Lee, Geo., 375 ; Jane, 273 ; Rob., 273, Will., 463
— Carr, 104
Leeds, 109 ; deeds relating to, 115
Lefwine, 313
Legenda Aurea, 341
Legard, Chirstr., 451 ; sir John, 437, 441
Legge, Dr., 119 ; — vicar, Lewisham, 458 n.
Legger, John, taylor, 27
Legge, Rich. de, spicer, and Agnes his wife, 17 ; Will. del. taylor, and Joan his wife, 17
Leghston, John de, taylor, and Cecily his wife, 35 ; Rich. de, marchant de bestes, Magota his wife, Will. his son, 9
Legy, 297
Leicester, 359 ; Accoutts for the Honour of, 118
Leif, Ericson, his voyage, 183, 184, 190, 191
Leigh, sir Ferdinando, 394 ; Reginald, 86, 87
Leker, Beatrice, 14
Lekerman, John, 13
Lelyman, Rob., 252
Lemyng, John, 5
Lenten, Will., 30
Loefric, earl of Mercia, 147
Lenou, 346 n.
Lever, Will., 19
Lepington, Matilda de, 33
Lettewell, Villata de, Poll Tax Roll for, 254
Leuine, 297
Leuute (Leofsuine), 312
Lever, sir Ashton, 119
Leverton, Rich. de, berker, Joan his wife, and Agnes, his servant, 260
Levet, Eliz., 288 ; Rob., smyth, and Joan his wife, 13 ; Rob., 270 n. ; Thos., 281 ; arms of, 281
Lewer, Rich., 2 n.
Leybourn, 327, 328
Leye, Ralph del., 80
Lexburgh (Kexborough), Villata de, Poll Tax Roll for, 432
Liber, Thos., 20
Liber Niger, 325, 329 n.
Libya, 412
Lied, 329
Light horse, 388
Light, the True, 337
Ligulf, 313, 315
Lilieye, Rich., 394
Limerick, 109
INDEX.

Lin, Norfolk, 273
Lincoln, 150, 301 n.
— ears of, 302
— minster, rose window at, 338, 348
Linlapharne Gospels, 172
Lindley, 306, 327
Lindric, Notts., 293, 301 n.
Lingards, 378
Linley, 308
Linton upon Ouse, 297, 379
Lions of England, 341, 345
Lisel, lord, 273
Lisoida de monasteriis, 323, 324
Lisoria, Fulco de, 301; Thoraldas de, 301
Lisore, Francia, 301, 301 n.
Lisset, 151
Lister, Anna, 285; Nich., 285; Sir Will., 391
— Kays, family of, 451 n.
Liars, Fulk de, 301 n.; Rob. de, 301
Little Haugh, Suff., 106
— Thorlow and Wratting, Suff., rector of, 105
Littlebram, 321
Liversedge, 320
— John, 375
Lloyd, bp. of St. Asaph, 433 n.
Londastone, 192-194
Local muniments, 227
Lockington, 315
Lockton, dial at, 135, 159, 189, 194
Lockwood, Margery, 333
Lode, John, atte, 36
Lofthouse, 310
— Christopher, 375
— Lois and Elmete, 267
Loksmity John, loksmity, and Alice his wife, 42
Lollards, 363
London, 57 n., 359
— booksellers, Newman, Rold, Thorpe, 68
— fire of, 119
— Tho. de, souter, 254
Londborough, parish register of, 118
Longbotheam, Anne, 377
Longton, 151
Lousdale, 451 n.
Loosmoore, rev. P. W., 151
Lord, Mary, 279
Lordman, John, 34
Losseland, John, smyth, and Alice his wife, 265
Lot, Agnes, webster, 257; Rob., smythe, and Emma his wife, 257
Loterington, Tho. de, walker, and Joan his wife, 417
Lothan, Danc, 147-149
Loucelles, 318
— Simon de, 318; Will. de, 318
Lorne, Rob. de, souter, and Iota his wife, 421
Lout, Alice, 25; John, walkere, and Alice his wife, 25

Louth, 318
Loutok, Alice, 261; John, berker, and Alice his wife, 261
Lovaines, deeds relating to the, 116
Love, Will., 378
Lovelay, Roger, 231
Loversall, 3, 301
Loverton, Eva, 263; Roger de, barker, Eva his wife, and Rob. his servant, 263
Lowersone, Adam, taylour, Agnes his wife, John his servant, 256
Lowestoft, 178
Lowther, Westmoreland, 408
— Anth., 469; Frances, 464; sir John, 464; Will., 391, 400, 459, 460
Loxley, Geo., 375
Lucifer, type of king of Babylon, 164
Luke (xxiv. 29), 172, 178
Lumme, Frances, 401; John, 401; Joseph, 380
Lunatick apprentice, 380
Lund, deeds relating to, 115
Lunn, Rev. J. R., 209
Lupton, John, 388
Lasoriis, Fulco de, 300, 301
Lydeyate, Matilda atte, 1
Lyle, Timothy, 463
Lyndsey, Rob. de, taylour, and Emma his wife, 258
Lynot, Adam, farmer of grange, Alice, his daughter, 43; Rob., farmer of grange, 43; Thos., 43; Will., 43
Lyons, Forre de, 301
Lyttoe, John, wryght, and Idonia his wife, 31
Lyster, Bernard, 438; John, 438; sir Will., 378
Lythfote Dionisia, 430; John, 430

M.
Manll, John, drapour, and Emma his wife, 27
Mabillon's Treatise "De Asymo, &c.," 224
Macbeth, King, 143
Mackie, Rob. Downes, 488
Macro, Dr. Cox, 106; his seat in Suffolk, 106; his house at Norton, 119; his collection, 106, 119; deeds, 116; his pedigree, 106; Mary, 106; Thos., 106
Magisterial Synopsis, Oke's, 363
Magna Britannia, Cox's, 133
Magnet, 192
Magnus of Norway, 147
Magneussen, Finn, his work on time-divisions, 160 n., 173 n., 175
Malam, Will. de, 231
Mainill, Rob. de, 316
Mainteinsours, 364
Malabar, time-division in, 160, 169 n.
Malverer, sir Rich, 450, 472
Malger, 313
INDEX.

Malkyndoghter, Johanna, 247
Malkynson, John, 12
Mallet, Alice, 282; Anne, 282; Emma, 282; John, 282; Rich., 281; Roger, 282; Will., 281, 293, 316, 329 m.; arms of, 281
Mallorie, Will., 378
Malmsbury Abbey, 346 n.
Malby, 299; Villata de, Poll Tax Roll for, 249
Malton, 151, 307
Malua, river, 413 bis
Man, fall of, 338
— Isle of, 138 m.
Man, Son of his sign, 338
Mando, 314
Manchester, Edw., earl of, 104; Rob., earl of, 104
Mander, John, 236
Manners, deeds relating to family of, 115
Manthorpe, Thos. de, smyth, and Joan his wife, 418
Manton, Will. de, smyth, and Alice his wife, 247
Manyingham, Roger de, and Agnes his wife, 31
Mapelbek, Rich. de, webester, and Beatrix his wife, 25
Maples, John, armiger, Agnes his wife, Emma his mother, and Alice his servant, 42; John de, seyner, and Alice his wife, 27; Will. de, berker, Margt. his wife, John his son, Rosa his daughter, Roger his servant, 27
Mar, Hugh de, 291, 311
Marcham, Peter de, taylor, and Alice his wife, 13
Marches of Scotland, 365
Marchotte, Will., 372
Marderby, 305
Mariote, Ralph de, 236
Marisco, Will. de, 227
Marisian, 413
Mark (xiii. 24, 27, 35), 186, 337, 343
Markenfeld, 295
Market Weighton, 311
Markland (Nova Scotia), 183, 190, 191
Marlowe, Edw., his verses on Lead-mines, 115
Marmon, Rob., 319; Roger, 318
Marr, 327; deeds relating to, 115
Marre, John de, smyth, Joan his wife and John & Will. his servants, 48
Marrick Priory, 328
Married women, separate estates of, 295
Mariot of Ughill, 113
Marow, M., 367
Marwenden, Chri., 99; Ellen, 99
Marshall, Alice, 25; John, smyth, and Alice his wife, John his son, Alice his servant, 429; John, 235; John, souter, and Susanna his wife, 431; Rob., smyth, his wife, Will. his servant, 26; Will., 375
Marshe, Hen., 305; Matthew, 395; Dr Rich., vicar of Halifax, 380, 337, 393, 395, 401
Marske, 275
Mareton, 239
— Moor, Battle of, 60
Martin, St., money, 150
— Will., 70
Marton, 300
— cum Grufton, dial at, 135, 209
Marwood, Geo., 379, 397, 410; sir Hen. 461, 463
Massham, 300
Maskew, Bila, 61 m.; Will., 61 m.
Mason, Hugh, wallar, and Alice his wife, 14; Peter, 462, 463; Rich., 379; Thos. mason, and Cecilia his wife, 268
Masonry, Early English, 181
Massachusetts, 183, 184, 190
Massie, Will., 468
Mathematicians of the Ionic school, 136
Matres, rev. D. H. Haigh, on altars dedicated to, 406
Matthew, figure of, in Selby window, 335
— (xiii. 49), 343; (xxiv. 29–31), 337–339; (xxv. 10, 31), 342, 344
Matthews, Hugh, fisher, Sibilla his wife, Agnes his servant, 49
Mattockland, 74
Matutinum officium, 185, 187
Maucklinson, Rich., 451
Maundes, John, 395
Maunby, Rob., 249
Maughe, Rob., smyth, and Alice his wife, 259
Mauleverer, John, 228, 387, 392, 399; Peter, Kat., Collector of Poll Tax in W. Riding, 2 m. bis; sir Thos., 456; Thos., 379, 397, 400
Mauley, Peter de, 317
Mauliver, Thos., 385
Maudby, 318
Mawer, John, 12; Ralph, 3
Maxima Cassianensis, 350, 360
May 31st, first day of close time for wild fowl, 368
Mayntenance, 365
Maypole, 136, 138 m.
Mead, 171, 175, 176
Meat, prices of, 366
Maux Abbey, 298, 300, 315
Medals, 119
Medley, Rob., 449, 451
Meivd., Montgorn., 359
Mekeasburgh (Meauxborough), Villata de, Poll Tax Roll for, 258
Melf, John, 463
Melmerey, 298
Melrose abbey, 151
Melsa, Gamel of, 300; John de, 236
Melsonby, 296; church, 296
Meltham, 101, 375
INDEX.

Melles, Agnes de, 228 ; Archbp., 246 n.; John de, armiger, 39 ; Nich. de, 227, 228 ; his seal, 228 pl.; Rich. de, souter, and Sibilla his wife, 243 ; Will. de, Assessor & Taxer of Poll Tax for W. Riding, 1 n., 2 n.; Will. de, chivaler, Elizabeth his wife, 59
Mendicancy, 366
Menesthorpe, deeds relating to, 115
Mere, 311
Mercloge, 72
Meridew, John, taylour, and Matilda his wife, 246
Meriones, Cretan chiefstain, 411
Merleswerm, 320, 323, 323 n.
Mere, Villata de, Poll Tax Roll for, 254
Merrill, Hen., 380
Mersburgh, John, marchant, Elisat his wife, Alice and Rose his servants, John Carter his servant and Alice his wife, 26
Mersch, Kath. del, webster, 325
Mersk, 309
Merton, Thos. de, 227, 228 ; Will. de, 227, 228
Merton fight, 142
Meschin, Rannulf, 299
Messiah, Pope's opening of, 336
Messinger, Evans, 456
Messingham, Thos. de, marchant, and Margt. his wife, 49
Metham, Geo., 437, 438, 446
Methlay, 318 ; church, 269, 345 ; deeds relating to, 115
— John de, drapour, Agnes his wife and Joan his servant, 47 ; Rich. de, souter, and Alice his wife, 419
Metingham, John de, 231
Meynell, Geo., 463 ; Roger, 455, 467
Meynul, Rob. de, 380
Mexborough, 258, 250
Michael, St., his weighing of souls, 331 pl., 341, 342
Michell, Adam, taylour, 44 ; John, walkar, Margt. his wife, John his son, 43 ; Margt., 43 ; Rob., taylour, and Matilda his wife, 44 ; Will. souter, and Sibilla his wife, 264
Micklewayte, Will. de, suter, and Nabil his wife, 419
Mickle Bell, 138
Mickleham, 308
Nicklethwayte, Joseph, 438 ; J. T., F.S.A., 267, 477, 486, 488 ; Mr., 346
Mid-day, 177
Middleham, 290 n., 297, 321, 322
Middlesex, 147
Middleton, 303, 326
— Bryan, 388 ; John, 383, 449
Midhope, 91 bis, 113 ; stepping stones of, 70 n., 71
— Aylai de, 73 ; John de, 73
Milan, altar at San Ambrogio, 223, 224
Milford, 325, 359

Milites, rated ad valorem feodi milites.— Thomas Bossevill, 425 ; John de Cresaskire, 253 ; Adam de Everingham, 420 ; Thos. Fitzwilliam, 9 ; Robert de Norton, 13 ; Edmund de Sandiford, 256 ; Will. de, Winteworth, 242 ; John de Wodhall, 13 ; Hugh de Wombwell, 3
Miltia for King Charles, 100
Milne, Cecilia atte, 41 ; Peter atte, cunning, Cecily his wife, Costans his servant, 41
— House, 99
Milner, Klyas, souter, and Margt. his wife, 256 ; Gomaliel, 105, 107 ; John, 107 ; Nich., 375 ; Roger, wryght, and Joan his wife, 250 ; Susan, 106, 107 ; Thos., taylour, and Isabella his wife, 2 ; Will., taylour, 7 ; Emma, John, Kath., his servants, 7 ; Will., couper, and Agnes his wife, 14 ; Will., 375
Milnes, Esther, 286 ; John, 286
Mind and Body, 339
Mirror, deeds relating to, 115
Mifun, Mrs. Mary, 369
Mirfin, Roger, cunning, and Alice his wife, 246 ; Will., cunning, 258
Missal, Mozarabic, 224
Mitton, John, 375
Mocok, Dionisia, 3
Modus, 96
Mody, Hugh, souter, and Joan his wife, 251
Mokeson, Rob., mawer, and Cecily his wife, 426
Moldiclliff, 85
— Adam de, 74, 120 ; Beatrix de, 72 ; Thos. del., 80
Moldthornbyngap, 322
Molenarius, Rich., 322
Monasteries, 145, 146, 149, 150
Monasterio, Rob. de, 324
Monastic life, daily order of, 187
Monkebreton, Villata de, Poll Tax Roll for, 421
Monckton, Rob., 438
Monford, John, marchaunt de bestes, Isabel his wife, Agnes, Joan, Will., his servants, 23
Monks, 145, 150, 151
Monkton, 311
Montagu, James, 227
Montalt (Mold), barons of, 310
Montana Syriac, 413
Mont Canisi, Hubert de, 310
Montchensay, church of, 310
Montegwe, Will., 242
Monteney, Rob. de, 70 ; Thos. de, 70
Montferrat, wooden castle of, 315
Montgomery, Alex., 437, 445
Moor John, 450
Moore, Ralph, 92 ; Rob., 463
Morant, A. W., F.S.A., 346 n., 477
INDEX.

