

## RIBBLESDALE.

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BELLISAMA ESTUARIUM PTOLEMÆO ET NOSTRIS RIBELL APPELLATUM EX EBORACENSIS AGRI COLLIBUS, PROPERANTIBUS AQUIS PRIMUM IN MERIDIEM DEFERTUR PER TRES PRÆCELSOS MONTES INGELBOROUGH AD FONTES QUEM VASTO DORSO IN OCCIDENTEM SOLEM GRADATIM QUASI ASCENDENTEM ET IN SUI EXTREMO ALIO QUASI IMPOSITO COLLE ERECTUM DEMIRATI SUMUS. PENIGENT FORTASSE, AB ALBICANTE ET NIVOSO CAPITE, HOC ENIM BRITANNIS PENGWIN DENOTAT, QUI VASTA MOLE, SED NON PERINDE EXCELSA ATTOLLITUR. UBI VERO LANCASTRENSES ADIT RHIBELLUS (NAM HI SUNT INTER EBORACENSES) PENDLE SUBLIMI ADMODUM FASTIGIO ERIGITUR.

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### LACY FEE.

#### PARISH OF MITTON.\*

**T**HE south-western point of the deanery of Craven is at the confluence of the Ribble† and the Hodder; and from thence to Sallay, about six miles, it is bounded by the right bank of the former river. With Rimington Brook the parish of Whalley terminates; and the remaining course of Ribble is wholly in Yorkshire. Of this six miles every step has its beauties. The broad and rapid channel of the river, hung on either side with luxuriant woods, the half-monastic and half-castellated form of Stonyhurst, the insulated rock and castle of Clitheroe, the vast bulk of Pendle to the east, the fells of Bowland to the west, and the more distant but more majestic mountains of Penigent and Ingleborough to the north, combine almost every feature which is required to constitute a picture on the grandest and most extensive scale.

With respect to the etymology of the word Mitton, I adhere to my former conjecture, that it is so called, qu. Mid-town, from *Mid medium* and *tun oppidum*; but from a different reason to what was before assigned;‡ that is, not as being intersected and divided into two villages by the Ribble, but situated at the confluence of that river and

[\* The parish of Mitton is in the district of Clitheroe, partly in Lancashire and partly in the West Riding of Yorkshire. It was once a part of the parish of Whalley, and contains the hamlets of Chaigley, Aighton, and Bailey, in Lancashire; and the townships of Mitton,† Bashall-Eaves, Waddington, West Bradford, and Grindleton, in Yorkshire. The portion in Yorkshire contains, according to the Ordnance Survey, 13,331 a. or. 6 p.]

† The first mention of Ribble by name, after the Roman Bellisama was forgotten, is in the beginning of the eighth century: *Terræ datæ S. Wilfrido à regibus juxta Ribel flu. id est Haemunderness. Ex libro de vitâ S. Wilfridi.*

‡ Vide "History of Whalley," p. 447.

Leland, Coll. vol. iii. p. 169.

[† The township of Mitton contains 1,720 a. 1 r. 36 p., an Inclosure Act was passed in the 52nd George III.]

the Hodder. For this opinion I shall cite the authority of Camden, which I think decisive :—

“ Ad ipsos vero fluminum confluentes sedet Mitton (*i.e.*, Myton upon Swale).” And again, “ Ubi ad confluentes intersidet Mebeley, id est, Interamna, vel media inter amnes ob situm dicta.”

Mitton was included in the first alienation made by the Lacies after their acquirement of the fee of Clitheroe.

It was not till after the publication of the “ History of Whalley ” that I discovered the following charter, which, as it refers to the earliest legal transaction relating to the Lacy fee, leads to several important conclusions :—

“ Sciant, &c. quod ego Robertus de Lacy dedi, &c. Radulpho de Rous pro hom. &c. Magnam Merlay cum omnibus pertinentiis, et Tuiselton, &c. et 2 bovatas in Cliderhow cum omnibus pertinentiis, et nominatim messuagias illas quæ quondam fuerant Orme le Engleis infra le Baille et deorsum, et Magnam Mitton cum pertinentiis, et Aiton cum pertinentiis, et balliam et custodiam terre mee de Watersdeles usque ad Routhesit, ultra Graget, et de Rumdene, usque Temepull; et hæc carta facta fuit 3<sup>o</sup> anno post coronamentum Henrici Regis in Curia de Pontefract ad fest. S’c’i Clementis.”

First then, Great Mitton and Aighton having been granted together, when a parish church was founded at the former place, the latter, belonging to the same lord, though in Lancashire, was included in the same parish. Bailey was considered as part of Aighton. This accounts for a fact not very common, that two townships of the same parish are in different counties.

Secondly, In this charter, which in that century has the singular advantage of a date, 3rd of Henry I., or 1103, are conveyed certain messuages in Clitherow, formerly the property of Orme le Engleis, within the baillie and below. If there was a baillie, there was a castle, which will carry up the erection of that fortress to Roger of Poitou at least.\* Again, Orme le Engleis is Orme the Saxon, *i.e.*, the ancient proprietor before the Conquest, whose homely edifices on the summit and slope of the rock had been partly enclosed by his Norman disturber within the baillie of his castle. With respect to the etymology of Clitherow, I am now inclined to consider the word as pure Danish, from *Kleccup cautes*, and *hop mons*, the rocky hill.

Of the descendants of this grantee the history is obscure. It appears that they divided into two branches, styling themselves De Mitton and De Bailly. The former became extinct after a few generations; but the manor of Aighton has passed through heirs general to the present proprietor; and Bailly,† after being alienated to the Clitherows, and by them

\* See under Bernoldswick another proof that this castle existed at the time of the Domesday Survey.

† Yet there was a William de Bayley possessed of property in this parish as late as 1391; for in that year he bequeaths, besides many other legacies to religious houses, &c., “ unum equum vel equam quem vel quam vicar. de Mitton vult eligere.” One item in this will is entitled to notice, as it contradicts a received opinion that the chapel on the bridge at Wakefield was first built and endowed as a memorial of the battle in which Richard Duke of York was slain: “ Item lego C sol. ad confirmacio’e cantarie in capellâ S’c’e Marie sup. Pont. de Wakefield.” However, there seems to be no doubt that the present chapel was erected on that occasion. The fine sculptures on the front having decayed, it has been lately *improved*.

bestowed on Cockersand Abbey, has been repurchased by the Sherburnes. Stonyhurst, though within this manor, was not always the manor-house, or even the property of the lord; for I meet with a Lucock de Stonyhurst in an undated charter of high antiquity.

The manor of Mitton, however, had by some means escheated to the chief lord, and was granted by Edmund de Lacy to the first of the Talbots, along with Bashall. The following particulars are all that can be retrieved with respect to it:—

By survey of the 29th Edward I. Ralph de Mitton held 3 car. of the Earl of Lincoln, and he of the king.\* In the 31st of the same reign, by inquisition of the knight's fees within the wapontake of Staincliffe, it was found that Henry de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, held here, in demesne of the king, 3 car., whereof fourteen make a knight's fee.

In this short interval, therefore, the escheat seems to have taken place.

Again, in the 9th of Edward II., Thomas de Southerne and the heirs of Sir Henry de Percy were found to be lords of Mitton.† Fines, Edward II. between Thomas le Sureys (Southern), complainant, and Robert, son of Hugh le Sureys, deforciant, of the manor of Mitton. Robert regrants the manor to Thomas for life; remainder to Thomas, son of Thomas; remainder to Adam, brother of Thomas. Adam granted lands here to Thomas Talbot, 16th Edward III.—Fines, 20th Richard II. between Hugh de Waterden, Knt., W. de Rilston, Knt., J. Dawtre, Knt., Roger White, &c., complainants, and John de Stapleton, Cl. deforciant, of the manor of Mitton, the right of Roger for the life of John Sotheron, Knt., and afterwards of Christopher, his son and his heirs.

How long they or their posterity retained it I know not; but in the beginning of James I. it belonged to the Coulthursts, whose daughter and heir Isabel carried it by marriage‡ into the family of the Hawksworths of Hawksworth [*Arms*: Sa. three falcons close proper], by whom it was sold to the late Mr. Serjeant Aspinall [*Arms*: Or a chevron betw. three griffin's heads erased sa.], whose devisee still enjoys it.

