

## PARISH OF ARNCLIFFE.\*

**A**T the extremity of the parish of Burnsall the valley of Wharfedale forks off into two great branches, one of which retains the name of Wharfedale, to the source of the river; the other, usually called Littondale, but more anciently and properly Amerdale, is watered by the Skirfare. The whole of this latter valley, together with that part of Wharfedale, properly so called, which lies north from Kettlewell, constitutes the extensive parish of Arncliffe.† Amerdale is, unquestionably, so named from Amer, Almer, Aylmer, or Almeric (for in so many ways is the word spelt), which probably denominated its first planter in the Saxon times. All the local names of this district are strongly tinged with that language, or the kindred Danish.‡ Arncliffe, anciently Erncleve,

[\* ARNECLYFE.—In eadem villa sunt v car. terræ; quarum Abbas de Fontibus tenet I car. in puram et perpetuam elemosinam de Elia de Knoll, et idem Elias de hæredibus de Percy, et iidem hæredes de rege et nihil redd.; et ecclesia dotata est de II bov. terræ; et residuæ III car. terræ et VI bov. tenentur de Alicia de Buckeden, et eadem Alicia de Elia de Knoll, et idem Elias de hæredibus de Brakenberg, et iidem hæredes de hæredibus de Percy, et iidem hæredes de rege; et nullum inde fit servitium de quo fit mentio in inquisitionibus prædictis.—Kirkby's "Inquest."

In 9th Edward II. William de Haukeswyk was lord of the manor of Arnecliff.—"Nomina Villarum."

In the parish of Arncliffe the Abbot of Fountains owned the following places in the Manor of Litton: Greenefell Coshe Moor, Halton Gill Moor, Foxhop Moor, Hesselden Moor, and a tenement called Overhesselden, and another called Netherhesselden, Litton Moor.

Part of the possessions of the abbot and convent of Fountains was called the "Sleghts," and is thus described in the schedule made shortly after the Dissolution:—

## THE SLEGHTS.

Parcell of the Manor of Malham, and is in the parische of Arnecliffe, and contenyth all the lands that the late Monastery hadd ther; and is parcell of this valewe.

Richard Faucet and Marmaduke Abbott holde by Indentor under Covent seale datyd viii<sup>mo</sup> die Junii anno regni Regis Henrici viii<sup>vi</sup>, xxx<sup>mo</sup>, for terme of XL annorum, one pasture, with the appurtenances, being in Litton in Craven, callyd the Sleghts, payinge therefore by the yere Cs.

Two of this man's ancestors, Richard and James Faucyd, had kept the abbot's cattle at this same place in 1456.

Richard Fawsied was a tenant of the abbot at Over-Hesiden, in the parish of Arncliffe, in 1455, as was James Fawcet in 1496.—Walbran's "Memorials of Fountains," p. 311.

In April, 1871, the population of the parish was found to be 681 persons, living in 144 houses.]

[† Containing, according to the Ordnance Survey, 34,078a. 2r. 6p., and comprising the townships of Arncliffe, Buckden, Halton Gill, Hawkswick, and Litton. Inclosure Acts have been passed 8th George III. (Litton), 6th George III. (Stinted Pastures), and 56th George III. (Hawkswick).]

‡ To have entered into a general investigation of a dialect like that of Craven would have been disgusting to many readers, and have afforded little satisfaction even to the lovers of etymological research; for many of its peculiarities may be dismissed as modern vulgarisms, a kind of *slang*, which humour and whim are perpetually introducing into the phraseology of the common people

In the following observations, therefore, I confine myself to words descriptive of local ideas, as being in their own nature more permanent than others.

The Northumbrian kingdom was almost depopulated by the Danes, who, with their colonies, introduced their own barbarous dialect. But, whatever may be the cause, the fact is certain, that throughout the lowlands of Scotland, the northern counties of England, and to the southern extremity of Craven, a similar language prevails, unlike that of any other province in the kingdom. The basis of this I consider as Dano-Saxon.

On the western side of England, the river Mersey was, properly speaking, the limit between the kingdoms of Northumberland and Mercia; but, northward from that river, and as far as the north-east boundary of Lancashire, another

which has given name to the parish, is evidently derived from *Εαριν*, *aquila*, and *κlyff*, *rupes*, the Eagle's Rock,\* as it would afford many secure retreats for that bird in its long ridges of perpendicular limestone.† Skirfare is so called in contradistinction to the little collateral streams‡ which fall into it from the hills on either side, from *δρυπε*, *penitus*, and *φαναν*, *permeare*, the stream which traverses the valley throughout.‡ Doukbottom Cove, a well-known cavern in the neighbourhood, is evidently from Doukan, *subire*; and *κοφα*, *cavea*. Dernbrook, which runs along an obscure valley from the north-west, is as evidently derived from Deapnian, *occultare*;§ and Thorgill, one of the feeders of Dernbrook, carries its etymology along with it. Litton is from *Λύτ*, *exiguus*, and *τun*, *villa*, the little town, not from *Λιττον*, a churchyard, which it never had.

Dowkabbottom Hole || is about two miles north from Kilnsey Crag, high up in the hills, and surrounded by cliffs of limestone. The entrance is an oblong chasm in the surface, overhung with ivy and fern. At the south end is a narrow but lofty opening into

dialect prevails, which, in the neighbourhood of Colne, is imperceptibly shaded off into that of Craven. Of this the basis unquestionably, was the Mercno-Saxon, traces of which are distinctly perceivable, by a skilful ear, in Cheshire, Derbyshire, Staffordshire, and even as far as Warwickshire.

It is to be lamented that the Danish dialect, having been spoken by a people almost wholly illiterate, was seldom committed to writing; but it may be very nearly identified with the Islandic, of which a learned and an accurate account has been given by Runolphus Jonas.

Assuming, therefore, my position of the general identity of those dialects as granted, I shall select, from substantives of place still for the most part found in Craven, a sufficient number to prove the point for which I contend, that, of all the branches from the Teutonic stock, the language of this district approaches most nearly to the Danish.