More, Adam de, 73, 80; John atte, 45; Marg., 87, 95; Rob. de, walkar, Alice his wife, Cecily his servant, 45; Thos. de, marchant de beste, and Cecily his wife, 37; family pedigrees, 87
More Hall, 87, 95
Morehen, Magenta, 243
Morehouse, H. J., F.S.A., 478
Morelay, John de, smith, and Joan his wife, 245
Morley, 297, 378, 396
— Subsidy Rolls, 2 n.
Morlinge, 365
Morning, 169, 170
Morpeth, St. Mary's church at, 337
Morrell's "History of Selby," 322, 346 n.
Morrain, Rob., count of, 292, 314, 322; Will., count of, 316, 317
Mosting, deeds relating to, 115
Mortinomley school, 280
Morton, 151, 327
— Adam de, mayson, Joan his wife, Will, and John his sons, Isabella his daughter, 37; Adam de, 77; Blis, 93; Isabel de, 14; John de, 14; John de, Coke, 32; Rob. de, Miles, Joan his wife, 13; Will., 83, 84, 121, 125
Moseley, Alderman, 472
— Moseley, Rich. de, amyth, and Isabella his wife, 421; Thos., 58 n., 450, 453
Moores, Rob. de, 291, 323, 324
Mothers, night of, 411
— worship of, 411
Monbray, Roger de, 329 n.
Mould, John, 460
Mounteney, John, fleshewer, Edden, his wife, 48; John, smyth, Elizabeth his wife and Isabella his servant, 8; John, armiger, 31
Monsheoue, on Emley Moor, dial at, 154
Monticen, Bretagne, 329
Mowat, Rob., 415
Moyser, Jas., 437, 440, 449
Mozarabic Missal, 524
MSS., Wilson's collection of, 63
Mulgrave castle, 315
— John, earl of, 436
Mull mountain, Isle of Man, 158
Mullam Moor, 388
Multipliers, 363
Multure protected, 70-72, 79
Muncfriston, 390
Muncleter, Rob. de, marchant, 245
Munkhill, Eliz. de, 237
Murdac (h arms of, 272
Murdun, 358
Musard, Eniam, 294, 305, 326; Hasculf, 299; Hugh, 299
Musgrave, Sarah, 109; Thos., 109
Muse, John, 457
Mutton, price of, 366
Myler, Huc, 418
— Mytholm-royde Bridge, 378
— Mythology of the Pagan Teutons, 139
— Myton, 327
N.
Naburn, 294, 307
Naldded, Norseman, his visit to Ireland, 190
Names, Old English personal, 280 n.
Nantonicus, 415
Nauurd, Isabella, 5; Will., 5
— Newton, 326
Naylor, Chriat., 405; Jervase, 388; John, 372
Neckam, Alex., his "De Utensilibus" and "De Naturis Berum," 191, 192
Nedlescroft, 133
Neesome, Rob., 451
Nelle, Ralph, 31; Rob., 21
Nelleson, John, Taylour, and Joan his wife, 418
Nemassione Matres, 408
Nennis, 199 n.
Net, Egyptian goddess, 413, 414
Nether Denby, 108
— Rusford, 99
Netherwood, Will., 375
Nettenmaker, Isabel, 26
Nettelton, Marg., 91; Thos., 91
Newhall, Hugh de, sutler, and Agnes his wife, 18
Newell, Jarvis, 459
Novi, Master Anthony, 88; family of, 69
Nevile, Francis, 377, 384, 387, 293, 417
New Alba, 190, 191
— "Book of Justices," Fitz Herbert's, 364, 387
Newberry, Chriat. Wilson, 110; Harriet, 110; Thos., 110
Newbury, 455 n.
Newby-on-Swale, 468 n.
Newcastle, 302, 385, 455 n.
— Will., marquis of, Lord General, 53, 59, 60, 123; at Pontefract, 53; York, 53, 59; his letters to the corporation of York, 53, 57, 59
Newfoundland, 178, 183
Newland, 273, 274, 337; deeds relating to, 115
Newnes, 283, 296-298, 312
Newton, 310, 311, 326; museum, 407 n.
— alias Bunny-hall, 273
— Kyne, 302
Nicholson, Francis, 451
Nicoladoghter, Cecilia, 33; Margery, 33
Night and day, 169-189
Night-time, Ven. Bede's division of, 186
Nile, numeral, 220
Ninth hour, 177
Nisbett, Thos., 61 n.
Names, inscription at, 408
— Nobility, creation of, 118
| Noble rent, 403 |
| — John, 395 |
| Node, Thos., taylor, 38 |
| Noon, 177 |
| Norfolk, duke of, 102 |
| Norman ornamentation, 146 |
| Normans, 153 |
| Normanton, 267, 282, 387 ; church of, described, 267–270 ; its brasses, 272 ; monuments 267 ; old pew, 270 ; pew ends, 270 ; stained glass, 271 ; plan, 267 pl. ; girls of, 285 ; poor of, 285 |
| Normanton, Mally, 376 ; Ralph, 251, 375, 376 |
| Normandag (Saturday), 411 |
| Normies, in Norse mythology, 411, 414 |
| Norsemen, 189, 190 ; their time-division, 160, 166, 168, 169 |
| North, origin of dart to mark, 191, 193, 194 |
| — and South, 161 |
| — Allerton, 473 |
| — Aubrey, Inventory of goods at, 119 |
| — Sea, 189 |
| — Will, 74 |
| Northbierley, 402 |
| Northfolk, Will. de, smith, sworn constable, 419 |
| Northmouth, 148 |
| Northumberland, 206, 365 |
| Northumbria, 139, 140, 142, 143, 147 |
| — Gospels, 153 |
| Norton, 106, 298 |
| — Campall, 373 |
| — cum Fenwick, 373 |
| — Suffolk, Dr. Cox Macro’s house at, 119 |
| — Geo., 460 ; Rob. de, Margt. his wife, Agnes, his servant, 40 ; Welbury, 459, 460 |
| Norway, 139, 139 n., 147, 183 ; time-division in, 160 n., 184, 196 |
| Nostell priory, 305 ; sacristan of, 150 |
| Nottingham, Charles I. at, 55 |
| Norton, Villata de, Poll Tax Roll for, 425 |
| — Nova Scotia, 183 |
| Numeral’s, origin of names of, 211–221 ; Old Cumbrian, 212 n. |
| Numeration, scales of, 210 |
| Nun-Keeing, 294 |
| Nunwick, 320 |
| Nuthill, Marg., 119 ; Peter, 119 |

---

| Octaval division of the horizon, 166, 169, 169 n. |
| — system of time-reckoning, 198, 209, 210 |
| Octonary scale of numeration, 210 |
| Oddy, Beatrix, 98, 125 ; Thos., 98, 98 n., 125 |
| Ode, Thos., 420 |
| Odenby, 328 |
| Odeson, Rob., smith, and Alice his wife, 420 |
| Odo, bp. of Bayeux, 289, 304 n. |
| — Camerarius, 317 |
| Ofern, meal, 175 |
| Offices in the King’s gift in England, 119 |
| Oglethorpe, 302 |
| Othogethe, John, and Alice his wife, 254 |
| Oke’s Magisterial Synopsis, 363 |
| Oky, Rich., 430 |
| Olaf, 144, 145 |
| Oldyerd, Rob., fleshewer, and Joan his wife, 47 |
| Oliver’s History of Beverley, 133 |
| One, numeral, 212 |
| Ousaece, 73 |
| Optune, church of, 322 |
| Oranges, Prince of, his landing in England, 444 |
| Orbital, 415 |
| Ordericus, 295, 307 |
| Ordinal numbers, 211 |
| Orgrave, Rob. de, smith, and Margt. his wife, 243 |
| Orkney, earldom of, 142 |
| Orm, 143, 146, 149, 295 |
| — bridge, 302 |
| Ormesby, 464 n. |
| Ormeus, Gamal, 150 |
| Ornamentation, Norman, 146 |
| Ornament of holy Church, 365 |
| Osbaldeston, Sir Rich., 437, 441 ; Will., 437, 437 n., 440 |
| Osberne, 143, 318 |
| Osburn, Chas., 461 ; Sir Peter, Treasurer’s Remembrancer of the Exchequer, 61 n. |
| Ossetul, Archbp. of York, 145 |
| — Bp. of Dorchester, 145 |
| Ossett, 79 |
| Osgod Clapa, 147–149 |
| Osgodcross, Subsidy Rolls, 2 n. ; Wapentake, 386 |
| Osgodthorpe, Hen., 382 |
| Osmund, 318 |
| Osmundthorpe, deeds relating to, 115 |
| Osnavruck, 183, 185 |
| Osteler, John, 30 ; Rob., 22 |
| Ostoris, 355 |
| Oscul, Osulf, 318 |
| Ottrington, John, 239 |
| Otterington, 308 |
| Otway, Sir John, 461 |
| Guernethwater, Will., 250 |
| Oughtibridge, 90 bis, 94, 95 |
| — Hall, 99 bis |
| Over Longley, 402 |
INDEX.

Oerton, John, 438
Owen's Britannia Depicta, 133
Owle to Athens, bringing, 367
Owne's glosses, 170, 171, 181
Owston, 292; deeds relating to, 115
Oxenford, John de, 23
Oxhird, Christiana, 13; Johanna, 425; Will., 425
Oxspring, Villata de, Poll Tax Roll for, 425

— Court Rolls for, 117

— Lacy, 273, 279; Will., diker, Alice his wife, Eliseus and Alice his servants, 425

P.

Padley, 87, 278
Pagancl, Matilda, 323; Ralph, 310, 320, 322, 323 n.
Paintings, Dr. Macro's collection of, 119
Palock, Beatrice, 241; John, 241
Palden, John de, maker, and Isabella his wife, 27; Nich. draper, and Agnes his wife, 26; Will. de, surny, and Beatrice his wife, 244
Palfreyman, Eliz., 5; John, 5
Palmer, Cecilia, weyester, 248; Rich., mason, 25; Letitia, his servant, 26; Rob., souther, 243
Palmes, Brian, 236; George, 438
Pane, Rob., surny, and Matilda his wife, 426
Papal tiars, 340
Paradise, 163
Parchment used in early ages, 79
Paris, 358
Parker, Edw., 391; John del, chapman, 39; Thos., 457
Parliament army, 100; at York, 53

— Peers of, 119
Parrington, 327
Parson, John, surny, and Ibona his wife, 45
Parsonbrother, Rob., 11
Parsons, Hen., 430
Parsoni, Isabel, 23
Parsonman, Ralph, 6
Parsonser, Will., 21
Parsonson, John, 18
Passes, people with, 373
Passion, instruments of the, 338
Past, Present, and Future, in Norse mytholo-

ogy, 411
Patte, Geo., 375
Patrick, St., 217
Patrons, in diocese of York, 233
Patrans, 324; distinguished from avunculus, 314 n.
Paul, st., figure of, in Selby window, 335
Pawles, Esquire, 472
Pawson, Hen., 438; Johanna, 25; Nich., bkeste, and Idona his wife, 9; Will., 25

Payg, John, mercer, and Emma his wife, 418
Payreel, arms of, 316
Paynell, Alex., 310, 316, 323, 325; Jordan, 316, 323; Ralph, 316; Will., 323
Peacock, covenant not to keep, 239, 239 n.