The following is a catalogue of the incumbents of this benefice before and after its appropriation to the abbey of Cockersand; beginning with the commencement of the Archiepiscopal Registers of York:—

#### RECTORES DE MYTTON.

Temp. Inst.	Rectores.	Patroni.	Vacat.
7 kal. Jan. 1242.	Mr. <i>Wil. de Kirkheym.</i>	<i>D's Rad de Mytton.</i>	
11 kal. Oct. 1292. §	Mr. <i>Adam de Walton</i> , Subd.	Ab. et Conv. <i>de Cockersand.</i>	per resig.
8 kal. Febr. 1329.	<i>D's Will. de Tatham</i> , Pr.	<i>Iidem.</i>	per mort.

\* Hopkinson's MSS. v. 40.

[† Isabel, heiress to Sir John Sotheron, Lord of Mitton, c. 41st Edward II., married Walter de Hawksworth of Hawksworth, near Otley.—Pennant's "Tour from Downing to Alston Moor," p. 84.]

[‡ Isabel, daughter and heir of Thomas Coulthurst of Edisforth, in Bolland, married Walter Hawksworth, who died 11th April, 1620. He was lord of the manors of Hawksworth, Mitton, &c.—"Foster's Yorkshire Pedigrees," "Fawke's Pedigree."]

[§ In the 39th Henry III., 1254-5. there was a dispute between Sir Ralf de Mitton and the abbot and convent of Kokersand relative to the right of presentation to the church at Mitton; but Sir Ralf appeared in court at Westminster and acknowledged the right to belong to the abbot and convent, and rendered up the same in open court. The king sent information of this to the Archbishop of York who thereupon instituted William de Rutherford to the church of Mitton. A vicarage was ordained in 1338; there was a new ordination of the vicarage on 7th June, 1401 (Reg. Ric. de Scrope, p. 33), and on the 21st June, 1438, a composition was made between the rector, vicar, and inhabitants (Reg. John Kempe, p. 181.)]

[The register-books for births, deaths, and marriages commence in 1611.]

Temp. Inst.	Rectors.	Patroni.	Vacat.
6 id. Maii, 1340.	D's <i>Will. de Bosden</i> , Cap.	Iidem.	per mort.
7 Aug. 1374.	D's <i>Foh. de Bosden</i> , Presb.	Iidem.	

VICARII DE MYTTON.

7 Aug. 1374.	D's <i>Will. de Bosden</i> .	Ab. et Conv. <i>de Cockersand</i> .	per mort.
25 Feb. 1392.	D's <i>Foh. de Bosden</i> , Presb.	Iidem.	
16 Jan. 1405.	Fr. <i>Tho. de Graystock</i> .	Iidem.	per resig.
14 Oct. 1409.	Fr. <i>Nic. de Warton</i> , Canonicus Mon. } de <i>Cockersand</i> .	Iidem.	
28 Oct. 1423.	Fr. <i>Will. de Corbrigg</i> , Can. ib'm.	Iidem.	per resig.
21 Oct. 1472.	Fr. <i>Rob. Garnet</i> , Can.	Iidem.	per mort.
30 Maii, 1476.	Fr. <i>Rob. Egremond</i> .	Iidem.	per mort.
8 Maii, 1497.	Fr. <i>Foh. Bank</i> , Canon.	Iidem.	per mort.
20 Oct. 1503.	Fr. <i>Tho. Pulton</i> , Can.	Iidem.	per mort.
9 Jun. 1506.	Fr. <i>Rob. Syngleton</i> , Can. ib'm.	Iidem.	per mort.
21 Jul. 1546.	Fr. <i>Tho. Kelatt</i> , Can. ib'm.	Iidem.	per mort.
27 Feb. 1566.	D's <i>Rad. Heworth</i> , Cl. <i>Percivall Speake</i> .	<i>Tho. Burgon</i> , Arm. <i>Thurstan Mawdesley</i> .	
11 Mar. 1603.	<i>Laur. Speake</i> .		per mort.
4 Feb. 1605.	<i>Rob. Kaye</i> , Cl. A.B.	Assig. <i>Foh'is Burgoyne</i> , Arm.	per cess.
3 Sept. 1662.	<i>Edw. Rowthorne</i> , Cl. A.M.	<i>Ric. Sherburne</i> , Arm.	per mort.
1696.	<i>Sam. Felgate</i> , Cl.,* ob. Jul. 1696. <i>William Banks</i> , ob. June, 1719.	<i>Ric. Sherburne</i> , Arm. Dom. <i>Nic. Sherburne</i> , Bar.	per mort.
14 Aug. 1719.	<i>Edward Rishton</i> .	<i>Fohn Anstis</i> , Arm. Garter.	per resig.
27 Jan. 1726.	<i>William Fohnson</i> , A.M., ob. Feb., 1760.	Iidem.	per resig.
7 July 1761.	<i>William Carr</i> , A.B., ob. Aug. 1771.	Comes <i>Lichfield</i> , et al.	per mort.
12 Dec. 1771.	<i>Thomas Armstead</i> ,	Iidem.	per mort.

the present respectable incumbent, to whom I am indebted for many particulars of valuable information relating to this parish. [He died in March, 1814, aged 77.]

[The succeeding vicars have been—

2 Apr. 1814.	<i>Fohn Wilson</i> , ob. 31 Aug. 1841, aged 59.	Himself this turn.	per mort.
2 Nov., 1841.	<i>Fohn Aspinall Addison</i> , M.A.	<i>Leonard Wilkinson</i> .	per resig.
21 March, 1848.	<i>Richard Edwards</i> , M.A., took the } additional name of <i>Taylor</i> in 1867, ob. 13 Oct. 1875.	<i>Fohn Aspinall, Esq.</i>	per mort.
28 Jan., 1876.	<i>George Biglands Ackerley</i> , B.A.	<i>R. F. W. Aspinall, Esq.</i> ]	

After the dissolution of Cockersand Abbey, the rectory and advowson of the vicarage of Mitton were granted to the Burgoyne family, from whom they were purchased about 1st James I. by Richard Sherburne, Esq., of Stonyhurst, in whose descendant, Thomas Weld, Esq., they are still vested.

The principal testamentary burials at Mitton have been—

3rd January, 1436.	<i>Richard Sherburne</i> , Esq.	} all of Stonyhurst.
3rd November, 1444.	<i>Agnes Sherburne</i> , his widow.	
2nd October, 1594.	<i>Sir Richard Shearburn</i> , Knt.	
4th September, 1627.	<i>Richard Sherburne</i> , Esq.	
20th January, 1666.	<i>Richard Sherburne</i> , Esq.	

The following curious testament, dated 1506, has escaped the researches of Mr.

\* During the confusion of the Civil Wars, the well-known Webster, Johannes Hyphantes, was intruded by the governing powers into this benefice—a man of uncommon learning and abilities, “but he was a leper.”

Todd: \* "Thomas Clyderhow, of the parish of Mytton, bequeaths his sowle to Almighty God, our Ladye St. Marie, and all the holie companie in heaven: and his body to be buried in the parish church of Allhallows of Mytton; † his best beast for a mortuarie, and a cowe to Rich. Denbye, priest thereof, to saye a trentall of masses for my sowle. Also my will is to have a durge at my plase, and to have twelve priestes to say a messe for my sowle upon the daye that I shall be buried. It'm, I give unto the windowe in the lofte in Mytton Church 2*d.*" ‡

I now find, on the authority of Dodsworth, § that "Sir Richard Sherburne builded a chapel here from the ground, with consent of the parish, for a burial-place for himself and his successors." ||

From the same source, I learn that Hugh Sherburne's Chantry was endowed with eighty acres of land in Aighton, Baley, and Chageley.

[The church was originally dedicated to Allhallows, but is now commonly ascribed to St. Michael; and consists of nave and chancel (decorated), north chapel (sixteenth century), south porch, and west tower. The building is covered with rough cast.