Barf, BERG, vel BIARG, *saxum*. This example will show how Craven has been obtained from CRAGEN, as Dwarf from DUERGAR. Beck, a rivulet, BECKUR. Dale, DALUR. Dub, a deep pool in a river, and Dib, a deep valley, *διππς* Mæs. Goth. et DYB. Isl. Cove, a cave, or hollow rock, COFA. Fors, a waterfall, FOSS. Fell, a mountain, FELL. Fleet, a flat bog, FLOOT. Gnipe, the rocky summit of a hill, GNYPA. Gill, gully, the narrow course of a torrent, GILL, *hiatus montium*. Groof, a hollow in the earth, GROOF. Haugh, a hillock, HAUGHUR, *tumulus*. Ing, a meadow, ING, *pratium*, Dan. Lin, a waterfall, LIND, *aqua scaturiens*. Rayse, a heap of stones, as Stanrayse, Dunmalrayse, REYSA, *erigere*. Lache, a boggy depression in the moors, LAAG, *vallis*. Moor and moss, a spongy piece of ground, MOOR, gen. MOOS. Stank, a boggy piece of ground, STAEN, idem. Scar, SKIER, *scopulus*. Scrogg, shrogg, a stunted wood, SKOOGUR, *sylva*. Tarn, a lake, TIORN, idem. Wath and with, often used in composition, as Langwith, Deerwath, &c. A ford, VAD.

Here I will just remark that fell is often used in composition, as HELGAFELL, the holy mountain, SNEEFIOLL, the snowy hills, and SKRATTAPELL, the mountain haunted by demons; which last will show that the common people of the north are right in their pronunciation of the name of a certain being which their betters have perverted into "Scratch." After all the labours of antiquaries to trace the different migrations of Puck, it has not been observed that he is known in Iceland by the name of PUKE; but he seems to have been familiar to all the Teutonic tribes.

To the local words above, deduced from the Danish or Islandic dialect, I will add a few others of an anomalous kind—as Hope, a narrow valley without an outlet at the top; Swire, a surname only in Craven; the ridge of a hill, Keld, very frequent in old perambulations, the *cold* summit of a hill; and, lastly, Car, thus explained by Leland, who, I think, is the only writer that mentions it:—

"There is a pratty Car, or Pole, in Bishopsdale."—"Itin." v. p. 115.

If the Roman Verbeia had not fixed the British origin of Wharf beyond a doubt, this dialect would have afforded an excellent etymology, WIRFEN, *projicere*—to impel rapidly.

\* As a trait of old ornithology, I must inform the reader that Craven had formerly two very different birds, long since extinct—the eagle and the nightingale. The existence of the first in Wharfedale is proved by the etymology of Arncliffe, that of the latter in Ribblesdale by Nichtgale-riding, the name of a place in the parish of Bolton, mentioned in the Coucher Book of Sallay.

† Among which is Arnberg Scar, another instance of the same derivation.

‡ These were called in Islandic "*Thever aa*" amnes, qui vallem non per longitudinem secant qui e montibus ruentes eandem transversim interluunt.

§ This word is used as an adjective by Harrison, in his "Description of Britain," 1577:—"Helbeck is so called because it riseth in the derne and elenge hills." But the language is two centuries older than his time. Elenge is used by Chaucer and Piers Plowman in the sense of dreary or comfortless.

[‡ This cave has been explored by Mr. Jackson, the discoverer of the Victoria Cave, and by Mr. Farrer and Mr. Denny. See *Proc. Geol. and Polytechnic Soc. of West Riding of Yorkshire*, 1859, p. 45, 1864-5, p. 114 *et seq.*]

a cavern of no great extent. The view downward from the north is tremendous. On this side it is very lofty, and extends to a considerable distance. The rocks at the top, and particularly near the entrance, hang down in the most picturesque shapes; and both these and the sides are covered with petrified moss, richly tinted. The bottom at first is rugged, but afterwards changes to a brown clay, which has been found to answer the end of fuller's earth, and is in some places petrified in masses as hard as marble, with a pellucid stream running over it, from which this deposit is formed.\* A sudden turn to the left at once changes the scene; the cavern now becoming very spacious, and forming a set of magnificent Gothic arches, composed of petrified matter white as new-fallen snow. After gaining a rugged ascent, the incrustations on the sides continue, but the roof changes to a flat ceiling of dark-blue rock with white seams, from which depend stalactites of various hues, rugged all over, and sharp as the points of lances. Beyond, the rocky ascent leads to a narrower part of the cavern, where the water becomes too deep to admit of any farther progress. When Bishop Pococke had seen Dowkabottom; he exclaimed—"This is Antiparos in miniature; and except that cavern, I have never seen its equal."

The western side of this valley extends to Penigent, on the skirts of which mountain are many ancient places of interment, called Giants' Graves, which are probably Danish.

The bodies have been inclosed in a sort of rude Kist Vaens, consisting of limestones pitched on edge, within which they appear to have been artificially bedded in peat earth. But this substance, in consequence of lying dry, and in small quantities, has lost its well-known property of tanning animal substances, for all the remains which have been disinterred from these deposits are reduced to skeletons.

The upper part of Amerdale, stretching to the confines of Longstrothdale on the north and east, was a distinct manor under the Percy fee, as well as a forest. Though principally inclosed, it is for the most part a bleak and cold valley, with very little wood. The Skirfare in its course along a rocky bed in dry seasons alternately merges and re-appears.

The state of the whole forest with respect to wood, deer, &c., may be collected from the following inquisition, taken A.D. 1579, immediately after George, the third Earl of Cumberland, came of age, which I select for the antique and curious language in which it is expressed:—

"Wee finde (say the Jurors) that the Fleets and Mosses are nott to be estymatyd by Acre Tayle w<sup>th</sup> a saife conscience, bothe for wyllde Hidde † and closs Lynges, and for that alsoe as wee believe ther ys 1000 acres and more of Fleet, Mosses, and Cragg w<sup>ch</sup> ys or maie bee convenient for the Game, and yett more hurtfull then proffitable to my L<sup>ds</sup> Tennants.

"It<sup>m</sup>, in Upper Hesseldene ther is a Skayling of Wood of Warranty and certain olde Skruddle Hessels. It<sup>m</sup>, in another Gyll in Nether Hesseldene are certein yonge Esshe Spires and Thornes and scrubbie Hessels. It<sup>m</sup>, A certain Thycke or Ryse of Thornes and Underwood and some smal scayling of Wood of Warranty. It<sup>m</sup>, the gret Decaye of my Lordes Woods hath bene p'tly by Forraners and p'tly by Warrants graunted for bylding and necessarie upholding of Houses now erected on my L<sup>ds</sup> Lannd w<sup>ch</sup> are manie—and as for y<sup>e</sup> Game ye same is sins my oldd L<sup>d</sup> deceasyd encresyd dooble; nev'theless ther hath bene divers misdemenors touching the same duryng the Minoritie of my Lorde, y<sup>e</sup> true Knowledge of w<sup>ch</sup> maie bee understanden by p'sentments sence y<sup>e</sup> decease of myne oldd Lord, whose Soule God blesse!"

[\* A fragment of an armlet of bluish glass was discovered by Mr. Farrer in the Dowkerbottom Caves, in company with various remains of a Romano-British character, not unlike some found at Settle, an account of which will be found in Mr. Roach Smith's "Collectanea."—*Journal of the Archaeological Institute*, xv. 160.]