— taking of, 363
Pearson, John, 374
Peers of Parliament, early lists of, 119
Pegasus, constellation, 205
Fegge, John, walker, and Agnes his wife, 14
Peleon, Will., 467
Pekalman, Will., and John his servant, 37
Peke, John del, wyght, and Alice his wife, 4; theker, 14; Rich. del., wyght, and Blenna his wife, Robt. his son, 17
Pell, Will., 396
Pemberton, John, 450
Pembroke, Mary, countess of, 98; Will., Earl of, 98
Penal Laws and Test Act, Sir Geo. Duckett, bart., on proposed repeal of, 483
Peniston, 90, 91, 97, 99, 292

— deeds relating to, 113, 114

— visor of, 92

— Villata de, Poll Tax Roll for, 422
Pennyman, Sir Thos., 464, 464 n., 470
Pensford, 354
Penon reduced for abuse of Justices, 375 n.
Pensioners, 375
Perchehay, Chriat., 455
Perce, Alan de, 303, 319; Plout de, 291, 319; Walter de, 227; Will. de, 289, 328 passim
Percival, John, cartwright, Joan his wife, Lawrence his servant, 13
Pereson, John, surny, and Agnes his wife, 256; Johanna, 25; John, tailour, and Joan his wife, 25; Magota, 9
Percy, Bishop, 119
Perfection of body, 341
Perry, Eliz., weyester, 253
Perpount, Edmund, chivaler, and Marg. his wife, 33
Perseus, constellation, 205
Peter, st., figure of, in Selby window, 335
Peterborough, abbot of, 151; bp. of, 433
Peterson, E. F., P. S. A., 473
Petit, Rev. J. L., on Beverley Minster, 132
Pitre, Lady, 332
Petri Sancti, money, 150
Petuaria, 353
Few ends from Normanton church, 270
Pews of "tank type," 263
Pewter and lay metal assize of, 366
Peytvein, Emma, 282; Hugh, 282; arms of, 231; family of, 329
Pillemororum, Arne, 413
Philip, Emma, 417; John, osteler, and
Phillip, sir Thos., 63
Philistinorum, Arne, 413
Phillips, sir Thos., 63
INDEX.

Phippsom, Will., Taylour, and Alice his wife, 34
Pheunica, 189
Picken, 20; see Pykebour
Pickering, 159
— John de, wryght, 256; Will., 451
Pickhill, 56 n.
Picot, 318, 319
Pictavus, Roger, 329; Will., 291
Pierson, Sir Matthew, 437, 442
Pigott, John, 456
Pilley, 292
Pincerna, Nigel, 228; Ralph, 291; Rob., 228
Pinchell, Rob., 264
Pins, gold, found in well at Beverley, 131, 131 pl.
Pitte, John del, 253
Pittington, church, 207; dial at, 135, 207
Plague, 376, 390
Plate of the countess of Shrewsbury, 118
Platesmyth, Johanna, 419
Plebisicita (Byerlaw), 75
Pledwick, 280
Plogh, Marg., 244; Rich., wryght, and Margt. his wife, 244
Ploughing, 175
Plumbeley, 85, 122
Plumptonn, 298
— Nigel de, 227, 249; Rob. de, 228; Will. de, 228
Plutarch, 411, 412
Pockley, 151
Podell, John del, 23
Pogmore, Cecilia, 9
Poietsin, Count, Roger of, 329
Points of the compass, 161-166
Pokenall, John, 9
Pole, Cath. de la, 235 n.; Michael de la, earl of Suffolk, 235, 235 n., 238; his seal, 235 pl.; sir Will. de la, 235 n.
Poll Tax Rolls, West Riding, 1-51, 241-266, 417-432
Pomfret priory, 306
Pons, Alice, 262; John, 262
Pontefract, 91, 92, 292 n., 302, 312, 396
— answer of the mayor and corporation of, to king James’s questions, 462; and report of king’s agents, 473
— church of St. Clements, 293, 300, 305, 311, 324
— deeds relating to, 115
— marquis of Newcastle at, 53
— mayor’s prison at, 392, 399
— priory, 309
— sessions roll, 371, 387
Poor, relief of, 366
Pope, figure of a, in Selby window, 340
— Tho., nailer, and Joan his wife, 17
Popeley family, deeds relating to, 114
Pope’s opening of the “Messiah,” 336
Poppleton, 308
Pork, price of, in 16th century, 366
Porter, John, wryght, and Isabella his wife, 12; John, smith, and Agnes his wife, 41;
— John, walker, and Joan his wife, 245
Portington, Michael, 438
Portmore, Charles, 2nd earl of, 277
Port Royal, 103, 125
Porta, Adam de, 155
Potter, Thos., 458
Poultson’s “Beverley,” 133
Povey, 102
Praepositus (prior), 149, 150
Practorium (Paris), 358
Preisley, Rob., 297
Prest, John, smith, and Isabella his wife, 243
Preston, 294
Prestwoman, John, 32
Prickett, Geo., 438, 448 n., 450; Marmaduke, 448 n.; Mary, 448 n.; Rob., 437, 443, 443 n., 452
Priest, John, 125
Prior (praepositus), 150
Prious, John atte, fermour del graunge, and Alice his wife, 260
Proclus, 414
Procopius, 140
Procour, Will., Taylor, and Joan his wife, 422
Property, transfer of, by our ancestors, 228
Prophet, in Selby window, 333, 341
Protection during Civil War, 100
Provost, 149
Pryme, de la, his statement concerning Cromwell’s soldiers, 332
Psalm (xlvi. 8), 164
Pudsey, Ambrose, 457
Pugin, architect, 331
Pulleine, Thos., 468
Puritans at York, 53
Purston, 309
Purveyors, 363
Pyat, John, 457
Pykebour (Pickburn), Villata de, Poll Tax Roll for, 29
— Agnes de, webster, 249; Robert de, saignant, Isabella his wife, Joan his servant, 249
Pynder, Will., osteler, and Joan his wife, 417

Q.

Quadrusburgam Matres, 408
Quakers, 369
Quarells (arrows), 365
Quarterly, 304, 306
Quarter Sessions, Court of, 367
Quedale, 305
Quietus for subsidy, 97, 123
Quintrell, Alice, 425; Johanna, 425; Rob., 425
INDEX.

Quo Warranto, ancient MS. of Pleas of, 118
Quyckbrode, unlawful game, 365
Quyckley, Alan de, 228

R.

Rabel, 310
Radulf, 320
Rafn, merchant, 190; his "Antiquitates Americanae," 184
Raghenelthorpe, 315
Rainald, 320
Raine, Rev. James, 223
Raithorpe, 307
Ralph, 322, 323; Matilda, his wife, 323
Ramschoth, near Hamburg, 140 n.
Ramesen VI. and IX., tomb of, 193 n.
Ramosville, de Rameville or Raineville, Gerard de, 324; Ilbert de, 325
Ramsarr, William, 375
Ramsden, Sir John, 379, 393, 396; John, 459; 460; Rich., 402
Randby, Hen. de, souter, and Christiana, his wife, 13
Rannulf, 320, 321
Ranvill, near Caen, 325
Raphoe, dean of, 109
Rastrick, 306, 379, 395, 402; Common, 403
Ratze (Leicester), 357
Rated at 51 marcs, Thos. Scheffield, 2
John de Totehill, 253
Raudon, John, 239; Rob., 239
Raufson, Will., spicer, and Sibilla his wife, 250
Raulynson, Rich., 13
Raulynwif, Dionisia, 32
Rauwercehe, 28
Raven, 299
Ravenfield, deeds relating to, 115
Ravenfield, Villata de, Poll Tax Roll for, 34
Rob. de, walker, and Alice his wife, Hugh and Rich. his sons and Kath. his daughter, 34; Will. de, 34
Ravensworth, 296; church, 296
Rawdon, Lawrence, 55 n. bis, 58 n.; Mamuduke, "the Benefactor," 55 n.; Mary, 55 n.
Rawmarsh, 389; deeds relating to, 115
Rawson, Thos., 375
Rayeur, John, taylor, and Agnes his wife, 3
Rayne, Joan, 31
Raynesburgh, Alice de, 17; Rob. de, merchant of the bestes, and Elizabeth his wife, 17; Will. de, 17
Rayner, Adam, Frankelyn, and Alice his wife, 31; John, mawer, and Marg. his wife, 31; family of, 321
— House, 98-99
Raynes, Thos., 450, 452
Raynson, Rich., smyth, and Alice his wife, 39
Raysing, Geo., 447
Reading, 142 n.
Ravensuart, huscarl, 143
Receiver General, 117
Recusants in 17th century, 389
Redeburn, John, wryght, and Cecily his wife, 419
Redman, Christ., 282; Geo., 375; Lydia, 283; Rich., 283, 461; arms of, 283
Reeve, Dr., 279, 280; Edw., 279, 280; Frances Eliz., 279, 280; Mary, 279, 280
Regal heraldry in Chapter House at York, 347
Reginald I. and II., 144, 145
Regratours, 364
Rehebom, 334
Reinsfrid, 289, 302, 303
Religiosi viri, exception to, 69-72
Report at 13th annual meeting, 474; at 14th annual meeting, 485
Reresby, Thos. de, chivaler, and Alice his wife, Thomas, armorier, his son and Alice his daughter, 5; Dr. 52 n.; Sir John, author of "Memoirs," 436 n., 440 n., 450, 450 n., 460 n., 461, 465 n., 472
John, 388, 392, 399, 403
Restoration of churches, 269
— of painted windows, 347-349
Restwic, Adam de, souter, and Matilda his wife, 417
Restwold, arms of, 272
Revel, deeds relating to the family of, 115
Adam, smyth, and Joan his wife, 46
Ann., 97, 98; John, 45; Thos., 98
Revelatio, ancient ritual MS., 224, 226
Revelation (vi. 16), 343; (xiv. 2), 344; (xxi. 2), 334; (xxi. 2), 338
Reynardson, Frances Eliz., 279, 280
Saml., 280
Reynor, Will., 75
Reynerson, Rich., merchant, Simon and Thos. his servants, 261
Reynolds, Rich., 451
Reynon, Will., wryght, and Emma his wife, 41
Rheims, window over west door at, 338
Ribald, 295, 298, 321, 322
Ribston, 306, 398, 400
Ricardus, 323
— Grammaticus, 321
Ricarius, 301 n.
Rich., Abiel, 125; David, 125
Richard II., Subsidy Roll of, 1-51, 241-296, 417-453
Richardson, Thos., 386
Riche, Ellen, 97, 99, 123; John, 99, 123; Rich., 99; Will., 91
Richmond, honour of, 283
— Priory and Chapel of St. Martin, at, 293, 309, 321, 327, 329
INDEX.

Richmond, Report of King’s Agents respecting, 472
Richmondshire, 365
Rickman, 155
Riddle from the “Liber Exoniensis,” 192–194
Riceval monastery, 151
Rievaulx abbey, 323
Rigge, S. T., 450
Rigge, John de, tailor, and Eliz. his wife, 26
Riggeton, Hen. de, mason, and Joan his wife, 13
Riley, Rich., 375
Rimington, James, 66, 110; John, 106, 110; Mary, 106, 110; Sarah, 110
Rimwell, 308
Ripars, John, tailor, and Joan his wife, 265
Ripon, 435
— dean of, 455
— marquis of, 484
— answers of corporation of, to King James’s questions, 454–457
— Report of King’s agents respecting, 472
— (Ripocire), soke of, 320
Risby, rector of, 105
Rice, 300 bis
Risingham, Northumb., 408
Rising-time, 174, 175
Riston, 151, 313
Robert, de Mostere, 323, 324; de Rane-ville or Raineville, 324, 325; de Somer-veio, 325; of Seaton, 325
Robert, Agnes, 244; Will., tailor, and Agnes his wife, 244
Roberts, Agnes, 90
Robinson, Arthur, 450; Lawrence, 275;
Leonard, 433, 451; Mary, 275; Sir Metafelt, 465, 470, 472; Rich., 375;
Thomas, 375; William, 61 m., 473
Robson, John, souter, and Beatriz his wife, 421
Robynsdoghter, Alice, and Joan 10;
Sibilla, 20
Robynson, John, souter, and Agnes his wife and Rich. his servant, 22
Robynwyf, Alice, webster, 432
Rochester abbey, 305
Roches, deeds relating to the, 116
Rochewode, Will, de, tailor, 244
Rock, Rev. Dr., 223
Rock proper, as a crest, 140
Rockey, Marg., 110; Rob., 110, 117, 376,
381, 382, 395, 397, 399, 403; family of, 117, see Rockley
Rodes, Eddm., de, pender, and Agnes his wife 17; Sir Edw., 376, 377, 381, 386,
387, 392, 399, 403; Isabel de, 28; Rob. de, 28; Will. de, smyth, 423
Rodrigo (Rotherham), Villata de, Poll Tax Roll for, 25
Rodmerwayt, John, wryght, 260
Rodword, Hugo de, smyth, and Beatriz his wife, 424
Rofton, Will de, thresher, and Joan his wife, 425
Roger, of Sproutley, 325; of Westerby and Witwood, 325; the Poctevin, 295; Thos., 236
Rogerdoghter, Agnes, 418
Roger de Wendover, Flores Hist., 342
Roger servand, Johanna, 11
Rokeby, 296
— Alex. de, marchaunt des bestes, 22; Alice his wife, Mergery his servant, 22
Rokley, Rob. de, miles, Eliz. his wife, John, his servant, 420
Rollestone, Prof., 131
Rolla, why so called, 369
Rolston, Thos., treasurer for lame soldiers, 375, 390
Romaldkirk, 296
Roman altar, 208
— consular province, 350
— legions in Britain, 408
— station at Templeborough, 477
— time-division and instruments for, 137, 207, 208
Rome, penalty for maintaining the authority of the bp. of, 365; Vatican Library at, 351
Romeshker, Rob., webster, and Cecily his wife, 35
Ronkaley, Barton, 85, 121
Roos, Isabel, 390; James, 375; John, 390
Rooke, Will., 458
Rookeby, Thos., 449
Roos, Peter de, 298, 304
Roreston, Rob. de, saltar, and Agnes his wife, 429
Roas, lord de, 304; Rob. de, 297, 304; family of, 307, 350
Rosary beads found in wall at Beverley Minster, 131
Roscylde, Gerbrandus, 146
Rose window at Lincoln, 331, 338, 348
Rosedoghter, Alice, 255; Joan, 33
Rosenay, John, smyth, Alice his wife, Rich. and Rob. his son, and Rob. son of Rob.,
40
Roston (Rosteyton), Villata de, Poll Tax Roll for, 431
Rosyngton, Villata de, Poll Tax Roll for, 1
Rotherham, 25, 315, 404, 477
— deeds relating to, 115
— Parish Register of, 118
— Sessions Rolls, 376, 392
Rothwell, 393, 394; church, 269
— deeds relating to, 115
Rolutus Genealogicus, 296
Roucyfie, sir John, 236
Rosen, monks of the Holy Trinity of the Mount at, 330
Roundhay, 402
INDEX.