The chancel is divided from the nave by a carved oak screen, supposed by Dr. Whitaker to have been brought from Cokersand Abbey; on it is the following inscription in old English characters:—"Devotor et Johis factum erat hoc opus tempore dñi Will Stainford Abbis anno dñi Millesimo CCC<sup>o</sup> Nonageno 111." ¶

The font-cover is elaborately carved, and is inscribed "RICHARD MOLENEX, 1593."

In the south wall of the chancel are three sedilia, a double piscina, a priest's door with trefoiled arch, and a low side-window of two lights. The north chapel, or Sherburn Chantry, is divided from the chancel by an octagonal pier and two arches filled in with an oak screen (see the Plate), against which is a table, to which are chained four books in oaken covers, all very imperfect.

In 1845 the floors of nave and chancel were tiled. It is worthy of remark that in entering the nave at the west end you descend four steps, and at the screen you descend three steps to enter the chancel.

In the tower are six bells. On the first, "John Taylor & Co., Loughborough, 1873." On the second, "Robert Parker, Thomas Walmesley, Ric. Maysor, John Emmett Whitehall, Churchwardens, 1726. On the third, "God save the Church, 1624." On the fourth, "Sub Laurence Speake, Vicar. RW. HM. 1567." On the fifth, "X.E. SM. RT. WH. NW. RB. HK. TW., 1567." On the sixth, "Thos. Mears of London, Founder, 1834."

The registers date from 1610, but there are but few entries legible before 1611.

In 1815 a faculty was obtained to erect the gallery at the west end.

Within the Sherburn Chantry are the following monuments:—In the centre, an altar-tomb with two effigies, the whole carved out of alabaster; round the upper edge of the tomb is this inscription in bold old English letters—"Here lieth the bodies of Sir Richard Sherburne Knight master forrester of ye forrest of Bowland steward of ye manor of Sladburn Lieutenant of ye Isle of Man and one of her M<sup>ty</sup> Deputy Lewetenantz in ye Countie

\* Who abstracted the registers of the see of York with indefatigable industry, about the year 1680.

† The church of Mitton is generally said to be dedicated to St. Michael; but it seems probable from this passage that the real dedication is to All Saints.

‡ Townley MSS.

§ MSS. v. 41.

|| See "History of Whalley," p. 451, where I had conjectured that this chapel was built after the death of Sir Richard Sherburne, for the reception of his tomb. [On a tablet over the outside of the west doorway to the chantry are the arms and crest of the Sherburnes; and the date, 1594, corroborates Dr. Whitaker's idea, though he appears to have overlooked it. The tablet is now, and perhaps was in his time, concealed by ivy.] Family chapels of the reign of Elizabeth, erected as places of interment, are not uncommon. The windows are pointed; but the mouldings of the masonry are essentially different from genuine Gothic; and the buttresses are frequently triangular. Above all, their railings, instead of being fluted upon a square, are cylindrical, and turned much in the manner of modern bed-posts. Specimens of chapels in this style, and of this age, besides Mitton, are that of the Stanley family at Ormskirk, and of the Whartons at Kirkby Stephen.

¶ The name of William Stainford does not occur in the list of abbots of Cokersand given in Dugdale's "Monasticon," and the date said to be on the screen is evidently of too early a period.]

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of Lanef and Dame Maude his wif daught of Sr Richd Bold Knight by whom he had issu: who died ye 10th Nov. 1588 And Sr Richd died the 26 of Julie 1594."

At the west end of the tomb are three shields—1. arg. a lion ramp. guard. vert, *Sherburne*, quartering vert an eagle displ. arg., *Bayley*; and impaling *Bold*, the motto "Quand je puis." 2. Arg. a griffin segreant sa.; crest, a demi-griffin, *Bold*. 3. *Sherburn* quartering *Bayley*; crest, a unicorn's head.

On the north and south sides are figures representing the sons and daughters holding shields of their arms.

On the south side,—1. A man in armour (*Richard*) supporting a shield *Sherburn* quartering *Bayley*, and impaling two coats: first, for *Catherine Stourton*, his first wife, quarterly of four: (1) sa. a bend or between six fountains, *Stourton*; (2) a cross engr. or, *Moigne*; (3) gu. an escocheon betw. six martlets arg. *Chidock*; (4)..... on a bend.....three heads (but query what); and secondly, arg. a fess sa., for *Ann Kighley*, his second wife. 2. A man in armour (*Hugh*) supporting a shield, *Sherburn* and *Bayley* impaling arg. a fess, and in chief three mullets sa., quartering.....on a fess a fleur-de-lis,.....for *Dyneley*, for his wife, sister of Sir Hugh Dyneley. 3. A shield *Sherburn* and *Bayley* impaling *Bold*. 4. A man in armour (*Thomas*) supporting a shield *Sherburn* and *Bayley* impaling blank.

At the east end two shields—1. *Sherburne* quartering *Bayley*. 2. *Bold*.

On the north side,—1. A woman (*Dorothy*) supporting a shield per pale nebuly or and az. six martlets counter-changed for *Fleetwood*. 2. A shield *Sherburn* and *Bayley* impaling *Bold*. 3. A woman (*Margaret*) supporting a shield arg. a fess, and in chief three mullets sa., a crescent.....for *Towneley*. 4. A woman (*Mary*) supporting a shield,.....a lion rampant.....for *Edwards*, impaling *Sherburn* and *Bayley*.

The effigy of Sir Richard shows him in the complete armour of the period: cuirass, taces, mail skirt, and tuiles, brassarts and vambraces, cuisses, jambes, and sollerets. He is bareheaded, and has moustaches and very long pointed beard; his head rests upon a tilting-helmet with a unicorn's head for the crest; his hands are bare, and there are rings upon his first and third fingers. There is a sword at his left side, and a long dagger at his right. Round his neck are two chains, one of which he holds between his thumbs and first fingers. His feet rest upon a lion.

The effigy of his wife shows her dressed in a petticoat and long gown; round her waist is a chain, which reaches nearly to her feet, and terminates with a round pomander-box, upon which is engraved the family crest. Over her shoulders is a long robe, held by two long cords passing through a ball and ending in tassels near the feet, a little dog at her left side has one of these in his mouth; across her bodice are five chains. Her sleeves are curiously ornamented, and she has ruffs at the wrists and neck. Her hair is confined in a close cap, and a jewelled fall is turned over the top of her head. She holds something between her hands; but it has nearly all been broken away, so that it is difficult to say for what it was intended.

Against the north wall is a mural monument, representing a man in armour and his wife, kneeling at a desk; two sons and one daughter, grown up, two children, and twins in a cradle. At the top is a shield of *Sherburn* quartering *Bayley*; this shield has not been carved, but the lions and eagles have been cast in lead and pinned on. Only one now remains. The inscription is entirely defaced, but Whitaker, in his "History of Whalley," vol. ii. p. 490, gives a fragment of it.

"RICHARD SHERBURN . . . . . BY WHOM HE . . . . . DAUGHTERS, TWO OF THEM BORN . . . . . WHEREOF SHE DIED IN THE ISLE OF MAN, A. 1591, AND THERE LIETH INTOMB'D. HE THE SAID RICHARD SHERBURN HAVING BEEN CAPTAIN OF THE SAID ISLE 15 YEARS, WHOSE SOULS PRAY GOD PARDON. . . . . GRANT THEM HIS HEAVENLY PARDON . . . . ."