† Dan. HEED, Heath.

Following the boundaries of the parish into Wharfdale, we first meet with Buckden, which is not mentioned in Domesday; Hubberholm is evidently from the Danish Hubba, or Hubber, as the word was differently pronounced. Raisgill from RAA, the roebuck, in the same language, proves the existence of that animal in Longstrothdale. Yoken-thwaite is the division or boundary of oaks, from Eac, pronounced as yak, thwaite; on which latter word, so general in the composition of local names in the north of England, as it has never been satisfactorily explained, I must be allowed to make a few observations. The word þritan, to divide, or cut, or cut off, is genuine Saxon: it is used by King Alfred in his version of Bede, "of þæneýlcan ȝcýþe ȝponar þrocon," *ex ipsâ destina assulas exciderunt*; by Chaucer, R.R. 933, "And it was peinted wel and thwittan;" and by the common people in Lancashire to this day. Thwaite, therefore, is a participial substantive formed from this verb, and signifies a division or separate district. Next is Deepdale, which, though pure English, is pure Saxon also; then Beckurmons, as it is properly spelt in charters, from the Danish BECKUR, a rivulet, and MUND, a mouth;\* and still higher, and nearer to the source of Wharf, Outershaw, † from utteþ. *extremus*, and skua, *nemus*, the farthest or uttermost wood. ‡ The last word, so common in the composition of English local names, runs through almost all the dialects of the Teutonic stock.

The name of this valley is Longstroth, or Longstrother, resembling in sound and origin the Scottish *Strothur*, which means a spongy flat in a valley, and probably gave birth

\* Thus the outlet of Ulleswater, sometimes spelt the Eeman, and sometimes the Eamot, is rightly pronounced by the common people *Eamont*—*i.e.* the mouth of the water.

† Oughtershaw is a hamlet of Buckden, in the chapelry of St. Michael, Hubberholme, in the parish of Arncliffe. It occupies the entire head and upper springs of the river Wharfe, but is distinguished as Langstrothdale, as far as Starbotton. It formed in ancient times a part of Langstrothdale Chase, and probably derives its name from its being the limit of the wooded part of the valley; as the village stands just where the ancient copse-wood ceases, and the open moor commences, although numerous stems of trees, mostly birch, are met with in the peat bogs, higher up the dale. The whole of the hamlet is more than 1,000 feet above the sea.

The climate is naturally cold and backward, yet though ordinary vegetables come forward about a month later than is usual, the commoner fruits ripen well. The rainfall averages about eighty-six inches per annum, in the bottom of the valley, and some fifteen to twenty inches less on the moor-tops, 1,000 feet higher. The total area of the hamlet is about 4,000 acres, mostly belonging to Charles H. L. Woodd, Esq., with the exception of some small allotments belonging to old proprietors. Until 1849, it was a stinted pasture, with limited rights of pasturage to the owners of old inclosures. On July 5th, 1849, it was allotted in proportion under the Act Vic. 8 & 9, chap. 118, retaining 13*a.* 1*r.* 4*þ.* for peat-ground made over to the overseers.

The estate came into possession of the family of Woodd by purchases at sundry times during the last fifty years. It was bought from the owners, Lodge, Foster, Atkinson, and the family of Drake, by Basil George Woodd of Hillfield, Hampstead, Middlesex, and passed, at his death, to the present owner. In the year 1852, the inclosing and reclaiming, draining and lining was commenced, some 700 acres of which are now completed, and two excellent farms of over 1,000 acres each, have been formed upon the new allotments. Swarthghyll and Netherghyll, now yielding good meadow hay, where of old only coarse herbage and rough sheep-pasture existed. The Hall was commenced in 1850, on a site overlooking the river Wharfe, where it falls over its rocky bed, in a highly romantic ghyll or valley, clothed with flourishing plantations. There were remains of some ancient tenement, on the site, though nothing of importance. The Hall has of late been considerably enlarged by the present proprietor, under the architect, Ewan Christian, of London, in the prevailing style of the old manor-houses of the country, the late Tudor style, which has lingered on in the dales until the present time: the stone-mullioned windows giving a more than ordinary character to the humblest buildings. The old farm-houses mostly date from about 1640 to 1680. The deeds contain some of the original grants, signed by Francis Lord Clifford, in the reign of Charles II.

A school-house was erected in 1857, by the present proprietor, in memory of his first wife, who died at Pau. The inhabitants continue to retain many of the primitive manners and habits of the dalesmen, and are distinguished by hearty good feeling and honesty. They are a contented, hard-working, unsophisticated race, one so rarely to be met with in the present day.]

‡ Or possibly from Uctred.

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to John de Longstrother, prior of St. John of Jerusalem,\* so greatly distinguished in the wars between the two Houses.

But it is far more interesting to suggest, that from this remote and obscure place probably sprang the two northern scholars of Soleres Hall, whom Chaucer has made the subject of his "Reeve's Tale," and whose dialect, evidently not the language of the author, is precisely the modern dialect of Craven. Let the northern reader judge for himself from the following specimen; after being told that—

"Of a † town wære they both that highte Strother  
Farre in the North can I nat tell where.  
Our Manciple I hope he will be dede  
Swa werkes aye the wanges in his hede,  
And therefore is I come and eke Alayn,  
We praye you spede us heme in that ye maye.  
— Right by the Hopper wol I stand,  
Qd John, and see how gates the corn goth in.  
Alayn answered, Johan, wilt thou sa  
I is as ill a miller as is ye—  
I is full swift as is a Raa,  
He shal nat skape us bathe,  
Why ne hadst thou put the Capel in the Lathe?" ‡

I think the two scholars have by this time pretty clearly ascertained by their tongues the point which Chaucer was doubtful about—namely, where was Strother, the place of their birth: and it is material to the present purpose that no other place of the name occurs in the "Villare" of the Northern Counties.§ From these circumstances I am inclined to believe the story a real one, or at least that Chaucer had heard the dialect of Alan and John spoken in Solere Hall.

In the reign of Edward III. it might not be incompatible with academical manners to represent two undergraduates laying a plan, in concert with the master of their college, to detect the frauds of a miller, or even undertaking to convey in person the college grain to and from Trumpington Mill on a pack-horse.

But even then, as there were different ranks, there would be different manners in the same society; and perhaps in that age, gross as it was, decorum might require the poet to select for his purpose two scholars of the lowest order, coarse, untaught natives "of a Town fer in the North;" but, from their early habits, adroit in detecting frauds.