Rous, Thos. Le, 73; Thos. de, 80, 81; see Rufus
Rowall, 294
Rowden, 300
Rowley, Thos. 400
Royal Institution, 499
Royd, 99
Ryaston, 327
Rozel, de, family of, 310
Roselin, 313, 325; Will., his son, 325
Rudston, sir Thos., 497, 442
Rudstone pillar, 138
Rufus (Rous), Angsot, 291, 293
Ruk, Rob., tailor, and Isabella, his wife, 430
Rumanaeae Matres, 408
Rundell, Will., 7
Runes, 150, 155, 166, 201
Runic monuments of Kent, 202; of Scandinavia, 150
Rusheles, Hubert de, 310; Robert de, 130
Rushen, Isle of Man, May-pole at, 138 n., 158
Ruined, 413
Ruskin, Mr., 333
Russell, John, tailor, and Joan his wife, 417; Rich., 103, 124; Thos., souter, and Joan his wife, 424; Will., 222; arms of, 281
Rusella, Wifen's, 310
Ruswick, 296
Ruthwell, Dumfrieshire, shaft of cross at, 196
Rutt, Rob., 398
Rylill, Villata de, Poll Tax Roll for, 421
Ryha, Will., mercer, and Alice his wife, 424
Ryken, (?), arms of, 272
Rymer's Federa, l., 12, 290 n.
Rypera, Rob., marchaut de best, Alice his wife and Alice, his servant, 23
Rytber, John, 460
Rayell, Rich., 75
Sancton, 56 n.
Sandill, deeds relating to, 115
Sandeforth, Edm. de, Miles, and Idonia his wife, 269
Sandewath, 237
Sandwich, 148
SAreson, John, arssmith, and Hen. his servant, 11; John, smyth, Cecily his wife, Rob. his son, and Joan, his servant, 252
Sargent, Mary, 279, 280
Sargon, king of Assyria, 166
Sar of land, 72
Sartry, Rich. de, souter, and Christiana his wife, 419
Saturday, 411
Saul, co. Down, pillar dial at, 158, 176
Saunders, Edw., 375
Saunderswyf, Matilda, 22
Saundirman, John, 22
Savellite, 295
Savigny, abbey of, 310
Sawdye, Rich., smyght, and Alice his wife, 256
Sawle, Hastings, 462, 463
Saydenapao, Will., Frankelony, Kath. his wife, John and Kath. his servants, 29
Saytelyn, Ellen, 21
Sayylyl, John, Assessor and Taxor of Poll Tax Roll for W. Riding, 1 n., 2 n.
Saxhali (Saxton), 313
Saxons, 140, 141, 189
Scaalamb, 70 n.
Scaulbroc, Will. de, 309
Scaultworth, Ralph ye, and Alice his wife, 13
Scandinavia, 139; Runic monuments in, 150
Scooneby, Johnde, lyster, and Joan his wife, 46; Rich. de, wright, Agnes his wife and Isabella, his servant, 47
Scaphe of Aristarchus, 136
Scarborough, 152
— report of king's agents for, 472
Searchthorp, 303
Scawaby, 296; Villata de, Poll Tax Roll for, 249
Schafton, Villata de, Poll Tax Roll for, 431
Scholeme, Rich., coverlet weaver, and Alice his wife, 26
Scholesman, Elias, 263; Hen., Spicer, and Elina his wife, 263
Scoff, Will. de, wright, Dionisia his wife, Rob. his son and Matilda, his servant, 33
Schofield, Poll Tax Roll for, 40
— Kath. de, and Matilda her servant; Ralph de, 80, 81; Thos. de, Elena his wife, Roger Spencer, and John his servants, 2
INDEX.

Schemyld, Rob., Smyth, Dionisia his wife, 45
Schepe, Will., Smyth, and Cecily his wife, 27
Schimmer, John, skynner, and Agnes, his wife, 14
Schmeller, 168
Schotier, Thos., fermeur de maner, Isabel his wife, Thos. his daughter, and Kath., his servant, 43
Selatter, Hen., slater, 43
Scissors on church bench-end, 270, 271 pl.
Scales Moor, 390
Scold, to be cucked, 380
Scoring's hist. of Norway, 183
Scorrier, Rich., 399
Scombsby (Scorborough), 318
Scoat, John, chivaler, and Eliz. his wife, 5; John, 236; Will., 236
Scotland, battle ground between England and, 364
— expedition to, 393, 395, 398, 400
— marches of, 365
Scott, Christ., 400; Joa., 110, 450; lady Marg., 54 n.; Marg., 110; Rob., 375, 377; Will., 54, 54 n., 55
Scrpton, 318
— family of, 318
Sealthorpe, Mr., 274, 279; Mrs., 274, 279; Miss, 274; Sarah, 280; arms of, 274, 279
Scyllys bolth, “Scylil’s palace,” 206, 207
Seacroft, 325, 391
Seals, collection of, 116
— of white wax, 70, 80; green, 72, 80
Seaton, 151, 325, 358
Sedge, 206
Sedgwick, John, 457
Segontiac, 355
Sekker, John, 430
Selbyabbe, James Fowler P.S.A., on Great East Window at, 331, 349, 487; building of choir, 346 n., 347; Morrell’s history of, 446 n.
Selby, Hugo de, 236
Sener, 294
Semester, Isabella, 260
Senior, Isabel, 278, 279
Sepulchral cross, 159
— monuments, 135
Sergerstane, Rich., de, taylour, and Joan his wife, 247
Sergant, Will., Fermour de maniere, and Magota his wife, 259
Sergante, Alex. de Anne, 92; Rich. de Anne, 48; Walter de Berton, 431; John de Kenton, 14; Rob. de Pikebour, 249; John de Whiston, 31
Sergantman, Rich., 259
Sergantson, John, 12
Sergeantson, Mary, 260
Servant, Christiana, 21
Servantman, Emma, 245
Servia, Bodin, king of, 295
Sessions, six weeks, 368
Sessions Rolls for W. Riding, F. Barber, P.S.A., on, 363-405
Seven, numeral, 217
Sewester, Johanna, 247
Shadwell, deeds relating to, 115
Shakeleton, Roger, 450, 452
Shakeklo, John, 254
Shambles in York, 317
Sharpe, Edm. M. A., 474; Marm., 401; Will., 451, 478
Sharrow Head, Sheffield, 109
Shaw, John, 122
Sheep, 366
Sheffield, 64-67, 80, 87, 94, 102, 107, 109, 117, 121, 376, 383, 387, castle, 69, 117; church, 89, 106, 107; deeds relating to, 113; grammar school, 105; manor, 69, 92, 93, 98; vicar, 114
Shellbrook, 309, 309 n., 399
Sheman, John, 13
Shemites, 164
Shemun, Egyptian city, 219
Shemyl, John, 121; Rob., 121
Shepherd Kings, 162 n.
Shephirglet, Isabel, 33
Shepley, deeds relating to, 114
Shepleshank, Alicia, Chapman, 3
Shepton, 292
Sherburn, 307
— Eliz., 102; Rich., 103
Sheriffs’ Tourns or Law days, 368
Shields, North, 206
Shiercliff, Ann, 95; Nich., 95
Shifnall, Salop, 98
Shipbottle, Northm., 206
Shiploke, Eliz., 391; Gervis, 462, 463
Ship, constellation, 205
Shipley, Derbysh., 318
Shipman, Will., 30
Shipp, 295
Shingletong, deeds relating to, 115
Shortshank, John, 243
Shrewsbury, St. Mary’s church, 331 n., 333, 334
— Eliz., countess of, 118; her jewels, &c., 118; letters, 87; George, earl of, 87-89; 91, 92, 123; Gilbert, earl of, 92, 96, 381
Shymfield, Humfrey, 382
Sicily, 411
Sifer, Gilbert, taylour, and Idonia his wife, 261
Sigurd, 142
Silward, earl, 143, 147
Silchester, 355, 363
Silkstone, deeds relating to, 114; Villata de, Poll Tax Roll for, 423
— Will., 278, Walker, and Isabella his wife, 259
Silvester, Ann, 278, 279; Anna Maria, 273, 280; Edm., 278; Edw., 278-280; Eliz., 278 &c., 279; Ellen, 278, 279
INDEX.

Rev. E., 279, 280; Frances, 279; Hannah, 279; Harriet, 279; Henry, 278-281; Isabel, 278, 279; John, 274, 279, 280; Lucy, 278, 279; Martha, 275; Mary, 278-280; Miss, 274; Nich., 278-280; Priscilla, 277-279; Rebecca, 279; Robert, 278, 279; Sarah, 278-280; Thos., 278-280; William, 279, 280; arms of, 278, 279

Simeon of Durham, 182
Simkin, formation of name, 76
Simpson, Johan, 398
Sinderhill, John de, 43; Rich., taylor, 41
Singleton, Will., 375
Siniscalk (old servant), 303
Sinnington, dial at, 135, 135 pl., 136, 159, 169, 194
Sion, mount, 164
Sipe, his wife, 132
Sisson, John, 375
Sister, Agnes, 241; Will., 241
Sittae, 413
Six, numeral, 216
Skaife, Rob., 52
Skaltholt, 176
Skelbrooke, 373, 376
Skelbow, 298, 329 bis, 399
Skelmanthorpe, deeds relating to, 115
Skelton, Hen., 458
castle, 300
Skiers Hall, 101
Skipton, answers of Justices at, to King James’s questions, 457; castle, excursion to, 477; Sessions Rolls, 378, 391
Skipwith, Hen., 314 n.; Marg., 314 n.
Skold, Norrie, 411
Sky, Will., 257
Skyrack, 297; Subsidy Rolls, 2 n.
Skyres, Marg. de, webster; John and Will. her sons, Marg. and Eilis her daughters, 257
Skyres, Thos. mercer, and Eilis, his wife, 427
Slack, 524 n.; Slaitheavitie, 61 n.
Slambibynd, Rob., 4
Slingby, 319
— Barbara, 450 n.; Sir Chas., 450 n.; Sir Hen., 450, 472; Sir Thos., 410 n., 460; family of, 119
Smalebynd, Will., 36
Smals-mene, Norway, 139 n.
Smallsfield, 99, 125
— Ralph de, 69, 71-73; Thos. de, 73, 80
Smart, Stanhope, 478, 480
Smeaton, 294, 324, 392
Smeeth, Cec. de, 42; John de, styth, Agnes his wife, 42
Smeathriding, 322
Smith, Ann, 275 bis, 279; Anna Maria, 277; Charlotte, 276; Christ., 275; Edw., 382; Dame Henrietta, Maria, 276; Hen., 384; Jax., 285; Jane, 278; John, 274, 275, 277-280; John Christ., 278; Sir John Silvester, 275, 276; John Silvester, 276; Mary, 278 bis; Priscilla, 277-280; Rob., 278; Sarah, 274 bis; Thos., 278 bis; Will, 276, 278 bis, 377; arms of, 274, 276, 277
Smithson, Sir Hugh, 469 n.; Hugh, 469
Smyght, Alice, 255; Roger, styth, and Alice his wife, 255
Smyler, Adam, 10
Smyth, Adam, styth, Cecilia his wife, Kath. his daughter, Will. his servant, 251; John, styth, and Alice his wife, John, styth, and Agnes his wife, 18; John, styth, and Idonia his wife, John and Dionisia his daughter, and Will his son, 22; John, styth, and Agnes his wife, 417; John, styth, and Cecily his wife, 30; Kath., 251; Letica, 423; Rich., styth, Magota his wife, Joan his servant, 30; taylor, and Margt. his wife 419; styth, and Letis his wife, 423; Rob., styth, and Agnes his wife, 420; Roger, styth, and Joan his wife, 251; Simon, styth, and Margt. his wife, 19; Thos., styth, Isabella his wife and John his son, 259; Will., styth, and Beatrix his wife, 6; styth and Isabella his wife, John son, Joan his daughter, 259
Smythelay, Rich. de, taylor, and Alice his wife, 3
Smythes, Marg. del, 21
Snaionton, 302
Snaithe, deeds relating to, 115
townes heard for swayne, 390
Snaip, 321
Snaidwen, John, 388
Snaeton, 328, 373
Snerr, Rob., Agnes his wife, and Will. his son, 243
Sniall, 311
Snipe, John, 389
Snydall, 285, 286; Poor of, 238
Soke in Scawby, 298
Solace, Rich., 227
Soldiers, 375, 390-398, 400, 401
Solomon, 354
Solway, river, 156
Somerseter, Thos., 374
Somervielo, Rob. de, 291, 325
Somervill, 325
Somervieu, 325
Son of God, voice of, 339
— man, sign of, 339
Sondjford, Bergen, 139 bis
Sothrym, Rich., taylor, and Alice his wife, 264
Sotwell, John, 92
Sous of the departed, 168
— weighing of, 342
Soudeval-le-Barre, 322
INDEX.