On a brass plate on the west wall:—"SUAVISSIMÆ MEMORIÆ KATHARINÆ PENNINGTON, UXORIS GULIELMI PENNINGTON ARMIG. ORTACRAT ILLUSTRIS FAMILIA: PATRE' ENIM HABUIT RICHARDŪ SHERBURNE ARMIG. QUI ET FILIUS PATRI SUO DUO RICHARDO SHERBURNE MILITE IN HÆREDITATE SUCCESSIT. EX MATRE VERO CLARISSIMU: SIBI STEMMA DEDUXIT EX EA NIMIRŪ PARTE AVUM HABUIT DNŪ. STOURTONŪ., PROAVŪ EDWARDŪ COMITE' DERBIENSE. QUAM ILLA SATIS LUCULENTA' MAIORU' PROSAPIA' ÆTERNA VIRTUTU' MEMORIA DECORAVIT, QUIPPE QUÆ PROBE APUD SE SPECTATUM HABUIT, INANES ISTIUSMODI GLORiarU' FAMULOS AUT IMMINUI PAULLAT' POSSE AUT PRORSUS INTERIRE; PROINDE DEUM OPTI: MAX: PIE ATQUE CONSTANTER ADORANDO, PUDICITIA MORUMQUE CASTITATE' ILLIBATA' TUENDO, INNUMERAQUE IN PROXIMOS CHARITAT' OFFICIA FIDELITER EXERCENDO NULLO UNQUA' SEculo PERITURÆ NOMINIS SUI PERENNITATE CONSULUIT. CUM MARITO PER ANNOS QUINDECIM AUT CIRCITER UNANIMITER CONVIXIT: LITES INTER COS NEC CONTRACTIÆ FUERUNT UNQUA', NEC CONTRAHENDÆ, NAM UT IRAVU' NULLA OMNINO DAVI POTERAT OCCASIO ITA NEC ARRIPI DATA: OCTO LIBEROS, SEXU ÆQUALITER DISTRIBUTO, AD UNUM OMNES IAM ADHUC SUP'STITES CÆLO FORTUNANTE, SUSCEPIT; OCTAVA VERO PROLE IN LUCE EDITA' (QUASI PULCHERRIMA MUNDUM PROGENIE SATIS AMPLITER DITASSET) ANTE MENSEM EXACTU PLACIDISSIME IN DNO. OBDORMIVIT, FÆMINARU' EXEMPLAR, OMNIU' DOLOR; 27 MAII, ANNO À PARTU VIRGINIS' 1628. ÆTAT. SUÆ 38.

E

## "EPITAPHIŪ' EJUSDEM.

QUA CYTHEREA MINUS VIGUIT FORMOSA, SUB ISTO,  
 IN CINERES TANDEM, MARMORE, VERSA JACET;  
 TANTILLI EST FACIES, SED QUANTI EST FLORIDA VIRTUS,  
 QUA FRETA, NE TUMULUM CONSPICE, NON JACET HIC.

## "ALIUD.

"Puerperis succubuit  
 Enixa est similem sibi, deinde perempta est:  
 Sic pariens vitam perdidit, atque dedit.  
 Inter coelicolas nunquam moritura triumphat  
 Mater, et in terris ludit imago sui.  
 Vivere quis velit hic venturæ nescius horæ.  
 Cui morte extincto vivere sic liceat  
 Posuit."

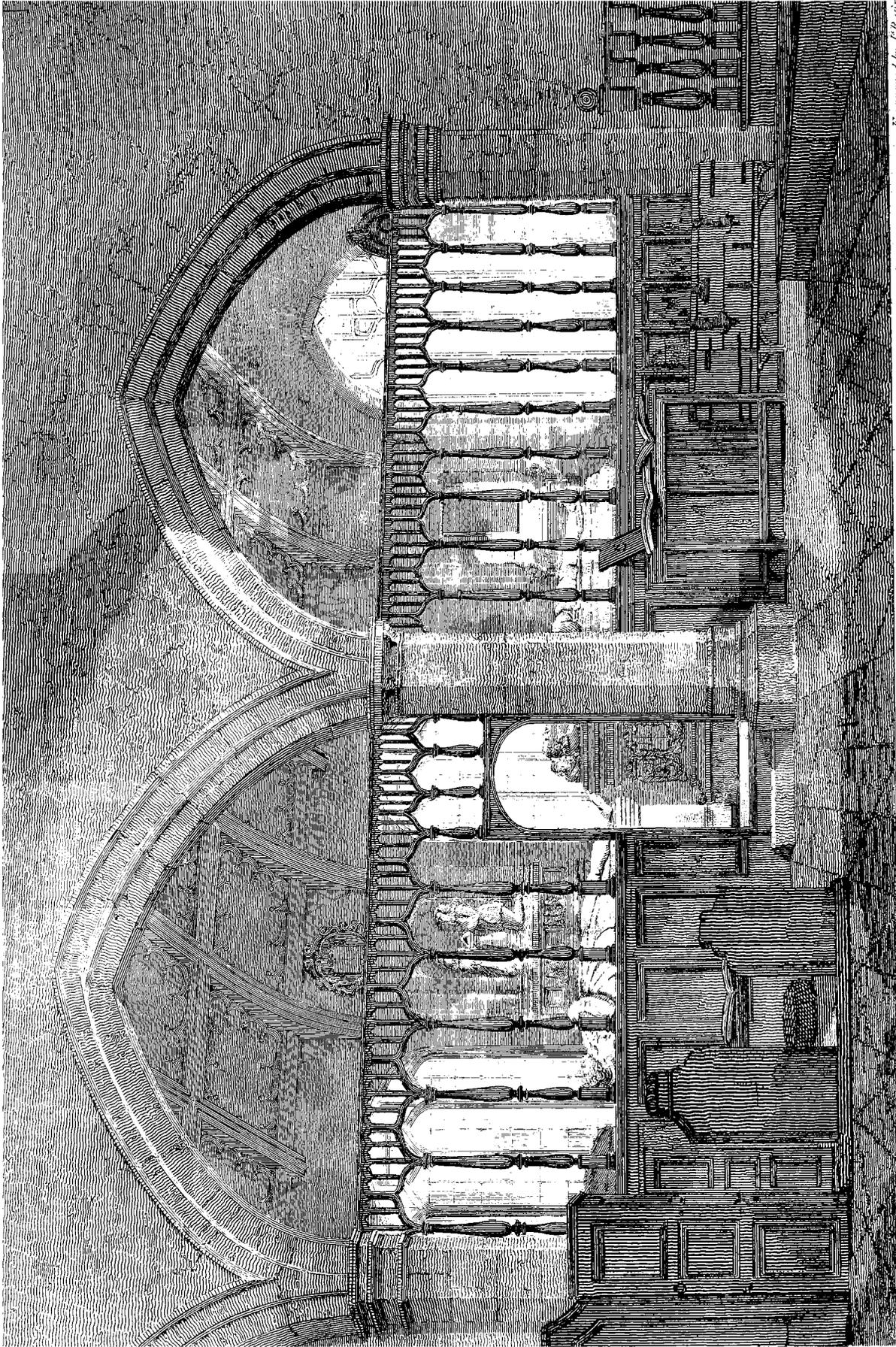
Against the north wall are three altar-tombs conjoined,\* with life-sized effigies in marble of Sir Richard Sherburn (ob. 1667). Ric. Sherburn (ob. 1690), and Richard Sherburne, Esq., and Isabel, his wife. The men in civil costume coats, with loose gowns over breeches, stockings, and high-heeled shoes; their legs are crossed. Richard and his wife Isabel each hold a book in their left hands. She wears a bodiced gown with full skirts, and round her head is a loosely-tied kerchief.

The inscriptions are, commencing at the east end—"Near this place lieth interr'd the body of Richard Sherburne, of Stanihurst, in the County Palatine of Lancaster, Esq., son and heir to Richard Sherburne, of Stanihurst, Esq., that died April 17th, A° 1629, ætat 82 (by Catharine his wife, daughter of Charles Lord Stourton, and niece to the Right Hon<sup>ble</sup>. Henry (Stanley) Earl of Derby, &c.), and grandson to Sir Richard Sherburne, of Stanihurst, who, for his signal military service against the Scots, had the honour of knighthood conferr'd upon him, being then but twenty-one years old, under the banner-royal of England, at Leith, by Edward Seymour, Earl of Hertford, general of the English in that expedition, May 11th, A° 1544, 36th Henry VIII., which first Richard married two wives. By Elizabeth, daughter to Sir Richard Molineux, of Sephton, in Com., Lanc., Bart., he had only a daughter, Elizabeth, who died young. His second wife was Elizabeth, daughter to Thomas Walmsley, of Dunkenhalth, in the same county, Esq., and by her he had issue Eleanor, that deceased an infant; Richard, his son and heir; and Ann, wedded to Sir Marmaduke Constable, of Everingham, in com. Ebor., Bart. He was an eminent sufferer for his loyal fidelity to King Charles I. of ever blessed memory, and departed this life Feb. 11th, A.D. 1667, aged 81 years."