But to return—

The several manors in the parishes of Arncliff and Kettlewell at the time of the Conqueror's Survey belonged to Roger of Poitou, but were soon alienated to the Percys, and became part of that great fee. Litton, however, was surveyed as a Berewick of the

[\* John Longstrother, Prior of St. John's, in England, went with Edward Duke of Somerset and others, to Beaulieu Abbey, to welcome Queen Margaret, 10th Edward IV.—Hall, p. 298. The Battle of Tewkesbury fought. He with Edmd. Duke of Somerset, Sir Garnays Clyfton, and Sir Thos. Tresham and XII other knights and gentlemen, beheaded, 5th May, 1471.—Hall, p. 301.]

† A—*i.e.* one.

‡ Mr. Tyrwhitt, the sagacious editor of the "Canterbury Tales," has observed that this is not the language of Chaucer.

§ Yet a place of the name of Green Strother, in Northumberland, is mentioned in the "Monasticon Anglicanum."

manor of Giggleswick; and Hubberholm and Starbottom as portions of Kettlewell, consisting of half a carucate each.

☞ In Arneclif . Thorfin ðib . IIII . car ad gld.

☞ In Hocheswic . ðib . Gamel . III . car 'ad gld.\*

Under the Percys, however, a mesne lordship arose at Arncliffe, of which the first owners upon record were the ancient family De Arches, in all probability founders of the church. The first person of the name whom I meet with here is Thurstin de Arches, who lived in the reign of King John, and gave four oxgangs of land in Arncliffe to the monks of Fountains. He had a son William, who had Rayner de Arches, who by Sarah his wife had a daughter Beatrice, married to Reginald or Rayner de Knol lord of Helgefild, and, as appears from circumstances, another daughter, Maud, married to John de Altaripa.

By Fine in the 33rd Edward I. [1304-5] between Reyner de Knol and Beatrix his wife, plaintiffs, and Rob. de Knol, deforciant, of the manors of Knol, Helgefild, and Stanerbottom, with the advowson of the church of Arncliffe, the said manors and advowson are limited to the said Reyner and Beatrice and their heirs, remainder to William de Knol and his heirs, remainder to Helias, brother of Reyner, as to Knol and Helgefild, then to Helias, son of Ric. de Knol and his heirs; remainder as to the manor of Stanerbotom and advowson of Arncliffe to Alan de Arches and his heirs. This Alan was probably uncle of Beatrix.

The next transaction † relating to this advowson will go far towards establishing my conjecture, that the De Arches were founders of the church of Arncliffe; for by charter s. d. but evidently subsequent to the time of 33rd Edward I. [1304-5] Reyner de Knol grants to Sir Henry de Percy a moiety of the advowson of the church of Arncliffe, which advowson the said Reyner and Sir Thomas de Altaripa held in parcenary of the inheritance of their ancestors. Again, Reiner de Knol, knight, enfeoffed Sir Henry de Percy in the advowson of Arnecliff, and lordship of the town, for which the said Henry paid 40 marks, dated at Helgefild, 1 Ed. fil R. Ed. † This is accompanied by a release from Elias, son of Elias de Knol, of all his right and claim in the said advowson. And lastly, Sir Thomas de Altaripa confirms to the said Sir Henry de Percy the advowson of this church, which Sir Roger (it should be Reyner) de Knol, and he the said Sir Thomas held in parcenary.§

Still it is possible that the Percies themselves may have been founders of the church before the manor was granted to De Arches. That they either acquired or recovered it by this step from the mesne lords is certain.

Helias de Knol was son of Reyner, the husband of Beatrix, and none of their ancestors had any claim upon this manor and advowson. I am therefore compelled to give the

[\* Manor—In Arneclif, Thorfin had 4 carucates to be taxed. Manor—In Hocheswic (Hawkswick), Gamel had 3 carucates to be taxed.]

† Dodsw. MSS. v. 83.

‡ Dodsw. v. 8. fol. 28.

[§ *Parcenary*, co-heirship; the holding or occupation of lands of inheritance by two or more persons. It differs from *joint-tenancy*, which is created by deed or devise; whereas *parcenary* or co-parcenary, is created by the descent of lands from an ancestor, to be held in common with another or others, as his daughters, sisters, aunts, cousins, or their representatives. In this case all the heirs inherit as parceners or co-heirs.]

following transaction as I find it, without being able to reconcile the chronology of it with the foregoing transactions.

In the 49th Henry III., or 1269 [1264-5], is a covenant between Elias, son of Elias de Knol and Hawise his wife, on one part, and John de Altaripa and Maud his wife on the other, concerning the inheritance which belonged to Reyner de Arches, by which all the estate of Stanerbotom and all that meadow which Reyner held in Longstroth, near the chapel,\* with the homage and service of Arncliffe, were limited to Helias and Hawise and their heirs; and all the estate of the said Reyner in Hapton,† and all that Reyner and Sarah his wife held in Rauthmel, was limited to John de Altaripa and Maud his wife and their heirs. And whereas certain disputes had been moved with respect to the advowson of Arncliffe, it was farther agreed that Helias and Hawise should present at that time, the church being then vacant, next John and Maud, and so alternately for the future.‡

At all events, their representatives about the end of Edward I.'s reign conveyed it to Sir Henry Percy, lord of the fee. The advowson of Arncliffe continued in this great family till the 21st Henry VI. [1442-3], when Henry, the second Earl of Northumberland, an engraving of whose seal is given in the miscellaneous plate, as his autograph has been already given, conferred the advowson, together with three acres of land adjoining, upon the master and scholars of University College, Oxford,§ for the support of three Fellows of that society, to which, though very inadequate at present, it was fully adequate at that time, as I find from the records of the society that a lease of this rectory had been granted in 1441 by Thomas Newton, rector, to William, Abbot of Sallay, for 4*l.* *per annum.*|| The licence of appropriation from Cardinal Kemp bears date March 3rd, 1443. Newton died in 1451, having left five marks to the repairs of the chancel, which, I suppose, his conscience accused him of having neglected.

On his decease, possession was given to the college by the Archdeacon of York.¶

This church, like most others in the deanery, appears to have been nearly rebuilt, with the addition of a steeple, in the reign of Henry VIII. But a single cylindrical column of the original structure remained to bear witness to its foundation about the time of Henry I., the great era of church-building in Craven.

[The church was, with the exception of the tower, partially rebuilt in the year 1800, and, from sketches in the possession of the Rev. Canon Boyd, appears to have been designed in the wretched style of that period, with

\* Undoubtedly Hubberholm.

† See "History of Whalley," under Hapton.

‡ Dodsw. MSS. v. 83.