Stainer, John, taylor, and Joan his wife, Rich., his son, John his servant, 429 ; Ibota, 420 ; Rob., cordwener, Beatriz his wife and Will., his servant, 41 ; Rob., souter, Diota his wife, John his son, Thomas his brother, 420 ; Tho., souter, Joan his wife, 41 ; Will., skynner, and Ibota his wife, 420
South, the, 181
— Francis, 125 ; Will., 94
Southhay, Thos., 397 ; 438
Southampton, earl of, 119
Southwark, 402
Southwode, 237
Sowerby, 318
Sowerby, 378, 395, 397
Soyland, 397
Spalding, church, 321 n. ; Priory, 322
— Moor, 307
— Rob. de, glasenwryght, Isabella his wife and Isab. his servant, 285
Spaldington, 232, 309 n.
Spark, Alice, 27 ; Rich., saddler, and Alice his wife, 27
Sparrafaart, 170
Sparrow, 170
— hawk, 170
Speight, Thos., 375, 388
Spencer, Ann, 102 ; John, 102
Spender, John, 375
Spending, John, smyth, and Joan his wife, 40
Spennithorne, 321
Spensare, Hen., spicer, and Matilda his wife, 34
Spenser, John Le, 73, 120 ; Will. Le, 73, 120
Spiser, Adam, spicer, and Eliz. his wife and Alice his servant, 27
Spittloose, Agnes de, 244 ; John de, 244
Spitiusman, Beatriz, 4
Spitnswan, 301 ; Villata de, Poll Tax Roll for, 241
— Adam de, fyscher, Emma his wife, 49 ; John de, chapman, and Magota his wife, 39
Spur, rowel of, found in well at Beverley, 131, 132
Spyk, Will., taylor, John, Will. Alice and Joan his servanta, 242
Squire, Hen., 448 ; Rob., 449
Squirrel, 348
Stabill, Ralph de, 242
Stacy, family of, 97
Staffordshire, Kdewick's survey of, 118
Stagg, Miss, 106
Stamborough, 86, 97, 122
Staincliff, Subsidy Rolls, 2 n. ; Wapentake, 400
Stainercross, Wapentake of, 91, 386, 390, 393 ; Lay Subsidy Roll, 2 Ric. II., 2 n., 116, 417–432
Stained glass in Normanton church, 270
Staineland, 380
Stainforth, 386
Stainton, Lincoln, 292
Stairfoot, Midhope, 70 n.
Stalere, title, 147
Stamford, 299
— Rob., 449 ; rev. Will., 448
Stancill, 252 n.
Stanfield, Rod., 462, 463
Stanhope, Edw., 401 ; Hen., 458 ; family of, 102
Stanhope, 402
— of Sheffield, Mary, 106 ; Sam., 107 ; Will., 65, 106 ; his collection, 65
— of Darnal, 105, 113 bis
Stanley, 389, 397
— Thos. de, 237
Stannington, 98, 113
Stansall, John de, spicer, and Christiana his wife
Stansfield, John, 378
Stanton Drew, mound at, 355, 356
Stanhix, Camb., 299, 408
Stanughowe', Villata de, Poll Tax Roll for, 425
Stapleton, 294, 305, 373
Stapleton, John, 437, 445 ; sir Miles, 430 ; family of, 305
Stayton, Major, 479
Stanton, Nota., 313 n.
— family of, 313 n.
Staveley, 299
— Miles, 454, 455 n. ; Rob., 463 ; Will., 462
Staveleyford, Villata de, Poll Tax Roll for, 39
— Isabel de, 10 ; Hen. de, souter, and Agnes his wife, 10 ; John de, taylor and Isabel, his wife, 10.
Steneland, 394, 395
Stavens, Hen., 451
Stayton, Villata de, Poll Tax Roll for, 255
— Adam, bocher, and Joan his wife, Will. John, and Joan his servants, 427
— Frances, 427 ; John, Frankel, Frances his wife, Will., Thomas, Robert his son, Magota his daughter, John and Tho. his servants, 427 ; Tho., Frankelyn, Eiz. his wife, Rob. his son, Will. John and John his servants, 427
St. Blaise, feast of, 58, 60
St. David's, bp. of, 103
Stead, John, 124
Stede, Jane, 95 ; John del, smyth, Alice his wife, John his son, Rich. and Eiz. his servanta, 243 ; Peter del, souter, and Emma his wife, 244 ; Rich., 96
Stee, Will., 375
Stee or heliers, not to be killed to make sale of, 366
Steechett, 308, 313
Steele, Alice, 18; John, smyth, and Alice his wife, 18
Stenstad, Norway, 140 m.
Stephen, earl, 293, 299, 319, 328
— (Abbess Eboracii), 302, 330
Stephens, Prof., 152
Stephenson, Will., 126
Stepping-stones of Midhope, 70 m., 71
Sterappo, Agnes, widow of Will., osteler, 261
Steristhorph, Will., marchant de bestes, and Joan his wife, 3
Sterne, archdp., 104
Stevenson, Rev. Jos., 352; Rob., smyth, and Agnes his wife, 422; Thomas, tailour, 43
Stevendoghter, Magota, 32
Steverton, Roger de, 301
Stewart, family of, 106
Stigmata of our Saviour, 337
Stillington, 311
— Hen. de, 20; John de, tailour, and Alice his wife, 29
Stillington, Thos., 438
Stirk, Will., 353
St. John of Beverley, 132
St. John's Well, Hardham, 132
St. Lowe, sir Will., his journey from Chatsworth to London in 1569, 119
St. Martin of the abbey, 310, 328
St. Mary's Abbey, York, 299 postim
St. Neots, vicar of, 105
Stokes (Stubbs), Villata de, Poll Tax Roll for, 32
Stockdale, Will., 479
Stockeld, John de, 228 bis; Rich. de, 228, 231
Stocks, John, 283; Nich., 402
Stodefield Sheppens, Poll Tax Roll for, 222
Stokes, Rob., 236
Stokesay Castle, Salop, portable dial at, 194
Stokkyng, John, 429
Stolley (Shudley), 293
St. Omer, 300
Stonegrave, 151
Storn, 413
Storre, John, 43
Stotfold, 301
Stott, Jos. Saville, 488
St. Paul's, Sancroft, dean of, 103
St. Quinlin, Aedeliza de, 363; sir Hen., 438; Will., 438
Strafford, Wapentake of, 1, 97, 382, 386, 390; Lay Subsidy Roll, 2 Ric. II., 1–51; 2 m.
— marriage of the 1st earl of, 118; Thos., earl of, 100
Straitley, 318
Strange, Thos., 438
Strange, Thos., 438
Strangeways, Thos., 438
Strangeways, Thos., 438
Strassall (Stancill), Villata de, Poll Tax Roll for, 252
Strawson, 330
Street, Bliz, 95, 96; Ellis, 95, 96; Humphrey, 95, 96, 122
Strelley, Bliz., 313 n.; Rob., 313 n.
Strete, Eliza del, berker, and Elena his wife, 432
Streton, 295, 320
Strickland, sir Roger, 476; sir Will., 438
Stringer, John, 375, 397
Strynge, Lawrence, 11
St. Stephen's Walbrook, church of, 104
Stubbe, Agnes, 84, 86, 121; Rich. fleshe-bower, and Emma his wife, 41; Rich., 84, 86, 121
Stubbe, 295, 320; see Stobes
— Walden, 373, 399
Stulbing (Stooping), 227
St. Werburgh's abbey, Chester, 310, 311
Subsidy, 18 Jan. 1, 123; Quietus for, 97, 123; Rolls, 1 m., 16 m.
Subert, Rob., 451
Suffolk, Michael de la Pole, earl of, 235; his seal, 236 p.
Sumarlesthi, 142, 144
Sumerled, 142
Sumorilla, 142
Sun, 414; eclipses of, 177, 182; "world candle," 180
— and moon, at the last day, as represented in Selby window, 337
Sunderland, Abraham, 378; Lord, 472; Peter, 402
Supper, 171, 176
Surdeval, Eudo de, 323; Peter de, 323; Rich. de, 291, 292, 314, 322 bis; Rob. de, 323; Will. de, 323
Surname, hereditary, 72, 75; ending in— son, 76
Suddinton, Thos., 281
Sutte, Will., 450
Sutton, 294, 298, 305, 308, 312, 319, 373
Sutton, Hervey de, 308; John de, Marshall, and Dionisia his wife, 254
Suty, Alice, 259
Suan, 325
Swastika and cross, 150, 154, 155, 176
Svend, King of Denmark, 147
Swale, sir Solomon, 451 n., 455, 456
Swalough, John, walker, and Matilda his wife, 30; Rich., webster, and Agnes his wife, 30
Swallow, 318
Swan, Magota, 24
Swathe, Thos., sonter, Alice his wife, Agnes his daughter, 421; Will., osteler, and Isabella his wife, 418
Swavesey, 293, 295
Swerdalifer, Johanna, 25
Swyn, son of Arlice, 292, 296, 325
Swillington, 296; church, 199; dial at, 135, 136, 141 pl., 198, 203, 205
INDEX.

Swine Priory, 330
Swinton, curate of, 382; deeds relating to, 115
Sword, lawful weapon, 364
Swynock, John, tailour, and Isab. his wife, 37
Swynston, Villata de, Poll Tax Roll for, 259
— Thos. de, spicer, Eliz. his wife, Agnes, Joan and Margt. his daughters, 259
Sykes, Christ., 478, 480; Dr. John, P.S.A., 227, 281
Sykman, Rich., smyth, 418
Syldot, John, bakester, and Joan his wife, 432
Syldok, Matilda, 418; Rich., souter, and Matilda his wife, 418
Symmeson, John, souter, Alice his wife, John his servant, 25
Syrie Matres, 413
Syrtis major, 413
Syward, Hugh, marchant de bestes, and Joan his wife, 241
Sywardhob, Will. de, cartwyght, and Beatriz his wife, John and Thos. his sons, 251

T.

TADCASTER, 297 bis; vicar of, 401
Tagge, John, smyth, 226; Rob. 8
Taillebois, Beatriz, 321; Ivo, 321
Tailour, John, smyth, 46
Talbot, deeds and letters relating to the family of, 115, 117, 119
Talbott, John, 470
Talan, Rob. de, 237
Tancred, Anne, 456 n.; Chas., 456 n.; Mary, 55 n.; sir Will., 457; sir Will., 456, 460
Tank type, pews of, 268
Tanker, Chas., 470; Will., 470
Tankersley, 383
Tankyrall, Villata de, Poll Tax Roll for, 426
Taske, Rich., 388
Tattooning, practice of, 412, 418
Taurana, constellation, 205
Taverner, John, 7
Taylboya, Ralph, 299
Taylor, Francis, 450, 451; Jaz., 101; John, 438; Marg., 105; Rich., 375; rev. Saml., 106; Saml., 462; Thom., 402; sir Watkinson, 435, 472
Taylor, Hen., taillour, and Joan his wife, 20; Hen., smyth, Agnes his wife, and Alice his servant, 245; James, tailour, Beatriz his wife, 33; John, tailour, and Joan his wife, 30; John, tailour, and Agnes his wife, 30; John, smyth, and Matilda his wife, 33; John, tailour, and Elena his wife, 38; John, tailour, and Idone, his wife, 244; John, tailour, and Joan his wife, 251; John, tailour, and Alice his wife, 258; Rich. tailour, and Emma his wife, 25; Rob., tailour, and Alice his wife, 47; Rob., tailour, and Alice his wife, 257; Thomas, tailour, and Agnes his wife, 18; Will., skyuener, and Agnes his wife, 419
Tailourdghter, Agnes, 33
Tailourson, Roger, 33; Rob., 33
Team for King's Carriages, 398
Tedbald, 328
Tees, river, 365
Tellemark, 183, 184
Temahu, 412
Tempest, Geo., 388; sir John, 470; sir Rich., 378; Steph., 379
Temple Newsome, 293
Templeborough, Roman Station at, 477
Ten, numeral, 220
Tennant, Rich., 450
Terbery, sir Thos., 473
Tercet (hawk), 363
Tercian, measure, 365
Terra Regis, 267 n., 307
Terrenna Mare, 413
Test Act, 433
Teutonic conquest of Britain, 203, 205; dialectic, 162
Tetontas, mythology of the Pagan, 139
Teveshouil, Nota., 273
Thackwrey, Geo., 375
Thames, 359
Thanet, 148
Thegen, title, 143
Theke, Adam, theker, and Alice his wife, 430
Thelemark, Norway, 140 n.
Theobald, 326
Theecianians, (I. iv. 16), 339, 341
Thefdor, 142
Thiefes, 174
Thimbleby, Ellinor, 287
Thirn, 299
Thirmesecough, Villata de, Poll Tax Roll for, 30
Thirnstoft, 293, 318, 319
Thirsk, 235 n.
Thomas, Mr., 447; Rich., 450
— St., 397, 345 n.
— Aquinas, St., 337
Thompson, sir Henry, 453; Hen., 54, 55, 483; Knute, 95; John, 450, 452; Marg., 54 n.; Mary, 54 n.; sir Stephen, 450, 452, 454 n.; Will., 395, 438; rev. —102
Thong, deeds relating to, 115
Thoraldby, 151, 301
Thoraldby, 151, 295
Thorley Rotulus Genealogicae, 296
Thorfin, 296
Thorfinn Karlsfearl, 190, 191
Thorle, bp., 176
Thorncoll, Will. de, smyth, and Joan his daughter, 257
Thorner, 327; deeds relating to, 115
INDEX.