The centre tomb, upon which repose a male and a female effigy, is inscribed—"Sacred to the pious memory of Richard Sherburne, of Stanihurst, Esq., and of Isabel his wife, daughter to John Ingleby, of Lawkeland, in com. Ebor., Esq., by Margaret, sole daughter and heir in blood to Nicholas Townley, of Royle, in the county of Lancaster, Esq., and likewise heir to Isabel, wife of the said Nicholas Townley, daughter and sole heir to John Woodroff, of Bank-top, in Burnley, within the said county, gent.; by whom he had issue, Richard; Elizabeth, married to William Weld, of Compton Bassett, in com. Wilts, Esq., and died Jan. 10th, A° 1688; Catherine, who deceas'd in her infancy; and Sir Nicholas Sherburne, now of Stanihurst, Bart. He built the almshouse and school upon Hurst Green, in this parish, and left divers charitable gifts yearly to the several townships of Carleton, Chorley, Hamelton, and Lagrim, in Lancashire; Wigglesworth and Guisely, in this county; departing this life (in prison, for loyalty to his sovereign) at Manchester, Aug. 16th, A° D<sup>om</sup> 1689, in the 63d year of his age. And the said Isabel (by whom, at her own proper charge, these four statues were erected) died April 11th, A.D. 1693, whose mortal remains are together near hereunto deposited."

The third, or western inscription, is—"Hereby lies buried the corpse of Richard Sherburne, of Stanihurst, Esq., eldest son to Richard Sherburne, of the same place, Esq. He married Ann, the daughter and co-heir of John Causfield, Esq., son and heir to Sir John Causfield, in the County Palatine of Lancaster, Knight, and departed this mortal state without issue, April 6th, A.D. 1690, in the 38th year of his age. And the said Ann, his relict, deceased February 4th, A.D. 1693."

\* The three tombs and four statues were sculptured by Mr. William Stanton, "lapidary, near St. Andrew's Church, Holborn," 1699. The epitaphs were written by the Duchess of Norfolk, and she was buried in the vault as she desired. The silver plate upon her coffin has, in a lozenge, beneath a ducal coronet, all the quarterings of the Howards impaling those of Sherburne.—Whitaker's "History of Whalley," ed. 1876, p. 492. [Dr. Whitaker in the "History of Whalley," p. 470, describes these effigies as representing "the father and mother, grandfather and grandmother of Sir Nicholas Sherburne;" but they are clearly three men and one woman.]



Engraved by J. Bapine

*in* MITTON CHURCH.  
*of* Skipton, who contributes this Plate



*The* SHERBURNE CHAPEL  
*is* Inscribed to THOMAS WELD ESQ.

Drawn by Wm Turner A.

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On a marble tablet against the wall on the north-east corner of the chapel—Shield of arms, *Sherburn* quartering *Bayley*, impaling, or a lion ramp. gu., *Charleton*, quartering, quarterly arg. and gu. over all a bend sa., *Widderington*. Motto, “Quand je puis.”

“This monument is to the sacred and eternal memory of Sir Nicholas Shireburn and his lady. Sir Nicholas Shireburn, of Stonyhurst, Bart., was son of Richard Shireburn, Esq., by Isabel his wife, daughter of John Inglesby, of Lawkeland, Esq. Nicholas Shireburn had by his lady, whose name was Katharine, third daughter and co-heir to Sir Edward Charleton, of Hesleyside, in Northumberland, Bart., by Mary, eldest daughter and co-heir of Sir Edward Widderington, of Cartington, in Northumberland, Bart., three children: the eldest, Isabella, died the 18th of October, 1688, and is buried at Rothburgh, in Northumberland, in the quire belonging to Cartington, where Sir Nicholas then lived; a son named Richard, who died June 8th, 1702, at Stonihurst; another daughter named Mary, married May 26, 1709, to Thomas, Duke of Norfolk. Sir Nicholas Shireburn was a man of great humanity, sympathy, and concern for the good of mankind, and did many good charitable things while he lived; he particularly set his neighbourhood a spinning of Jersey wool, and provided a man to comb the wool, and a woman who taught them to spin, whom he kept in his house, and allotted several rooms he had in one of the courts of Stonihurst, for them to work in, and the neighbours came to spin accordingly. The spinners came every day, and span as long a time as they could spare, morning and afternoon, from their families; this continued from April 1699 to August 1701. When they had all learn'd, he gave the nearest neighbour each a pound or half a pound of wool ready for spinning, and wheel to set up for themselves, which did a vast deal of good to that north side of Ribble, in Lancashire. Sir Nicholas Shireburn died Dec. 16th, 1717.\* This monument was set up by the dowager Duchess of Norfolk, in memory of the best of fathers and mothers, and in this vault designs to be interr'd herself, whenever it pleases God to take her out of this world.†

“Lady Shireburn was a lady of an excellent temper and fine sentiments, singular piety, virtue, and charity; constantly employed in doing good, especially to the distressed, sick poor, and lame, for whom she kept an apothecaries shop in the house. She continued, as long as she lived, doing great good and charity. She died Jan. 27th, 1727. Besides all other great charities which Sir Nicholas and Lady Shireburn did, they gave, on All Souls Day, a considerable deal of money to the poor; Lady Shireburn serving them with her own hands that day.”

Against the west wall is a fine monument, with figure of Richard Shireburn standing before a skull and other bones laid on a cushion, two weeping cupids are seated near him. Above is a shield of arms quarterly of eight—1. and 2. *Shireburn* and *Bayley* quarterly. 3. Arg. on a bend sa. three mascles of the first, *Charleton*. 4. Arg. a fess nebuly betw. three mullets sa., *Blackburn*. 5. Arg. a fess and in chief three mullets sa. a mullet for diff., *Towneley*. 6. Arg. a chev. betw. three crosses patty fitchy gu., *Woodroff*. 7. and 8. Or a lion ramp. gu., *Charleton*, quartering, quarterly arg. and gu. a bend sa., *Widderington*. Crest, a unicorn's head. Motto, “Quand je puis.”

“Sacred to the eternal memory of Richard Francis Shireburn, Esq., only son of Sir Nicholas Shireburn, of Stonihurst, in the County Palatine of Lancaster, Bart., and Dame Katharine, his wife, third daughter and co-heir of Sir Edward Charleton, of Hesleyside, in the county of Northumberland, Bart., by Dame Mary, his wife, eldest daughter and co-heir of Sir Edward Widderington, of Cartington, in the said county of Northumberland, Bart., who was born Sunday, 3d Dec., 1693; died Monday, 8th June, 1702; and lies here interred.”

At the south-east corner of the chapel—*Arms*: Quarterly arg. and gu. a bend sa., in chief a mullet for diff., *Widderington*.

“In this vault lies the body of the Hon. Peregrin Widderington. The Hon. Peregrin Widderington was youngest son of William Lord Widderington, who died April the 17th, 1743. This Peregrin was a man of the strictest friendship and honour, with all the good qualities that accomplished a fine gentleman; he was of so amiable a disposition, and so engaging, that he was beloved and esteemed by all who had the honour and happiness of his acquaintance, being ever ready to oblige and to act the friendly part on all occasions, firm and stedfast in all his principles, which was (*sic*) delicately fine and good as could be wished in any man; he was both sincere and agreeable in life and conversation. He was born May 2nd, 1692; and died Feb. 4th, 1748-9. He was with his brother in the Preston affair, 1715, where he lost his fortune, with his health, by a long confinement in prison. This monument was set up by the Dowager Dutchess of Norfolk, in memory of the Hon. Peregrin Widderington.”]

In the churchyard is a raised tomb, covering the remains of one of the later owners

[\* By a deed dated 19th and 20th July, 1706, Sir Nicholas Shireburn founded almshouses, school, and other charities. The heirs male of Sir Nicholas, and in default thereof the owners and possessors of the mansion at Stonyhurst, were appointed special visitors.]