§ It may be worth while to subjoin Wood's account of this benefaction, which is very distinct and satisfactory:—  
"Henricus Percy Com. North. precibus instante Academiâ (quod attenuatæ adeò jam essent Collegii opes ut Cancellarius reddituum præfecti et sociorum partem præcipuam solvendo æri alieno ac edificiis recreandis addixerit), Patrocinium Rectoratûs de Arncliffe apud Cravenam com. Ebor. cum 111 fundi jugeribus ibidem jacentibus, donavit 22 Hen. VI. eâ verò rege, ut Collegii sociis Academici tres Artium vel Mag. vel Bac. è diœcesibus Dunelm. Carleol. et Ebor. assumerentur, qui Theologiæ operam darent. Post paulo rationibus id suis conducere advertens Collegium appropriandum sibi prædictum beneficium impetravit annuâ XX marc. summâ vicario in stipendium reservatâ, quâ de reservatione Epistolas binas, alteram nempe ad Joh. Kempe Archiepiscopum, ad decanum vero et capitulum Ebor. alteram, transmisit Academia."

|| Even as late as Henry VIII.'s reign 6*l.* *per annum* were accepted by St. John's College, Cambridge, for the endowment of a fellowship.—Baker's History of the College, MS.

¶ The particulars are extracted from the archives of that respectable society, with the perusal of which I have been favoured.

windows with wooden frames, and a roof with flat ceiling. In 1841 Anthony Salvin was employed to restore it. As originally built, the church had consisted of a nave, north aisle, chancel, and west tower, but the piers and arches dividing the aisle from the nave at some distant period had been removed, and in the restoration were not rebuilt, so that at present there is only west tower, built about the end of the 14th century, nave with south porch, and chancel. The chancel, which was entirely rebuilt in 1843, is erected in its proper line, and upon the old foundation, and is therefore not in the centre of the church, which has an unusual appearance. The roofs are open-timbered. The stained glass windows in the chancel are by Wailes, of Newcastle.

In the tower are three bells, one ancient, with this inscription in Lombardic characters :—

✠ PETRE : POLI : OLAVIS : FAC : UT : INTREMUS : PREGE : QUA : VIS

The other two bells are modern.

There are the following monumental inscriptions :—

On a tablet on the chancel wall—



Hic jacet quod mortale est  
Milonis Tennant hujus Ecclesie  
Annos ferme 51 Vicarii—  
In liberis Educundis  
Autoritate usus est puteoria  
Miro tamen et tenerrimo  
In suos affectu temperata.  
In sacris officiis obeundis  
Dei gloriam, gregisque sui salu-  
-tem unice ob oculos Lubuit.  
Duas duxit uxores Margeriam  
Filiam Josie Lambert clerici,  
Et Juditham, filiam Laurentii  
Et Dorothee Lodge de Starbot-  
-ton : Dierum satur obiit Dec.  
19. A.D 1732 : Ætat. 74.

H. J.

Henricus Tennant, A.M.  
Parochiarum Arncliffeensis et Carltonensis  
Vicarius, Collegue Universitatis Oxon  
haud ita pridem socius—  
obiit 23<sup>to</sup> die Junii A.D. M.DCCLXXIX.  
Ætatis LXXVI.

There are also monuments to—

Thos. Foster, of Nether Hesleden, died March 17, 1778, aged 35.  
Janet, his wife, died 17 March, 1810, aged 67.

On a brass—

Hic jacent cineres Saræ Dawson  
uxoris Guilielmi Dawson  
de Halton Gill  
To whom she five sons and five daughters bore,  
Was just and kind and merciful to the poor.  
Obiit 6<sup>to</sup> die Sept<sup>is</sup>  
1696.

In a stained glass window are these arms:—Quarterly (1) az. on a bend engr. arg. three daws ppr., *Dawson*; (2) vert a chev. betw. three pierced mullets or, *Pudsey*; (3) gu. a chev. betw. three mullets arg. in dexter and sinister chief a birdbolt head downwards or, *Boulton*; (4) arg. a fess betw. six crosses crosslet fitchy sa., *Layton*. An escutcheon of pretence of the first quar. a ☾ or for diff. for *Dawson* of Halton Gill. Dawson of Langcliffe and Hornby Castle. For Pudsey-Dawson; and Jane Constantine Dawson, daughter and co-heiress of Rev. Ric. Dawson, of Halton Gill.

The Rev. Canon Boyd has in his possession a silver coin of Vigmund, Archbishop of York, A.D. 836. It was found in the vicarage grounds.]

I have already had repeated opportunities of showing that the painted glass in the old churches of this district is universally coeval with their restoration; and the following arms, remaining till within the last eight years, are certainly of Henry VIII.'s time, and after the 26th of that reign, when the Percy fee was settled upon the Clifford family:—

(1) *Clifford*; (2) *Percy*; (3) or, a cross sable, *Vesey*; (4) gu. a saltire arg., *Nevill*; (5) or, a fess between 2 chevrons gu., *Fitzwalter*; (6) gu. a cinquefoil surrounded by seven small ones or.

## RECTORES DE ARNCLIFFE.

Adam Decanus sive Persona de Erneclif circ. 1180.

Roger Rector de Arncliff \* 1230.

Temp. Inst.	Rectores.	Patroni.	Vacat.
10 kal. Oct. 1302.	Dns. <i>Adam de Mydelton</i> , acolythus.	Dns. <i>Tho. de Altaripe</i> , miles.	
9 kal. Maii, 1317.	Dns. <i>Joh. de Arundel</i> , Subdiac.	Dns. <i>Alianora de Percy</i> .†	per mort.
16 kal. Junii, 1331.	Dns. <i>Wm. de Barton</i> , Cl.	Dns. <i>Hen. de Percy</i> , mil.	per mort.
25 Mart. 1345.	Dns. <i>Wm. de Severby de Barton</i> , Subd.	Idem.	per mort.
11 Junii, 1349.	Dns. <i>Wm. de Newport</i> , acolythus.‡	Idem.	
17 Mart. 1356.	Dns. <i>Pet. de Richmond</i> , Cl.	Idem.	per mort.
1 Nov. 1362.	Dns. <i>Joh. Jordan</i> , Cap.	Idem.	
20 Jan. 1394.	{ Dns. <i>Joh. de Wyndhill</i> , § Cler. ob. 1433, et seput. est in Mon. de Alnwick. Dns. <i>Tho. de Neuton</i> .	{ Dns. <i>Henr. Percy</i> , Comes North'land.	