Thornes, 397
Thornhill, 304, 305; rector of, 286
— Lees, 91
— Roger de, souter, and Alice his wife, 421; Thos. 372, 380, 384, 393, 395, 401, 402
Thornour, Will. de, taylor, Agnes his wife, Alice, Isab. and Thos., his servants, 3
Thornover, 402
Thorne in Hawksworth Head, 96
Thornton, 323, 327
— on Yore, 328
— Walsall, 276 bis, 296
— Thos., 379
Thornton's Hist. of Notte., 308
Thorpe, 151, 298, 299, 302, 327
— Audlin, 320
— Hesley, 278
— Stapleton, 305
— Upper, 64
— John, 438
Thorpealaw, Villata de, Poll Tax Roll for, 256
Thorstein, 190
Thorvald, 190, 191
Thoth, god of the winds, 219
Thought and Extension, 339
Thracos, 412
Three, numeral, 213
Thresker, Nich., and Agnes his wife, 15
Thribergh, 325; Villata de, Poll Tax Roll for, 5; deeds relating to, 115
Thriake, report of King's agent for, 472
Throgmorton, captain, 57, 58
Thurberland, Villata de, Poll Tax Roll for, 426
Thurgold, 98, 124
Thurston, 99, 105-107
Thurnecoe, 322
Thurstan, 326
— John, taylor, and Emma, his wife, 15; Will. de, 236
Thurstonland, 395
Thwaite, Thos. de, carpenter, Joan his wife and John, his servant, 261
Thwyng, Edw., 451
Tiara, papal, 340
Tickhill, Subsidy Rolls, 2 m.; Waspentake of, 97, 322, 323, 386, 390; see Tykhill
Tid, three hours, 180, 181
Tide-announcer, 137, 138
"Tide what may," 140
Tides of day, 175-189
Tiles, regulation of the making and size of, 365
Tilley, family of, 315
Time division, 169-169; decimal, 169, octaval, 169
Timothy (I. vi. 7), 341; (II. iv. 7 & 8), 104
Tincler, Rob., 35
Tindall, Francis, 56, 396
Tinley, deeds relating to, 115; see Tynnelsawe
Tite, composition, 96
Titles of Honour, treatise on English, 118
Titlow, Eliz., 273; John, 273
Tobacco, license for selling, 401
Todeni, Berenger de, 294
Tolerc, 20
Tollesham, 330
Tombs, as represented in Selby Abbey window, 340
Togarmah, 163
Toneleydoughter, Matilda, 12
Tomlinson, Francis, 450; Geo. Will., F.S.A., 154, 199, 480, 486, 487; on Normanton church, 267; Will., 460, 452
Tomson, Frances, 257; Bob., diker, Agnes, his wife, Rich., his servant, 422; Thos., 287
Tomwyf, Johann, 19
Tong, John, marchant, and Isabella his wife, 429
Topcliff, 294
Tor (Thos), 299, 326, 327
Torcliff (Thorckety), 295, 297, 307, 326
Tori, 226
Torre, Anne, 235; Caroline, 286; Esther, 286; rev. Hen., 286; Jas., 284-286; his researches amongst the registers of the See of York, 118, 286; Jas. Whittell, 286, Nich., 286
Tostig, earl, 145, 149, 150, 152, 297, 315
Totichill, John de, Elizabeth his wife, Joan, Roger, Thos., his servant, 256; Matilda de, 250; Thos. de, smith, Matilda his wife, John his son, Agnes his daughter, and Azota, his servant, 250
Toulston, 302, 303
Toumend, Isabella atte, 4
Tours, canon of council of, 224
Tovi, 147
Tower, constable of the, 273
Townley, John, 460
Trades mentioned in Subsidy Rolls for West Riding of 1 Rto. II: —Artificer Carpenter, 6; Arusmyth, 10, 11, 45; Baker, 26, 27; Bakester, 3, 9, 18, 25, 26, 27, 43, 45, 51, 248, 432; Barker, Berker, 27 bis, 28, 50, 51 ter, 260, 261 bis, 263 bis, 417, 419, 432; Becher, 8, 14, 21, 34, 246, 417, 427, 432; Bever, 36, 47, 51; Carpenter, 34, 256, 260, 261
Cartewright, 10, 11, 13, 27 bis, 30, 251, 358; Chapman, 3, 11, 13, 14, 18, 31, 39 ter, 49, 50, 255, 260, 284, 265, 266, 419, 427; Coke (cook) 32; Cordwener, 41, 49; Costeler, 10, 45 ter, 243; Couper, 13, 14, 34, 41 bis, 256
Coverlet weaver, 26; Diker, 30, 425 bis, 426, 428, 431; Drapour, 4, 26 bis, 27, 29 bis, 46, 47, 49, 50, 246, 247, 250, 258, 259, 262 bis, 427; Flesheuwer, Fleuwer, 3 bis, 9, 15 bis, 27, 41 bis, 42 bis, 43 bis, 47; Fyshemaner, 50; Fysheber, 21, 49 ter; Glasenweyght, 48;
INDEX.

| Glover, 31, 41, 425; Goldesmyth, 51, 260; Irenmanger, 25; Lokesmyth, 4, 42; Lyster, 25, 29, 46; Malster, 426; Maltermaker, 27; Marchant, Merchant, 15, 21, 23, 26 bis, 40, 49, 50, 51, 244, 245, 250, 253, 254, 261, 427, 429 ter; Marchant de bestes, 7, 9, 17, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 bis, 25, 28, 35, 37, 39, 40, 43, 241, 244, 246, 255, 257, 260; Marchant sufficant, 246; Marifer, 44; Marshall, 31, 32, 418, 423; Mason, 13, 14, 24 bis, 25, 31, 33, 37, 246, 248, 255, 262, 428; Meller, 283; Mercer, 10, 257, 258, 264, 418, 423, 424, 427, 431, 452; Nayler, 17; Osteler, 25, 26 bis, 47 ter, 260, 261, 417 bis, 418, 422; Pedder, 13; Pender, 17; Pistor, 250; Sadeler, 27, 38, 41; Saltier, 42, 141; Scaster, Smaller, 43, 249, 424, 438; Shereman, 26 bis, 420, 422; Shipman, 50; Shipwaywright, 51; Skyner, Skyner, 14, 27, 30, 42, 48, 254, 419, 420, 421, 428; Smyth, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8 bis, 10 bis, 11, 13 bis, 14, 15 bis, 16, 17 passim, 18 bis, 19, 22 bis, 26 ter, 27 bis, 28, 29, 30 ter, 31 ter, 33 ter, 39 bis, 40 passim, 41 passim, 42, 44, 45 passim, 46 bis, 47, 48, 244 passim, 244 passim, 245 passim, 246, 247, 248 bis, 249 ter, 250, 251 passim, 253, 255 bis, 256 passim, 257 bis, 258, 259 ter, 260, 261, 262, 264, 266, 417 ter, 418 bis, 419, 420 ter, 421 bis, 422, 423 passim, 424 bis, 425, 426, 428 bis, 429 ter, 430 bis, 431, 432; Souter, 4, 8, 9 bis, 10, 11, 12 ter, 14 ter, 22 bis, 25, 26, 30, 35, 41, 42, 47 bis, 47 bis, 51, 244, 248, 250, 251, 254, 256, 259, 261 ter, 263 bis, 264, 417 ter, 418, 419 passim, 420 passim, 421 passim, 422, 423 bis, 424, 425, 426, 428, 430, 431; Sutter, 11; Tavener, 47, 417; Taylor, 2, 3 passim, 6, 7 bis, 10 bis, 11, 13, 14 bis, 15 passim, 17 ter, 18 ter, 20, 22, 23 bis, 29 ter, 27 bis, 28 bis, 29 bis, 30 bis, 31 bis, 33 bis, 34 ter, 35, 36, 37, 38 passim, 41, 43 bis, 44 ter, 46, 47, 51, 245, 247, 248 ter, 245 bis, 246, 247, 248 bis, 249 bis, 251 ter, 252 ter, 255 passim, 256 bis, 257 ter, 258, 259 bis, 260, 261, 264, 417 bis, 418, 419, 421 bis, 422 bis, 423 bis, 429 ter, 428, 429 bis, 430 bis, 432 ter, 433; Tchecker, 14, 430; Thresher, 425, 427, 428; Wallar, Waller, 14, 81; Webster, Webster, 14 ter, 15 bis, 25, 26 bis, 27, 30 bis, 35, 36, 41, 48, 215, 246, 247, 248 bis, 249, 251 bis, 252, 253 bis, 255 ter, 257 bis, 258, 259, 261, 263 bis, 264, 417, 419, 421 bis, 428; Wewere, 426; Wrigbyt, 4, 5, 10, 12 bis, 13, 15, 17 bis, 19, 22 bis, 25, 30, 31, 33 ter, 35 ter, 37 bis, 38, 39 ter, 40, 41 bis, 47, 48, 50, 51, 42 passim, 245 bis, 246 bis, 247, 247, 247 bis, 250, 254, 255, 256 bis, 257 bis, 258, 259 bis, 260 bis, 419 |
| Travelling charges in 1560, 110 | Travis, John, account of, 119 |
| Trelawney, bp. of Bristol, 433 a. | Tremall, | |
| Trentall of masses, 89 | Tretton, John de, Taylor, and Alice his wife, 14 |
| Trolle, (Tretton), 27, 327 | — Rob. de, Taylor, John his son, Cecilia and Emma, his servants, 257 |
| Trenver, matres, 408 | Trimmingham, James, 399 |
| Trondia, lake and river, 414 | Tronay, 310 |
| Troon, John Smyth, and Agnes his wife, 256 | Tropnell, John, weber, and Agnes his wife, 14 |
| Tros, Agnes, 13; John, 13 | Trousefoot, Will. 307 |
| Trouville, 310 | Trumfoot, 404; deeds relating to, 115; Plague at, 390 |
| Trumblington, Miller of, 348 | Tronps, Francis, 456 |
| Truss, arms of, 307 | Trusswell, Notts, 323 |
| Trusswell, Notts, 323 | Tubb, Thos., souter, 26 |
| Tuffton, sir H. J., 477 | Tugdve, Will. 236 |
| Tun, Norway, 139 a. | Tunstall, Francis, 467 |
| Tunstall, Francis, 467 | Tup, Rob., 430 |
| Turbant, Alice, 420 | Turnians, 164 |
| Turbat, Adam, 420 | Turnor, Geo., 377; John, cooper, Emma his wife and John his servant, 41; Rich., cooper, and Agnes his wife, 41; Roger, walker, and Magota his wife, 250; Roger, wyrgt, and Joan his wife, 249; Will., cooper, and Alice his wife, 256 |
| Turd, 310, 310 a. | Turpentine tree, symbol of the church, 336 |
| Turton, 326 | Turtons, Will., Smyth, and Kath. his wife, 47 |
| Tunton, John de, taillour, and Matilda his wife, 3; Thos. de, Smyth, and Beatrix his wife, 424; Will., souter, and Alice his wife, 420 |
| Turner, quotation from, on early rising, 175 | Tusser, (hawk), 383 |
| Tut, John, 420 | Twedddall, Thos., 375 |
| Twenty-four hour system, 169 | Twichill, co. Derby, 104 |
| Two, numerical, 212 | Twyvell, Nich., 372 |
| Tyas or "Tetuncinos," family of, 329; John, 90 | Tykhill, Villata de, Poll Tax Roll for, 240; Wappentaguan de, Lay Subsidy Roll, 2 Ric., II, 241-246 |
Tyncker, Will., lokesmyth, and Joan his wife, 4
Tyneslawe (Tinsley), Villata de, Poll Tax Roll for, 242
Tyreman, Hen., 450, 452
Tyson, Gislebert, 304, 307, 311, 323, 326

U.

Uchtered, 317, 326
Udene, see Ewden
Ughill, 113
— Wood side, 99
Ughtibrig, Rich., attounee, Agnes his wife, John his son, and John his servant, 242
Uclhill, 296, 304, 326, 327
Ulf, son of Dolfin, 143, 152
— son of Thorald, 151, 152, 326; Archel his son, 293; his horn, 152
Ulfrics, 291 n.
Ulfric, 301
Ullay, Villata de, Poll Tax Rolls for, 8
— John de, Frankelyn, and Marg. his wife, 8
Ulp, Plessinger, 148
Ullric, 327
Ullorne, 299
Ulysses, 411
Underedge, Peter, mason, and Joan his wife, 423
Unlawful games, 365
Upton Beacon, 386
Urban V., pope, 341
Urda (Wyrd), 411
Uredale, 296
Uriconium, 359
Ursae, 356
Usher, Matthew, 372
Usk, river, 358

V.