[† This intention was fulfilled. The silver plate upon her coffin has, in the lozenge beneath a ducal coronet, all the quarterings of the Howards impaling those of Shireburne.]

of Bashall, a Ferrers of the house of Badsley,\* in Warwickshire, descended from the noble family of Tamworth, with the arms lozengy, or and azure, and the following epitaph:—

“Sub hoc humili saxo  
Corpus reponi voluit  
Gulielmus Ferrers, Ar.  
Vir antiquâ virtute et fide;  
Qui singulari erga Deum pietate  
Et erga homines benevolentia  
Illustre Xtianæ Religionis exemplum exhibuit suis,  
Et clarum dignitatis suæ monumentum  
Posteris reliquit.  
Ob. 23 die Martii, A.D. 1732,  
Ætatis 53.”

[In the churchyard is the head of a stone cross, dug up some time since; on one side is a crucifix, and on the other a representation of the Crucifixion, with the Blessed Virgin and St. John. There is also a stone coffin.

Over the doorway of the village inn, called the “Three Fishes,” is an ancient carved stone with three fishes fretted, each having a pastoral staff in its mouth, evidently a variety of the arms of Whalley Abbey.]

The Clitherows of Bailey were in their day a family of great devotion; for they gave away the very manor on which they resided to Cockersand Abbey, and amply endowed a chantry in their own mansion-house.

The first of these facts appears from the return to an *Ad quod Damnum*, dated 4th Edward III. “Non est damnum si Rob. de Clitherow, Clericus, det et conc. &c. Abbatie de Cockersand Manerium de Bayley, quod tenetur de priore S’ci Joh. de Jerusalem, per red’ iii<sup>d</sup>. pro omn. serv. et de D’na Isabella Regina ut de Honore de Cliderhow.”

The most ancient ecclesiastical tenure in Craven was under the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem: so ancient indeed that not a charter exists to prove when or how they became possessed of their fees; but in the multiplied subinfeudations which took place in the eleventh and twelfth centuries (a practice afterwards restrained by statute), it was not uncommon for these knights to grant out their lands to laymen, who gave them once more to the religious houses in their respective neighbourhoods. The priory of Bolton held many estates by this singular and complicated tenure.

With respect to the second fact, I find in the Townley MSS. mention of the chapel of Bayley as early as the year 1222. But its regular endowment as a chantry was of later date; for it appears from the register of Archbishop Melton, that in the year 1339, 12th Edward III., Henry de Clyderhow granted to Sir Henry de Preston, chaplain, forty acres of land, four acres of meadow, two acres of wood, and six shillings rent, in Ribblecestre and Dutton, for celebrating divine service daily in the chapel of St. John Baptist, of Bailey, built by Robert de Clyderhow, late Rector of Wygan, for the souls of the said Robert

\* See an account of this branch of the Ferrers’s in Dugdale’s “Warwickshire,” first ed. p. 712; and a note, complaining of the then heir of the family for refusing to contribute anything to the expense of engraving the tombs of his ancestors. On this subject a little peevishness in a disappointed antiquary may be forgiven.

de Clyderhow, Jordan de Clyderhow, and Cicely, his wife. This endowment was confirmed on the ides of May that year by the metropolitan; who ordained that Henry de Clyderhow and his heirs should present to the said chapel. Accordingly the following presentations occur in the registers of York:—

## CANTARISTÆ DE BEYLE.

Temp. Inst.	Cantaristæ.	Patroni.	Vacat.
16 kal. Jun. 1334.	D's <i>W. D. Preston</i> , Cap. D's <i>Ric. Bradeley</i> , Cap.	<i>Henry de Clyderhow</i> .	
3 Sept. 1421.	D's <i>Wil. de Bradeley</i> .	<i>Nic. de Clyderhow</i> .	per mort.
8 Junii, 1468.	D's <i>Foh. Bradeley</i> , Cap. D's <i>Laur. Townley</i> .	<i>Tho. de Clyderhow</i> , Ar.	per mort.
16 Jun. 1517.	D's <i>Rob. Taillior</i> , Presb.	<i>Rob. Clyderhow</i> , Ar.	per resig.

The chantry of Bayley is not mentioned in Archbishop Holgate's return for the deanery of Craven, 37th Henry VIII., though it was undoubtedly dissolved with the rest. The chapel, with a vault, probably intended for the interment of the founder's family, remained till within memory, when it was destroyed, excepting the ramified east window, which was removed to Stonyhurst, where it occupies the same relative place in the chapel of that house.

In this parish is the parochial chapel of Waddington,\* endowed (as by composition between the Vicar of Mitton, Sir J. Tempest, Knight, and others) A.D. 1438, but not improbably founded long before.†

The choir, at least, and I think the tower, were rebuilt early in the reign of Henry VIII., for the former has the date MDCXI‡ upon a beam, and the latter, which is of excellent masonry, bears every mark of that steeple-building era in Craven.§ When Dodsworth visited this church, there were in the east window the figures of a knight and lady kneeling; on his surcoat the arms of Tempest, on hers that of Bowling: sable an escutcheon ermine within an orle of martlets, argent.

And beneath—

*Grate pro anima Ricardi Tempest, Ar' et Rosamæ uxoris suæ, necnon omnium filiarum et filiarum prædict'*  
*Ricardi et Rosamæ, qui istam fenestram fecerunt, A.D. MDXII.*

This chapel is dedicated to St. Helen, and in the patronage of Thomas Lister Parker, Esq., of Browsholm. The present incumbent is the Rev. Robert Smith, Vicar of Almon-

[\* Waddington, in Domesday *Wadeton*, the town of *Wada*.—Whitaker's "Whalley," i. 50. Waddington is a township-chapeltry, containing 2,072 a. 3 r. 17 p.]

[† In Archbishop Holgate's return of the chantries the chapel of Waddington par. Mitton was found to be of clear value 3*l* 15*s*. 4*d*., and the chantry of Our Lady in the same chapel, 3*l* 3*s*.—Whitaker's "Whalley," ii. 506.]

‡ Not MDXL as I had misread it, "History of Whalley," under Waddington. The glass, as might be expected, is dated one year after the woodwork.

[§ The church consists of nave, chancel, and south porch. Square west tower, with double angle buttresses and square staircase turret at north-east angle; it is very similar to that at Slaidburn. There are two pieces of stained glass remaining, one represents an old man in a cope, crowned, and having a cruciform nimbus; he holds in his left hand a naked female. There are also two other figures; all have been much damaged, and repaired in a rough manner. The font is octagonal, and has on its sides the following emblems:—three nails; the five wounds, shown by a heart, two hands, and two feet; hammer and pincers; two scourges; a cross; a ladder; I H C; a cross, with crown of thorns entwined. The register-books commence in 1616.]

bury, to whose politeness and liberality of communication when I visited this place I felt myself much indebted.

[The following have been incumbents :—

4 Sept., 1728.	<i>James Mount.</i>
26 Oct., 1757.	<i>John Sedgwick.</i>
23 March, 1764.	<i>Robert Smith.</i>
27 July, 1783.	<i>Frederick Harrison, A.B.</i> <i>William Parker.</i>
1 Ap., 1818.	<i>John Fleming Parker.</i>
23 Dec. 1862.	<i>Edward Parker.]</i>

Of the Parkers of Browsholme, interred in this church, the following memorial is engraved on a large plate of brass, with the arms :—