## VICARII DE ARNCLIFFE.

7 Oct. 1451.	Dns. <i>Wm. Dixon</i> , Presb.	{ Mag. et Scholares Coll. } { Univ. Oxon. }	per mort.
11 Feb. 1471.	Dns. <i>Rad. Thompson</i> , Cap.	Idem.	per resig.
3 Aug. 1472.	Dns. <i>Ric. Farwett</i> , Cap.	Idem.	per mort.
9 Nov. 1500.	Mr. <i>Edm. Crofton</i> .	Idem.	per resig.
9 Dec. 1506.	Mr. <i>Joh. Lethome</i> , pbr.	Idem.	per mort.
19 Mart. 1508.	Mr. <i>Edw. Colyer</i> , M.A.	Idem.	per resig.
9 Junii, 1517.	Dns. <i>Xioph. Elyson</i> , Presb.	Idem.	per mort.

\* Burton, "Mon. Ebor.," under Fountains.

[† Beatrice, wife of Reyner de Knolle was found to have died possessed of the Advowson of the Church of Arnecliffe.—Inq. *post mortem*, 19 Edw. II. 1325-6.]

‡ Afterwards Rector of Spofforth.

[§ His will dated 16th Sept. 1431, and proved 15 Jan. 1433, is printed in the "Testamenta Eboracensia," vol. ii., published by the Surtees Society, and is very interesting.]

|| By will dated June 9th, 1552, he bequeathed his body to be buried in the parish church of Arncliff. Qu. was he father of George Ellyson his successor?

Temp. Inst.	Rectores.	Patroni.	Vacat.
19 Oct. 1552.	<i>Geo. Ellyson</i> ,* A.M.	{ Assignati Mag'ri et Coll'i Dunelm.† &c.	
	<i>Dns. Anthonius Tophane</i> . ‡	Iidem Assignat.	per resig.
27 Oct. 1585.	<i>Hen. Tophane</i> , Cl. A.M.	Iidem.	per mort.
5 Jul. 1608.	<i>Arthur Coldwell</i> ,§ Cl. A.M.	Iidem.	
	<i>Marmaduke Lambert</i> .	{ Mag. et Scol. Coll. Univers. } Oxon.	per resig.
13 Aug. 1661.	<i>Josiah Lambert</i> , Cl. sep. Oct. ult. 1681.	Iidem.	per mort.
13 Mar. 1681.	<i>Milo Tennant</i> , A.M. sep. Dec. 24, 1732.	Iidem.	per mort.
11 May, 1733.	<i>Thomas Kay</i> , A.M.	Iidem.	per resig.
1737.	<i>Joh. T. Chapman</i> , A.M. sep. Nov. 8, 1764.	Iidem.	per mort.
30 Apr. 1765.	<i>Henr. Tennant</i> , A.M. sep. Jun. 26, 1779.	Iidem.	per mort.
11 Dec. 1779.	<i>George Croft</i> , D.D.	Iidem.	per mort.
1809.	<i>Eardley Norton</i> , A.M. Instituted a second time 19 March, 1817.		per mort.
19 June, 1835.	<i>William Boyd</i> , M.A.		

## Baptisms at Arncliffe including Hubberholm.

## Burials at Do.

1680, 13,	In 1669, as the register is defective . . .	5.
1700, 17,	. . . . .	13.
1800, 16,	. . . . .	10.

[The Register Books commence in 1669.]

Arncliffe is a discharged living, dedicated to St. Oswald, and returned as of the clear value of 39*l.* 12*s.* The shell of a handsome vicarage house was erected by the last incumbent; and the church itself growing ruinous was lately taken down, excepting the tower, and rebuilt with all the attention to economy and all the neglect both of modern elegance and ancient form, which characterises the religious edifices of the present day.

If the disposition of our ancient churches cannot be adhered to, if modern art can no longer imitate the solemn effect produced by clustered columns and pointed arches, by the dignified separation of family chantries, the long perspective of a choir, and the rich tracery of its ramified window; surely the genius of an establishment calls for something in its most frugal erections more imposing than bare walls and unbroken surfaces, something at least which may inform a stranger at his entrance that he is not putting his head into a conventicle. Even the rubric requires that chancels shall remain as they have done in times past.

It would be well if all plans for the erecting of new churches, or the rebuilding of old ones, were subject to the immediate cognisance of the ordinary or the archdeacon. At present the business is usually transacted between a selfish vestry and a *junto* of ignorant masons, while the faculty is granted as a matter of course by those who have no object but their fees.

\* A George Ellison, A.M., was then master of the college.—Wood, "Hist. and Ant. Ox." L. 2, p. 60.

† The great benefactor and in reality the founder of this college was William Archdeacon of Durham; whence, saith Wood, this William, by whose money an adjoining hall was purchased, *cognomen ei nonnunquam impertierit*.—Wood, L. 2, p. 57.

‡ An Anthony Tophan, parson of Marton, bequeaths his body to be buried in the church of Arncliffe, Dec. 25, 1590.

§ Otherwise Coldcal.

The following passage in an old historian, while it confirms my conjecture as to the foundation of most of the Craven churches in the reign of Henry I., tempts me to extend my observations on the different eras of church-building in this and the neighbouring districts, beyond the hints already given in the introduction to this work :—

“ Narrationi nostræ perhibent evidens testimonium novæ basilicæ et multa oratoria nuper condita per vicos Angliæ et operosa claustra cœnobiorum, cum aliis officinis monachorum quæ constructa sunt Henrici regis tempore. Omnis enim ordo religiosorum pace fruens et prosperitate in omnibus quæ ad cultum Deitatis pertinent intus et exterius suam diligentiam satagit exhibere. Unde templa domosque fervens fidelium devotio præsumit prosternere, eademque meliorando et renovando iterare. Prisca ergo ædificia quæ sub Edgardo, vel Edvardo, aliisque Christianis regibus, constructa sunt, dejiciuntur ut amplitudine, vel operis elegantia, ad laudem Creatoris competenter emendentur.”\*

To apply this passage to the subject of the present work :—

The Craven churches which are known to have existed before the Conquest were, Ilkley, Long-Preston, Kirby Malghdale, Kildwick, and Bernoldswick; to which may probably be added Bolton in Wharfdale. I am now inclined to defer more to the authority of Domesday than heretofore; and am disposed to consider the silence of that record with respect to the existence of any other churches within the district as decisive. If, in the next place, there were no more churches, neither were there any other parishes. But how, it may be asked, were the several claims of patrons, incumbents, &c., compromised, in order to allow of so many new and independent foundations? This difficulty will be removed by reflecting, that shortly after the Conquest this whole district became united into two or three great fees, the paramount lords of which might assume to themselves, upon every avoidance at least, a right of parcelling out the primitive parishes at pleasure. And when this work coincided with the fashion of the age, was considered as meritorious, and supported by the ordinary, there can be little doubt but that they would actually exercise this right either in person or by permitting the mesne lords to erect and endow churches for themselves. We know, that at this very time Bracewell and Marton, and perhaps Thornton, were taken out of Bernoldswick. Gisburne too was founded within the Percy fee; and there is no difficulty in supposing that the other parishes within it (most of which may be traced up nearly to the time of Henry I.) as Gargrave, Giggleswick, Bolton juxta Bowland, nay, perhaps Arncliffe and Kettlewell, were parts of those two primitive parishes, and severed from them upon the same principle.