Valentinia, 360
Valkyria, 411
Valhalla, 411
Van Ryck, Capt. Levain, 374
Vangionces, cohort of, 408
Vassals, 290
Vatican Library, Rome, 351
Vavasour, Eiz., 313 n.; Hen., 235, 239, 314 n.; John, 228; John, servour de maniere, 252; John, 314, 451; Mauger le, 313; Dr. Peter, 451; Rich. le, 314; sir Thos., 314; sir Walter, 449; Will., 282, 313 n., 314, 388; arms of, 281, 314; crest of, 314
Vavasours, 289, 290, 316
Veal, price of in 16th cent., 366
Veil de Honnas, 295
Venta Belgarum, 359 n.; Icenorum, 359 n.; Silurum, 359

Verandri, 411
Verlamio, 410
Verles (Villy le Bas), 330
Verli, Benedict de, 330; Hugh de, 330
Rich. de, 330; Rob. de, 330; Will. de, 329, 330; arms of, 330
Veremcton, 357
Vermon, 87
Verstigant, 291 n.
Verulam, 355, 358
Vesey, Rich., mysh, and Alice his wife, 428
Veyle, Will., marchaunt, Alice his wife, John his servant, 23
Vicars, Rob., 375
Vikarservant, Joan, 24
Viking, title, 142
Villeins, 289
Villeins, Umfrudus de, 311
Villy, Calvados, 311
Vincent, bp. of Beauvais, 344; Thos.; 459, 460
Vinland (Massachusetts), 183, 184, 190, 191
Virgin Mary, as figured in Selby window, 334, 335
Vitruvius, 136 bis
Vitenburg, 300
Voice of the archangel, 339; of the Son of God, 339
Vortigern, 356, 358
Vykersone, Rob., taylour, and Isabel his wife, 255
Vysse, Will., chapman, and Cecily his wife, 31

W.

Wace, 311
Waddeslay, John de, chivaler, and Isabella his wife, 8
Wade, Cuthbert, 461; Dina, 447; Rich., mason, and Lora his wife, 31; Rob., 375
Wadley, 85; deeds relating to, 113
Wadsworth, Villata de, Poll Tax Roll for, 264; deeds relating to, 115
Waferer, Ioba, 28
Wage tallies, 372
Wager of battle, 290
Wages of servants, 365
Waggoner, Mr., 398
Waine, Thos., 450
Wainwright, John, 91, 122; Rob., 376
Waite, Thos., 448
Wakefield, 98, 105, 108, 273, 297, 305, 386, 397, 403; bridge and chapel, 371; church, 102, 106, 278, 337; Court Rolls of the great manor of, 116; deeds relating to, 115; Garlick’s Historical notices of, 117; Sessions Rolls, 377, 385, 395, 407
— Bunny hall, 389
INDEX.

Wakefield, Noryate, 389
— Tomson Yate, 389
Walker, John, 32
Wales, Stephen, 1, 223
Walchelin, Miles, 287
Walcher, bp., 321
Waldershelf, 96, 124; John de, 75, 121;
— Will. de, 75, 121
Wales, Villata de, Pull Tax Roll for, 257
Walhill, John de, maver, and Agnes his
wife, 427
Walker, Cecily, 379; John, 378; John,
brother, and Eliz., 432; Mary, 18;
Roger, wryght, and Joan his wife, 18;
Thos., walker, and Agnes his wife, 245;
— Thos., walker, and Agnes his wife, 426;
— Will., firmarius de manere, and Margt.
his wife, 18; Will., walker, and Alice his
wife, 247; John his servant, 248;
— Will., 386, 389
Walkingam, Alan de, 228, 231, 232; John
de, 229, 231, 232
Walkmyne, John de, meny, Joan his wife,
— Thos. his son, 41
Waller, J. G., 198
Waller, deeds relating to, 114
Walsend, dial, 144 pl., 206-208; Maypole,
133 n.
Walo, 327
Walter, 327
Walton, co. York, 273
— John, 105, 107
Wandesfoorde, 284
Wandaleys, 299
Ward, Warde, Adam, wryght, Petronilla
his wife, and Thos. his servant, 12;
— Adam, 222; David, 388; John,
cartwright, and Joan his wife, 11;
— John, smithy, and Alice his wife, 23;
— John, cooper, and Agnes his servant, 34;
— John, 383; John, taylor, 426; Rob.,
402, 483 bis; Sam. Bromhead, 110;
— Sarah, 110; Thos., 233
Ward and Hughes, glass painters, 270
Wardens, Rob. atte, 4
Warin, 327
Waresby, 308
Warley, 380
Warmely, John de, meny, Magota his
wife, and Will. his servant, 249
Warmsfeld, 305, 311
Warner, 328
Warnford church, 155; mural dial at, 155,
155, 198
Warren, arms of, 346; Gundreda de, 305 n.;
— Will. de, 328
Warton, sir Michael, 437 n.; Michael,
437 n.; sir Ralph, 437, 442
Wartse, priory at, 307
Washington, Darcey, 356; Rich., 375
Wassan, 326
Wass, Alice, 100; Thos., 100
Waste protected, 70-73, 81
Watchmen, 138
Waterfall, Johanna, 247
Waterhall, Rich. atte, taylour, and Alice
his wife, 422
Waterhouse, Nath., 384
Waterton, 245; Beatrice, 273; Thos.,
273
Wath, 17, 91, 326; deeds relating to, 115
Watkindogter, Emma, 243
Watkinson, John, 243
Watkinson, Dr. Hen., 449; John, 433
Watlass, 321
Watson, John, 375; Mr., of Stockport, 119;
— Thos., 450
Wauwaw, Rich., 260
Wax, seals in green and white, 70, 72, 80
Waxham, 292
Way, Albert, 155 n.
Wayfarers, 157
Wayne, Will., wryght, and Alice his wife,
Adam and John his sons, 245
Waylinges, 386
Wayte, Adam, meny, and Emma his wife,
248; Will., wryght, Joan his wife, John
his son, and Isabella his wife, 22
Wayth, John, atte, marchant de beastes,
and Joan his wife, 200
Waye, 327
Wealthop, S., 150
Weapons, what lawfull to wear, 389; when
to be worn by saintary men, 364
Weaverthorpe, 146; church, 144-146, 207;
dial at, 135, 136, 144, 144 pl., 207, 209;
— monastery, 146; vicar of, 144
Webster, Edw., 376; Hugh, 381; John,
376; Raynald, webster, 41; Rich.,
webster, and Alice his wife, 48; Thos.,
webster, and Sibilla his wife, 264;
— Will., webster, Joan his wife, 233
Wesel, Martha, 234; Rev. Joe, 234
Wege, 294
Weighing of souls, 341
Weights and measure, 211, 365
Welde, Rich. del, souter, and Margt. his
wife, 15
Welles, Jeremiah, 450
Wells, 295, 326
— Agnes, 10; John at, cotteler, and
Alice his wife, 45; Thos. atte, mason, and Elizabeth his wife, 33;
— Will. del, 10
— found at Beverley Minster, Wm.
Stephenson on, 129-133
Wells, Somerset, 102
Welton, Linc., 312
Wendover, Roger de, 342
Wensleydale, 293
Westbridge, 373, 376, 399
Westworth, deeds relating to, 115
— family of, 114, 119, 124; Anna
Maria, 279, 280; Dorothy, 91;
sir George, 373 passim; Grace,
109; sir Matthew, 464 n.;
Matthew, 91; sir Michael,
450, 460, 472; sir Thos., 100,
381, 385, 399, 403
— Woodhouse, 100, 123

Vol. V.
Werboe, 305 n.
Wernesworth et Kerhouse, Poll Tax Rolls for, 28
Wessex, 142, 147, 153, 291 n.
West, the, 161
— Adam de, 19; Will., 376, 381, 385, 387, 392, 399
Westibretin, Villata de, Poll Tax Rolls for, 428
Westby, Westby, Hen. de, Franklyn, Matilda his wife, John, Ralph, Rich., his servants, 7; John de, taylor, Joan his wife, John & Rich., his servants, 38; Thos., 386, 390, 404; Will., 236
Wetenhalgh, 73, 92
Westery, 325
Westerghard, 160
Westertown, 295
Westminster Abbey, Registers of, 475; church, 61 n.
Westmoreland, 365; Archeolog. Soc., 333.
— Catholic county, 434
Westmunsterghall, 72 passim.
Weston, 301
West Riding Sessions Rolls, F. Barber, F.S.A., on, 362-406
Westyn, Johanna, 39; John, 39; Rob., wryght, and Alice his wife, Isabella his daughter, John his son, and Rich., his servant, 39; Will., wright, and Alice his wife, 39
Wetherby, 227 n., 328, 398
— C., 200; Nigel de, 232
— Sessions Rolls, 383, 400
Whalley, Edw., his accounts, 118
Wharncliffe, 69
Wharton, The, 472
Wheatley, 315
Wheildrake, 323, 329, 329 n.
Whirpe, Rob., 24
Whetley et Sandale, Ville de, Poll Tax Rolls for, 11
Wickenby co. Linc., 52 n.
Whistan, Villata de, Poll Tax Rolls for, 31
— John de, cartwryght, and Isabella his wife, 30
Whisteler, John, 13; Rich., 24
Whiston, 101; church, 102
Whitaker's Richmondshire, 322
Whitby, 328; abbey, 292 bis, 319; Charlton's hist. of, 328
Whitcombe, Dr., 201
White, bp. of Peterborough; Francis, 455-460; Thos., 390; Will., 390
Whitehead, Deving, 392, 399; Dorothy, 392, 399
Whiteley, NIch., 381
"Whiteman's Land," (Carolinas), 190
Whitley, 119, 292, 304; deeds relating to, 115 bis.
Whitacres, Rev. Gamaliel, 385, 389
Whitbam, Thos., 305
Whitcombe, 313, 325
Whixley, 59, 294, 398

Whype, John, 430
Whyte, Thos., walker, and Isabella his wife, 2
Wicke, title, 142
Wickery, deeds relating to, 115
Wickham, T., Joan of York, 447
Wicra, 327
Widdrington, Frances, 57 n.; Lewis, 56 n.; Sir Thos., 56, 56 n., 59; his "History of York," 62
Widowe, Adam, 5
Wiffen's Rynsell, 310
Wigan, son of Landric, 299, 312
Wigfall, Hen. de, webster, Matilda his wife, 421
Wight, Isle of, 205
Wightwised, 381
Wilmart, 308, 327
Wike, John, firarius del grange, Sibilla his wife, Rich. and John his servante, 18
Wilberfoss, Leonard, 450, 452; Roger, 450
Wible, Rob., 392
Wild, Adam, soter, Cecilia his wife, Johanna his daughter, 17
Wild fowl, 366
Wilmann, John, 462, 463 bis
Wildon, 151
Wildridge of Nedlescroft, Mr., 133
Wilfrith, St., 155, 196
Wilkin, etymology of, 76
Wilkinson, Christ., 461; Edw., 450; John, wryght, and Dionisia his wife, 254; John, soter, and Joan his wife, 428; Rob., 376; Rob., soter, and Agnes his wife, 419; Timothy, 450; etymology of, 76
Willhollom, 123
William the Conqueror, 146
— St., of Norwich, 343
Williamson, John, 451
Williammyf, Magota, 4; Matilda, 32
Willingham, 330
Willa, prof., 132
Willoughby, Notts., 357, 359
Willa, Memorial in favour of the safe custody of, 476, 482
— Rev. Mr., 104
Wilsick, deeds relating to, 115
Wilson of Bromhead, family of, Dr. Hunter's Memoirs of, 63-125, 476; Evidences, 112; first use of surname, 76, 83; origin of, 76, 77, 83; pedigree, 77, 78, 82, 87; Adam, 78, 80-82, 120; Agnes, 84, 85, 95, 105; her will, 90, 123; Alice, 90, 100, 103, 110; Anne, 93, 95, 97, 98, 102, 105; Arthur, 88, 89, 93, 95, 101, 122, 124; his will, 89, 95, 122; Beatrice, 96-98; Cath., 102; Chaas., 95, 100, 101, 105, 109, 110; Chaas., 106th possessor of Bromhead, 103, 124, 125; minister at Kimbolton, 104; rector of Babworth, 104; his descendants, 110; issue, 104, 105 10; law suits with
INDEX.