D. O. M. BONÆ MEMORIÆ & SPEI ÆTERNÆ. EDWARD' PARKER ARM' EX ANTIQVA PARKER= ORV' FAMILIA DE BROVSHOLME IN COM' EBOR' ORIVNDVS, QVONDĀ DE AVLĀ CLAREN= SI IN ACADEMIA CANTABRIG' GRADVTVS ET DE HONORIFICĀ SOCIETATE HOSPITHI GRAIINSIS JVRISCONSULTVS NECNON COM= ITAT' EBOR' ET LANCASTR' IVSTITIAR= IVS PACIS ET QVORV'. QVI DEVN COLVIT LEGIANTIAM TENVIT PACIFICE VIXIT EGENOS PAVIT NEMINEM LÆSIT SVV' CVIQVE TRIBVIT, HIC MORTALES RELIQUIAS (DONEC IN CHRO RESVR= GANT IMORTALES) DEPOSVIT IN VIGILIIS STI JACOBI AO. SALVTIS M. D. C. L. XVII. C. A. P. D. HORVM MVTVI AMORIS CHARISSIMA SVSPERSVNT PIGNORA, THOMAS PARKER ARM' IVSTI= CIARI' PACIS, ROBERT' PARKER GEN'. EDWARD' PARKER I. C. ROGER' PARKER GEN. ET MARIA UXOR THOME HEBER DE HOLLINGHALL GEN'. RICHVS VERO FILIVS NATV QVARTVS PRÆMISSVS EST. FLORIDA PAX VIVIS, REQVIES ÆTERNA SEPVLTIS. PARENTIBVS SVIS OMNI PIETATIS OFFICIO MAXIME COLENDIS ROBERT' PARKER, ILLORV' SECVNDI-GENITVS, HOC MONVMENTVM POSVIT.	D. O. M. VIRTVTI ET HONORI SACRVN HIC REQVIESCIT IN PACE MARIA FILIA RICH'Y SVNDERLAND DE HIGH SVNDERLAND ARM' ET MARIÆ FILIÆ RICH' SOTENSTALL QVONDA' PRÆTORIS LONDINENSIS UXOR EDWARDI PARKER ARM' VARIIS ET EXIMIIS ANIMI VIRTVTI= BVS EXORNATA ET DITATA, FVIT ENIM ERGA DEVN PIENTISSIMA MARITVM OBSEQVENTISSIMA LIBEROS INDVLGENTISSIMA SERVOS ÆQVISSIMA PROXIMOS AMICISSIMA PAVPERES } ELEEMOSYNARIA LIBERALIS= ET EGENOS } SIMA PLACIDE IN DNO. OBDORMIVIT ET TERRENAM HANC VITAM PRO CÆLESTI COMMVTAVIT XVII DIE JANVARII A° REDEMPTIONIS NOSTRÆ M. D. C. L. XXIII. C. A. P. D.	<p><i>A Shield of Arms: A chevron between three stags' heads cabossed (Parker), impaling. Per pale . . . and . . . three lions passant in pale counter-changed (Sunderland). Crests, a hand, and an antelope's head erased.</i></p>
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[There are pedigrees of the families of Parker of Browsholme in Dugdale's "Visitation, 1665," and in Whitaker's "Whalley," 4th ed. vol. i.; and a pedigree of the Sunderland family in Dugdale's "Visit., 1665."]

Waddington, at the time of Domesday, was parcel of the Terra Rogeri Pictaviensis. We are there told, that in "Wibecun (it should be Wabecun) are II car."

In the next place, by a survey dated 29th Edward I.,\* it appears that Roger Tempest

\* Hopkinson's MSS. v. 40.

(by marriage with the heiress of Walter de Waddington) held one car. of the Earl of Lincoln, and he of the king.

Again, by inquisition\* 31st Edward I., the heir of Roger Tempest held in this place 1 car. and 3 oxg. of the same tenure; and in the 9th Edward II. John Tempest held the "manor" of Waddington. In that family it continued till the reign of Charles I., when it was sold, or mortgaged, and never redeemed, by Richard Tempest, the last of Bracewell. It was then valued at 253*l.* *per annum* only. The next proprietors whom I meet with are the Croasdales; and after them the Wilkinsons, whose heiress marrying the father of Major Weddell, brought it into that family. The present owner is Richard Clerk, Esq., by marriage.

Waddington Hall, though constructed of strong old masonry, has nearly lost all appearance of antiquity. [It is now divided into cottages.] But one room retains the name of King Henry's Chamber. It is well known that this is the house in which he was betrayed.

[Holinshed, in his "Chronicles," vol. iii. p. 282, ed. 1808, gives the following account of the seizure of the king:—"King Edward, though all things might seeme now to rest in good case, yet he was not negligent in making necessarie provision against all attempts of his adversarie, King Henrie, and his partakers; and therefore raised bulworks and builded fortresses on each side of his realme, where any danger was suspected for the landing of any armie. He caused also espials to be laid upon the marches, fore against Scotland, that no person should go out of the realme to King Henrie and his companie, which then sojourned in Scotland. But all the doubts of trouble that might insue by the means of King Henrie's being at libertie were shortlie taken away and ended; for he himselfe, whether he was past all fear, or that he was not well established in his wits and perfect mind, or for that he could not long keepe himselfe secret, in disguised attire boldlie entered into England.

"He was no sooner entered but he was knowne and taken of one Cantlow, and brought toward the king, whom the Earle of Warwike met on the way by the king's commandement, and brought him through London to the Tower, and there he was laid in sure hold. But it is worthie the noting which I have observed in a late chronographer's report touching this matter: namelie, that King Henrie was taken in Cletherwood, beside Bungereleie Hippingstones, in Lancashire, by Thomas Talbot, sonne and heire to Sir Edward Talbot, of Basshall, and John Talbot, his cosin, of Colebrie, which deceived him, being at his dinner at Waddington Hall, and brought him toward London, with his legs bound to the stirrups, where he was met by the Earle of Warwicke and arested at Esildon; Doctor Manning, Deane of Windsor, Doctor Bedle, and yoong Ellerton being in his companie, with their feet bound under the horse bellies, were brought also to the Tower of London."]

At Waddington is an hospital, founded in the year 1701 by Robert Parker, second son of Edward Parker, of Browsholme, Esq., for ten widows. The deed of endowments [dated 17th June, 1716] sets forth, "that the said Robert Parker to the honour and glory

\* Inquisition of knights' fees, &c., in the wapontake of Staincliffe.

of God hath erected an hospital, with an oratory for divine worship, for the convenient reception of ten poor widows. The trustees to choose one sober and orthodox person to read daily morning and evening prayers. Also to take care that the chapel never be hereafter converted into a school, or to any other use but to the worship and service of God; and to meet yearly on the 13th of June, the founder's birthday, to examine the accounts, &c., and provide an honest, able, and learned clerk in holy orders to preach a sermon in the chapel." In 1719 the rental of the estate belonging to this hospital was 66*l.* 8*s.* In 1799 it amounted to 254*l.* Instead of ten there are now fifteen widows. The pious founder died early in life, and unmarried, and was interred in the churchyard of Waddington. [The hospital was further augmented, and an Act of Parliament to regulate it passed in 1825.]

[The township of Bashall-Eaves, or Beckshalgh, includes the hamlet of Pagefold, and contains 3,806*a.* or. 39*p.*; in this township is a farmhouse called Ayxa, a curious name, and not easy to explain; it is shown on the Ordnance Survey.]

Bashall, long distinguished by the residence of the Talbots, whose pedigree is here given, has been variously spelt, Beckshalgh, Baschelf, Batsalve, Bakesholf, and Bashall; but the first orthography is the true one, Beckshalgh, or the Hill by the Brooks, which agrees precisely with its situation.

The present building is a plain, handsome hall-house, apparently about the time of Charles I., and probably built by Colonel White; but there remains on the north of the house one side of the ancient mansion of the Talbots, built of timber, with a rude corridor in the upper story opening into several apartments. It seems to have been one side of a quadrangle.

One singular fact may deserve to be mentioned, namely, that there is not a sepulchral memorial, or even an ornamented pew, of this opulent family, either at Mitton, their parish church, or Waddington.\* For this reason, and another, I suspect them to have been interred at Stede, notwithstanding the distance.

Since the first edition of the "History of Craven," the remains of this estate, together with a moiety of the manor, after having lineally descended through the Talbots and their heirs general from the reign of Edward I., have been swallowed up in the great commercial vortex.

According to Domesday there are in Baschelf *iiii* car. of the land of Roger of Poitou.

By survey 29th Edward I., in Batsalve, the Earl of Lincoln held three car. of the king. On the 9th Edward II. it was found by inquisition that John Talbot was lord of Backesholf.