Another and opposite reason of the subdivision of the primitive parishes was, that their members consisted of two fees; an idea which has been illustrated in the case of Linton and Burnsall.

With respect to the fee of Earl Edwin, out of the Saxon cure of Bolton, pretty certainly arose the parishes of Skipton with Carlton † (long since separated), and that of Addingham; the first of the foundation of the lords paramount, the latter of the mesne lords, and all in this very reign of Henry I., as appears either from written or architectural evidence.

Of the original and properly Saxon structures of these churches, it is needless to say

\* Orderici Vitalis Angligenæ cœnobii Uticensis Monachi, Eccl. Hist. l. 10.

† Carlton was within the Percy fee, and probably separated from the mother church of Skipton the earlier on that account.

that not a vestige remains. They were probably levelled to make way for those more spacious and elegant buildings of which Ordericus speaks as having been so universally substituted to the others in the reign of Henry I.

On this authority therefore, as well as the many striking appearances of their architecture, I assign the interval between 1100 and 1135, as the first great era of church-building in Craven.

Still further to illustrate the historian, I shall show that the fashion was equally prevalent at the same time in the adjoining districts.

There is the strongest evidence that in this reign the parish of Halifax was severed from the ancient Saxon parish of Dewsbury. And if the parish of Blackburn were endowed a little earlier, and that of Alvetnam a few years later, Rochdale is almost certainly to be referred to the reign of Henry I. In point of architecture, the churches of Whalley and Rochdale, as well as the chapels of Clitheroe and Colne, contain indubitable marks of the same period. The fact seems to have been this, that in addition to Ordericus's reason—namely, the general tranquillity of the age—property was now consolidated, the wounds left by the Conquest were healed, and the Norman lords, feeling themselves at home, began to indulge their piety and their taste without control or apprehension.

In this state our churches continued at least four centuries; when, either from increase of population or change of fashion, a general enlargement in their structures took place. At the same time many new chapels were founded and endowed. Of these, in the parish of Whalley four were certainly, and two others probably, erected during the reign of Henry VIII.; besides that, six were enlarged and altered according to the new model. Of the twelve chapels in the parish of Halifax six were founded in the same reign.

From that time to the beginning of the present reign, a period of about 250 years, little farther change took place; but within the last forty years eight chapels have decayed, and been rebuilt, in the parish of Whalley; four in that of Halifax; and three in Rochdale. Nearly uniform in their style, as well as contemporary in their foundations, all these might seem to have been set by their builders, like so many time-pieces, to go and to run down together.

The present reign, therefore, may be considered as the third great era of church-building amongst us.

Of the style and marks belonging to the two former periods enough has already been said. Of the last, what can be said, but that, excepting weakness and deformity, it has no character at all? A plain, oblong, ill-constructed building, without aisles, choir, columns, battlements, or buttresses; the roof and wainscoting of deal; the covering of slate, and the walls running down with wet. To the builders of such edifices the scuff of Tobiah the Ammonite may justly be applied: "That which they do build, if a fox go up, he shall even break down."\*

It is but lately that this spirit has shown itself in Craven; and, indeed, the church of Arncliffe is as yet the only perfect specimen of it. In the shape of repairs, it has made no small devastation.

\* Nehem. iv. 3.

But how, it may be asked, are our dilapidating churches to be rebuilt, or how restored? Certainly not with a puerile affectation of what is called Gothicism, while it really consists in nothing more than piked sash-windows, which every other feature of the place belies. This, as it costs little, and makes one step to meet ancient prejudice, is perpetually attempted in the most frugal ecclesiastical works.

But I am no advocate for what is called modern Gothic of a more expensive and elaborate kind. The cloven foot *will* appear; for modern architects have an incurable propensity to mix their own absurd and unauthorised fancies with the genuine models of antiquity. They want alike taste to invent, and modesty to copy. Neither am I so superstitiously addicted to what however I extremely venerate, the *forms* of our ancient churches, as to maintain that they ought not in any case to be abandoned. No modern, even though a good Catholic, perhaps, would go all the lengths of Durand, who can discover a spiritual sense in nave, side-aisles, choir, columns, and arches; nay, who can find types in mullions, and mysteries in the weathercock.\* But so much is surely due to ancient prejudice, that where there is no powerful reason to the contrary, the old distribution of parts ought to be adhered to. How many, from the want of these have found their piety damped, and have contracted an incurable aversion to modern churches!

But, to be more distinct:—

What I recommend upon a small scale is precisely what was done upon a large one at the rebuilding of St. Paul's, which, by the judicious adoption of the form of a cross, instead of becoming a heathen temple, remained a Christian cathedral. And whoever wishes to see the same reverence for antiquity in the form, united with unavoidable modernism in the manner, and that upon an imitable scale, may turn to Dr. Plott's two views of the churches of Ingestree and Okeover, in Staffordshire, restored in the reign of Charles II. In such erections, how much of the old effect is preserved by round arches, broken surfaces, and variety of light and shade!

The case of repairs is next to be considered.

Awakened by the remonstrances of their ecclesiastical superior, a parish discover that, by long neglect, the roof of their church is half rotten, the lead full of cracks, the pews falling down, the windows broken, the mullions decayed, the walls damp and mouldy. Here it is well if the next discovery be not the value of the lead. No matter whether this covering have or have not given an air of dignity and venerable peculiarity to the church for centuries. It will save a parish assessment.

However, the work of renovation proceeds: the stone tracery of the windows which had long shed their dim religious light is displaced, and with it all the armorial achievements of antiquity, the written memorials of benefactors, the rich tints and glowing drapery of saints and angels. In short, another Dowsing seems to have arisen. But, to console our eyes for these losses, the smart luminous modern sash is introduced; and if this be only pointed at

\* This is no exaggeration. "Gallus supra ecclesiam positus prædicatores significat. Virga ferrea in quâ Gallus sedet rectum representat prædicantis sermonem, ut non loquatur ex spiritu hominis, sed Dei." But this is nothing to Durand's account of sand and gravel used in church-building. "Calx Charitas fervens est, quæ sibi conjungit sabulum—id est terrenum opus," &c. Yet is his work styled a Rationale!

top, all is well, for all is Gothic still. Next are condemned the massy oaken stalls, many of which are capable of repair, and as many want none. These are replaced by narrow, slender deal pews, admirably contrived to cramp the tall and break down under the bulky. Next, the fluted woodwork of the roof, with all its carved enrichments, is plastered over. It looked dull, and nourished cobwebs. Lastly, the screens and lattices, which, from a period antecedent to the Reformation, had spread their light and perforated surfaces from arch to arch, are sawn away, and, in the true spirit of modern equality, one undistinguishing blank is substituted to separations which are yet canonical, and to distinctions which ought yet to be revered.