Earl of Manchester, 104; son Chr. tr.'s descendants, 110; wife, 104, 105; will, 104; Charles Maceo, 63; Christian, 100; Chrtr., 85–105, 109, 125; Chrtr., 4th pos., of Bromhead, 85–87, 121, 122; Chrtr., 6th pos. of Bromhead, 95, 96, 123, 123; his suit with the Barnby's, 91; will, 92, 123; Chrtr., 8th pos. of Bromhead, 95–100, 123; collector of Subsidy, 97; his inquisition post mortem, 92, 123; will, 97, 123; Chrtr., 9th pos. of Bromhead, 100– 105, 123; his issue, 101; part in the Civil War, 103, 124; wife, 100, 101, 124; her defence of Bromhead, 100; his will, 101, 124; see Edw., 125; Edw., 353; Edw., 89–91, 93, 95–100, 102, 106, 110, 122; her will, 93, 123; Ellen, 92–95, 97, 99, 123; Emoë, 93; Frances, 93, 95; Geo., 77, 88, 89, 93, 95, 97–99, 110; Hannah, 109, 110; Harriet, 110; Henrietta Maria, 105; Henry, 109, 110; Hounsay, 102; Isabel, 84, 85; Isabella Maria, 107; Jan., 67, 110; Jane, 89, 90, 95; Jane, 95; Joan, 103; John, 71, 81, 376, 396, 399, 450, 451; John, 1st pos. of Bromhead, 85; John, 5th pos., 87; his wife, 87–89, 93; will, 122; John, antiquary, 11th pos., 106; his issue, 107; wife, 106; will, 106; John, 13th pos., 107; his autograph, 77; his collections, 65–68, 78, 79, 105, 111–125; sale of, 68; sched. of, 106, 110, 120; his issue, 109; wife, 108; John, 13th pos., 109; his wife, 109, 110, will, 109; John, of Wadsley, 85; Joan, 109; Juliana, 84; rev. J. A., 63; Leonard, 451; Marg., 87–89, 93, 95; her will, 89, 95, 122; Martha, 106; Mary, 100–102, 105, 106, 110, 125; Matthew, 102; Ralph, 86, 87, 95, 97–99; Rebecca, 106, 110; Reginald, 86, 87, 91, 93–97, 99, 101, 124; Reginald, 7th pos. of Bromhead, 95, 125; his inquisition post mortem, 125; his inventory, 125; suit with the Eyres, 94; will, 93, 123; Reginald, of Jamaica, 102, 103, 124; his inventory, 125; Reynold, 93; Rich., 87, 88, 90, 93–95, 97, 99, 101, 104, 105, 109, 122, 123, 330; Rich., rector of Balworthy, 101, 124; Rich., of Hanwell, 125; Rich., of Wortley Lordship, his will, 122; Rob., 78, 80–82, 110, 120, 450; Rowland, 101; Sarah, 105, 109, 110; Sarah Ann, 110; Susan, 106, 107; Susannah, 105; Tom, 65, 78, 81, 88, 89, 93, 95, 101, 109, 120, 121, 125; Thos. of Armley, his descendants, 109; wife, 109; Thos. of Elton, 78, 82, 84–86; Thos. of Oughtibridge, 94–96, 122, 124; his pardon for slaying Rich. Woodhead, 94, 122; Wil., 84, 65, 67, 68, 81–84, 109, 110, 120– 122; Will., of Sheffield, 65, 110, 111; his character, 67; descendants, 110; Will. Reginald, 63; Zachary, 101, 102; Wiltshire, 435; Wiltstorp, 227 a.; see Wylesthorpe, Wilsayke, Will., de, walker, and Joan his wife, 255; Wiltworpe, John de, taylour, and Matilda his wife, 21; Wymer, 328; Winchcombe abbey, 302; Winchester, 142, 208 bis, 359; Congress (1845), 134, 195; inscription at, 407; St. Ethwold, bp. of, 145; St. Etheldreda, bp. of, 145, 146; Statute of, 204; St. Michael's church, dial, 135, 198; Windermere, St. Martin's church, east window of, 348; Winds, 182, 196–197; Egyptian, god of, 219; Wine, law for vessels bringing, 365; Wines, Gascoigne or French, 366; Wingfield, arms of, 232 a.; lord of, 235; Wirksworth, wapentake of, 118; Witham, Geo., 407; Withers, 375; Withers, John, 375; Withepon, John, taylour, and Marg. his wife, 36; Witton, Laver, 403; Witw., 343; Wix, 139 a.; Wix, 320; Wimp, Peter, marchant de bestes, Isabel and Alice his servants, 35; Wod, Alicia, smith, 428; John del, 24; Wod, Wod, de, Wodecea (Wodsetta), Villata de, Poll Tax Rolle for, 260; Wode, Adam de, taylour, Agnes his daughter, 43; John de, Franklinlayne, 285; Thos. del, smyth, and Joan his wife, 450; Will de, skyrnare, and Matilda his wife, 42; Wodden's Wain, 203, 222; Wollhall, Adam de, marchant de bestes, Adam and John his sons, and Thos., his servant, 56; John de, Miles, Elena his servant, 5; Agnes his servant, 5; John, Marchant, and Alice his wife, 244; Thos. de, frankley, Agnes his wife and Thomas his servant, 17; Wodhouse, Adam de, walker, and Isabella his wife, 419; John de, souter, Alice his wife, 419; Will. de, souter, and Idones his wife, 419; Woodkyre, Thos. de, souter, and Margt. his wife, 417; Wolehouse, John de, 29; Marg. de, 25; Will de, Irenebaenger, and Margt. his wife, 25; Wolfling, 302; Wolhouse, Frances, 110; Geo., 110; Wollay, Villata de, Poll Tax Roll for, 427; — Thos. de, souter, and Cecily his wife, 431; Wolles, or Wolfeis, law for carrying out, 365.
INDEX.

Wolrich, Marg., 105
Wolsey, Agnes, 241; Rich., 241
Wolves in England, 174
Wombwell, 286; Villata de, Poll Tax Roll for, 3-5
— Hugh de, miles, and Elena his wife, 3
Women to be settled with their husbands, 394
Womersley, 294, 273 bis, 399
Wood, John, 450-452; Rich., 451
Woodhead, Rich., 94
Woodhouse, 125; bequest for poor girls of, 288
Woodlesford, 397
Woodset, Kirk Aston, 399
Woodside, 110, 116, 119
— Lees, 110, 117
Worcester, Florence of, 143
Worsdworth, Will., 91
Worsop, Notta, 298
"World candle," 180
Wormall, Isaac, 396
Worome, Agnes, 228; Rich., 420
Worrall, 91
Worsaae, Mr., 139 n.
Worsborough, 296; deeds relating to, 115
— Dale, 117
Worsley, Thos., 468, 470; sir Will., 465 n.
Wortley, Villata de, Poll Tax Roll for, 418
— Edm. de, marchant de bestes, and Matilda his wife, 20; Elizabeth widow of Rich., chivaler, 430; Johanna de, 40; John de, marchant de bestes, 39; John de, master, and Magota his wife, 428; Thos. de, armiger, and Joan his wife, 40
Worlsey, 87, 101, 115, 125, 292, 374; church, 102; forge, 102; lordship, 122; New Park, 381
— sir Francis, 381, 385, 392
— alias Newcomen, Ann, 104
Wraek, John, marshall, and Matilda his wife, 31
Wreken, 859
Wren, Sarah, 44
Wrigglesworth, Geo., 375; Sarah, 109; Will., 109
Wright, Alex., carpenter, 256; Rev. H. W., 487; John, wryght, and Agnes his wife, 246; John, wryght, and Alice his wife, 247; Rich., 398; Thos., wryght, and Joan his wife, 40; Will., carpenter, 34; Will., 236, 296
Wroth, Agnes de, 266; Edm. del., 242; Rich. de, chapman, Agnes his wife, Rich. his son, and Eiza., his servant, 266
Wroxeter, 359
Wrykesop, John de, smith, Agnes his wife, and Thomas his servant, 15
Wytchevick, Will., 10
Wulstere, king of Mercia, 305 n.
Wulfwine, goldsmith, 223
Wulstan, abp. of York, 145
Wyche, Rich.., Glover, and Joan his wife, 425
Wycliffe, John, 470
Wyestwysele, 70 paxem
Wykesayl, Villata de, Poll Tax Roll for, 250
— Adam de, taillour, and Cecilia his wife, 251; John de, mar chant, and John his son, 250
Wycke, John, shereman, and Agnes his wife, 25; John, shereman, and Letitia his wife, 25; Rob., webester, and Margt. his wife, 26
Wyke, Hen., 70
Wykeshope (Wilstrop), Rich. de, 328 bis; Rob. de, 227; Simon de, 228; his seal, 229
Wyll-House, 86, 92
Wyman, Hen., 237; arms of, 233
Wyndhill, 92
— Will. de, marchant de beste, and Agnes his wife, 257
Wynt, Adam, diker, and Alice his wife, 30; Matilda, webester, and Rich. her son, 30
Wynn, John, 26; Rich., 451; Roger, 451
Wynteret, Villata de, Poll Tax Roll for, 419
Wyntworth (Wentworth), Villata de, Poll Tax Roll for, 243
— Isabella, 426; John de, taylour, and Clemence his wife, 26; John de, marchant de bestes, 241; Rich. de, fer mour of a grange, and Agnes his wife, 10; Thos. de, mercer, and Emma his wife, 258; Will. de, taylour, and Isabella his wife, 426
Wyrd, 411, 414
Wyredale, John de, taverner, and Agnes his wife, 417; Will. de, souter, and Alice his wife, 417
Wyrescaugh, Villata de, Poll Tax Roll for, 420
Wykerrode, John de, taylour, and Alice his wife, 3
Wyte, Will., smith, and Joan his wife, 45
Wyteleys, 73
— Hen. de, 72, 73, 79, 120; Hugh de, 72; John de, 69, 71-73, 79, 120; his seal, 72
Wyther, Nich., 228 bis
Wyvill, Francis, 455, 456, 470; John, 455; Sir Marm., 469

Y.

Yapham, 151
Yarburgh, Sir Thos., 459, 460; Thos. 459, 460
INDEX. 549

Yarum, Matilda de, chapman, 39
Yat-God-made, Adam, 425
Yate, John atte, smith, and Eliz. his wife, 45
Year of 360 days, 162 n., 167
Yellop, Anth., 123
Yggdrasil, in Norse mythology, 411
Yoander or yeander (afternoon), 182
Yolorp, Hugo de, 236
Yoman, Rich. souter, and Agnes his wife, 18
Young, Marq., 29; Will., 29
Youngman, John, 24
York, aldermen, Constable, John, 450; Breary, Will., 56 n.; Cowper, Edm., 52 n.; Dawson, Sam., 450; Dickenson, Christ., 64 n.; Earnshaw, Jos., 450; Harrison, John, 52 n.; Harrison, Rob., 55 n.; Hemsworth, Rob., 55 n.; Hoyle, Thos., 61 n.; Jaques, Roger, 55 n.; Lawne, Thos., 55 n.; Mosley, Thos., 58 n., 450; Rawdon, Lawrence, 55 n., 58 n.; Robinson, Sir Will., 56 n.; Robinson, William, 61 n.; Scott, Will., 54.; Shackleton, Roger, 450; Thompson, Hen., 54 n.; John, 450; Thompson, sir Stephen, 450; Tomlinson, Will., 450; Tyerman, Hen., 450; Wilberfoss, Leonard, 450; Wood, John, 450
— abps., Oceatsul, 145; Thos., 87; Wulstan, 145
— butchery or shambles, 317, 317 n.
— (Caer Ebwa) first city of Britain, 350-361
— Charles's Court at, 52
— churches, All Saints, Pavement, 54 n.; St. Cruis, 316, 317; St. John, Micklegate, 56 n.; St. Michael, Sparrier Gate, 54 n.; St. Martin, Micklegate, 61 n.
— corporation, marquis of Newcastle's letters to, 53, 57, 59; their reply, 54; Report of King's Agents for, 472
— County Hospital, 234
— dean Tobias Wickham, 447
— deeds relating to, 115
— diocese of, beneficials in, 286; ecclesiastical antiquities of, 285
— Dissenting Academy at, 62
— Drake's "Eboracum," 62
— Governors of, Fairfax, Lord, 60; Glenham, Sir Thomas, 56-58, 60; Haresby, Sir John, 450
— Guildhall, Garbutt, James, keeper of, 23; soldiers in, 57, 58
— History of, Sir Thomas Widdington's, 62

York, Holy Trinity, Priory at, 310
— Incumbents, catalogue of, 118
— Lord Mayor, charter-day for the election of, 59, 60; none elected in 1643, 58, 60; oaths on the election of, 54; ordinance for the election of, 60
— Lord Mayors, Cowper, Edm., 52, 52 n.; Hoyle, Thos., 61 n.; Mosley, Thos., 453; Rawdon, Lawr., 55 n.; Raynes, Thos., 452, 453; Scott, Will., 54 n.; Thompson, Sir Steph., 452, 454 n.
— Merchants' Company, 52 n., 54 n., 55 n., 61 n.
— Minster, 151; Library, 499; Perceptor of, 447; Ulf's horn, 152; window in south aisle, 337
— Minster Yard, Queen Henrietta Maria in, 59 n.; Sir Arthur Ingram's house in, 59
— Money of, 150
— Municipal Episcate at, 52-52
— Museum, on two altars in, 406
— Ousebridge, Council Chamber upon, 56, 59
— Parliamentarians at, 53, 60
— Puritans at, 53
— Recorders, Barwick, Sir Rob., 57 n.; Belt, Sir Will., 56 n.; Prickett, Geo., 452; Widdington, Sir Thos., 56, 59
— Registers of, see of, 298
— Saint Blaze, feast of, 58, 60
— Sheriffs, Calvert, Edw., 58; Cowper, Edm., 52 n.; Hemsworth, Rob., 55 n.; Hoyle, Thos., 61 n.; Jaques, Roger, 55 n.; Maskew, Will., 61 n.; Scott, Will., 54 n.; Thompson, Hen., 54 n.
— Siege of, 60, 323
— St. Mary's abbey at, 293 passim
— Surrender of, 60
— Torre's MSS. at, 118
— Trial for high treason at, 460 n.
Yorkshire Architectural Society, 290, 499
— Church notes, West Riding, 117
— Cistercian abbeys of, 474
— Custos Rotulorum, Lord Langdale, 55 n.
— Deeds relating to, 84
— Dial, Rev. D. H. Haigh on, 184-222
— Domesday Book, 117, 142, 151
— West Riding, 140; deeds relating to, 115; Deputy Lieutenants of, 427; Justices of the Peace for, 437, 438, 449; manors in, 151; Quarter Sessions Order Book for, 476; Wood's, 478