[\* It has been recorded by Christopher Townley as a tradition of the neighbourhood in his time, that Henry VI., when betrayed by the Talbots, foretold nine generations of the family in succession, consisting of a wise and a weak man by turns, after which the name should be lost. Something like these hereditary alternations of sense and folly might have happened, and have given rise to a prophecy fabricated after the event; a real prediction to this effect would have negatived the words of Solomon—"Yea, I have hated all my labour which I had taken under the sun; because I should leave it unto the man that shall be after me, and who knoweth whether he shall be a wise man or a fool?"—Eccles. ii. 18, 19. This, however, is not the only instance in which Henry is reported to have displayed that singular faculty, the *Vaticinium Stultorum*.—Whitaker's "Whalley," 4th ed. ii. p. 502.]

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[In a line betwixt Waddington and Bashall, but especially about Backridge (in the township of Bashall-Eaves), have been discovered of late in digging for gravel, many skeletons, which, from the manner in which they lay, must indicate the place of some great engagement. From the situation of the place I was at first inclined to refer these appearances to the battle fought on Clitheroe Moor between David I. of Scotland and the forces of King Stephen, as part of the line, though north of Ribble, is scarcely more than half a mile from that place. But in digging gravel for the highways near Backridge, among some of these skeletons was found a broken celt, which was brought to me, and I am assured that some brass fibulæ were discovered about the same time and place. The inference to be drawn from this last circumstance is, that on this spot has been a great engagement between the Romans and Britons. Had any coins been found, which has not been the case, their dates would have led to some probable conjectures with respect to the period and circumstances of this battle.—Dr. Whitaker in addenda to “History of Whalley,” 1818, p. 547.]

[Simeon of Durham, from some more ancient authority than that of the Saxon chronicle, is much more interesting and circumstantial. His words are these: “Anno D. 798. Conjuratiōe facta ab interfectōribus Ethelredi regis, Wada Dux in illa conjuratiōe cum eis bellum inivit contra Eardwlfum regem in loco qui appellatur ab Anglis Billangahoth juxta Walaloge, et, ex utraque parte plurimis interfectis, Wada Dux cum suis in fugam versus est et Eardwlfus rex victoriam regalitor sumpsit ab inimicis.”]

[A few local names in the neighbourhood, which are evidently Saxon, appear to have a reference to some circumstances relating to this battle. Thus, Wadhow, a beautiful swelling hill, four miles higher up the river (than Loe Hill) may be the hill of *Wada*, perhaps the site of his camp before the engagement; Waddington, in Domesday *Wadeton*, the town of *Wada*; Edisforthe, the *Nobleman's Ford*; and Wiswall, which is nearer the field of battle, the Hero's Well.—See “History of Whalley,” i. pp. 49, 50.]

[In Bashall-Eaves township is Edisford. At Edisford was an hospital of lepers, founded exclusively for the use of the borough of Clitheroe. The following charters occur relating to this hospital:—One without date, a grant from John, son of Ralph de Cliderhow, of three acres of land in Sidhill “leprosis de Edisforth.” Orme de Hammerton grants, “Deo S. Nich. Domui de Eidsforth et fratribus leprosis ibm conversantibus cum Reginaldo, duas acras super Schetill.” (Now Cheetle.) Roger de Lacy, Constable of Chester, who died in 1211, for the health of his soul and those of his ancestors, gives four acres of land in Baldwinhill. (Now Bawdlands, an outskirt of the town.) Walter de Grimshaw, warden, died c. 10th Edward II., when Richard de Edisforth was presented by the Earl of Lancaster. In his time there were no lepers, a proof that the complaint was on the decline, and he was sued for dilapidation and waste. In 1350, the house having neither warden nor brethren, Hugh de Clitheroe, bailiff, entreated the abbot and convent of Whalley to take possession of the lands thereunto belonging, subject only to the condition of finding a chantry priest to celebrate in the chapel; this proposal was accepted, and the last memorial which Dr. Whitaker found of the place is that in 1508 John Paslew, Abbot of Whalley, and the burgesses of Clitheroe,

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presented Sir William Heard to the chapel of St. Nicholas of Edisforth, vacant by the death of Sir John Dineley.—“History of Whalley,” ii., pp. 96, 97.]

[The return to the Royal Commissioner on Chantries in 37th Henry VIII. describes “the chapell of Edesforth as having been founded by the antecessors of Sir William Laylonde, Knight, and nominated by the same founder and burgesses of Cliderowe, albeit there is no composition in writing showed or apparent. The same chapell is in the pariche of Whalley, and distant from the pariche church III myles; and at this present tyme there is none incumbent therof, forsomoche as the same chapell is decayed, and the lands belonging to the same demysed by the said Sir William Lalonde and the sayde burgesses.”

The site of this ancient hospital was on the Yorkshire side of the Ribble, near the road to Mitton, and on the spot where now stands a farmhouse. Some remains of strong and ancient masonry are remembered here, there are also some rude armorial sculptures; one is of a griffin segreant facing to the sinister, another is the Lacy fret or knot, and there is, on a shield, a spear and the rod and sponge with hyssop, in saltire.

There was an ancient bridge here before the year 1339, at which date, it having been dangerously broken by various floods, royal letters patent were procured in order to legalise the taking of various tolls in aid of its repair during the two years then next ensuing. This document designates it “the Bridge of Ribble,” and presents a curious list of the various articles of merchandise which it was expected would be carried over it. This document and list are printed in the “History of Whalley,” ii. pp. 97—99. The bridge was rebuilt in the last century.]

[The township of Grindleton contains 3,776 a. 2 r. 32 p., and was formerly a chapelry to Mitton; it is now a distinct vicarage, under the patronage of the Vicar of Mitton. In the Clergy List for 1877 the annual value is said to be 97*l.*, and the population 820. In 1654 the stipend was 5*l.*, the interest of money given for its use. In 1706 Jo. Johnson was curate, and in 1716 Joshua Lancaster. In 1741 Richard Rauthmell had the chapelry, and wrote the following letter, written to Mr. Hayter, afterwards Bishop Hayter, printed by Dr. Whitaker in his “History of Whalley,” 4th ed. ii., p. 506 :—

“DEAR SIR,—If you would be pleased to procure the queen’s bounty of 200*l.* you would perform an excellent charity. I have a large congregation that attend constantly, but they are very poor; they are willing, but not able, to raise the other half. My two chapels are in the alps of the West Riding, and I have just now calculated that I have rid over the alpine mountains to attend and perform Divine service at Grindleton Chapel above 3,000 miles, and the whole yearly stipends put in one sum, amount not above 60*l.* I am, &c. RICH. RAUTHMELL.”

Since then the following have been incumbents :—

14 June, 1744.	<i>John Riley, B.A.</i>
17 Dec., 1765.	<i>Matthew Sidgwick.</i>
30 July, 1790.	<i>John Edmund Armstead.</i>
8 May, 1806.	<i>Thomas Heaton.</i>
12 May, 1807.	<i>Richard Noble.</i>
20 March, 1822.	<i>William Vernon.</i>
Feb., 1842.	<i>John Manley Lowe.</i>
17 Jan., 1845.	<i>Thomas Dent.</i>
10 Apr., 1855.	<i>George Lancaster.</i>

[On 7th June, 1803, a faculty was granted to rebuild the chapel, and a new one was

erected about half a mile north of the original site; it was consecrated on the 4th April, 1805, and consists of nave, north aisle, and a small square tower, with one bell.]

[The registers of baptisms commence in 1760, and of burials in 1813. Marriages were formerly celebrated at Mitton, but since 1845 at Grindleton, and the registers commence at that time. An Inclosure Act was passed in 52nd George III.]

[The portion of the parish of Mitton situated in Yorkshire had, in April, 1871, a population of 1815 persons, living in 417 houses, made up as follows:—

In the township of	Bashall-Eaves	242	persons and	44	houses.
"	"	West Bradford	327	"	68
"	"	Grindleton	609	"	148
"	"	Great Mitton	171	"	32
"	"	Waddington	466	"	125
Total	...	...	1815		417

The township of West Bradford contains 1,954 a. 3 r. 2 p.]