Whereas, if these works were conducted with a proper regard for antiquity, the failing parts restored on the same model, and with the same materials, as those which remain, and no feature of either concealed or removed, posterity would thank us, not only for transmitting to them with fidelity many venerable remains of ancient art, but those in a state more durable, and less likely to become burdensome to themselves, than the frail and unskilful substitutions of the present day.

It will not be long before the justice of these remarks comes to be acknowledged.

To the first style of church architecture in this and the adjoining districts I have allotted a duration of four centuries ; to the second, two and a half ; to the third it will be enough to assign a single century.

The long duration of the Norman architecture is to be ascribed to three causes—the narrow dimensions of the buildings themselves, the perpendicular pressure of the semicircular arches, and the bulk of the columns which sustain them.

But the pointed arch universally, and especially the broad, flat arch of Henry VIII.'s time, has a strong lateral pressure, and, being sustained on slender columns, has a perpetual tendency to throw them and the adjoining walls, in one direction or other, out of the perpendicular.\* It is to this cause, almost exclusively, that the decay of so many churches and chapels of that period which have failed within my recollection, is to be ascribed ; and of those which were enlarged at the same time from the old Norman structures I will venture to predict that, if left to themselves, the remains of the original building will long outlast the additions.

For my last opinion, that a single century is adequate to the probable duration of our modern churches, I have even now the support of fact. Their walls are slight, and pervious to every shower ; their roofs of slender deal timber, already bending under the pressure ; and the ends of the beams rotting off, even in the first twenty years, from the cause already assigned. The only church in Craven which is now actually rebuilding, or requires to be rebuilt, was completely restored in the modern style about eighty years since.

Let this prediction be remembered, and let it serve as a warning to parishes to repair their churches on the old model, but never, without extreme necessity, to pull them down.

The church of Arncliffe has two dependent chapels, Halton Gill and Hubberholm. Of the antiquity of the former I know nothing more than that it is mentioned in Harrison's

\* It was for this reason that the pointed arch introduced buttresses, the projection of which gradually increased as the arch became more obtuse.

“Description of Britain,” A.D. 1577. It was rebuilt in 1636, but has no churchyard or interments.

[The chapel of Halton Gill, which is dedicated to St. John the Baptist, previous to 1848 consisted of a chapel with a massive open-timbered roof, and at the west end a bell-turret, and was dated 1632. At the west end the minister's house was connected with it, and was under the same roof. In 1848 it was rebuilt in the same form; but the space occupied by the minister's house is now used as a school, with a portion parted off to form a vestry. Mr. A. B. Higham, of Wakefield, was the architect. The cost was borne by the three Misses Dawson, of Marshfield, and the church was consecrated on the 4th October, 1848.

## CURATES OF THE CHAPEL OF HALTON GILL.

(As mentioned in the Registers.)

1631. Nicholas Smith.  
 1673. John Hargreaves, buried May 6.  
 1690. Francis Bryer, of Halton Gill, and Agnes Lambert, of Kilnsay, married 22nd May.  
 1691. ——— (name illegible) of Francis Boyer or Bryan, clerk, baptised May 21.  
 1692. Margaret, daughter of Francis Bryan, clerk, curate of Halton Gill, baptised Dec. 15th.  
 1694. Christopher, son of Francis Brier, clerk, curate of Halton Gill, March 6th.  
 1711. Mr. Tomson. Thomas, son of Mr. Tomson, curate of Halton Gill, baptised 5th Dec.  
 1714. Humphrey Dickinson. Mary, daughter of Mr. Humphrey Dickinson, curate of Halton Gill, was baptised 29th Oct.  
 1716. Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Humphrey Dickinson, curate of Halton Gill, bapt. 13th Dec.  
 1722. John Hogget, or Hogarth.  
       Mr. Baldestone.  
 1737. } Miles Wilson.  
 1739. }  
 1777. Thomas Lindley. Vac. per mortem.  
 7 Sept. 1847. Edwin Bettlestone, B.A. Vac. per resig.  
 17 Sept. 1866. John Grisdale.

*From Notes by the Rev. Canon Boyd.*

[Henry Fawcett, Alderman of Norwich, in 1619 gave 10*l.* a year to the minister of Halton Gill, for teaching poor men's children, and reading services. This sum is paid as a rent-charge issuing out of an estate at Boughton, in the county of Norfolk, the property of Lord Suffield. William Fawcett, by will dated 27th April, 1630, reciting that Marmaduke Fawcett, his nephew, stood indebted to him in the sum of 630*l.*, to be paid upon certain days, under an assignment of a lease for a long term of years of an estate at Upper or Over Hesleden therein mentioned, directed that towards the enlarging of the gift of his brother, Henry Fawcett, deceased, to the chapel of Halton Gill, the said Marmaduke Fawcett should be discharged of the said debt upon condition that, within two years of the testator's decease, he should make a sufficient assurance for the payment of 18*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* a year—that is to say, 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* *per annum* to a Master of Arts, or some other able and well qualified scholar, who should preach the Word of God, and catechise and instruct the younger sort of people of the town of Halton Gill, on the sabbath days, in the chapel of Halton Gill, and also instruct the children of the said parish on the week days, at the schoolhouse which he, the testator, had built for the purpose, in the rudiments of grammar and other learning, as a schoolmaster ought to do; 1*l.* a year for two sermons—one to be preached in the forenoon of the 5th of November yearly, in the parish church of Arncliffe, and the other in the afternoon of the same day, in the chapel of Halton Gill—in remembrance of their deliverance from the Popish conspiracy of the Gunpowder Treason; and 4*l.* a year, the remainder of the 18*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, to the poor people of Litton Dale, in the parish of Arncliffe, to be distributed amongst them at the discretion of the minister and vestrymen of the said parish.

Soon after the testator's death the yearly sum of 18*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* was charged by deed on an estate at Upper Hesledon, in the lordship of Litton; but for a long time past an estate at the same place, consisting of a farmhouse and some acres of enclosed land, together with about 88 acres of waste land on Litton Moor, has been held by the curate of Halton Gill for the time being, on account of the charity, in substitution of the rent-charge.

A close of eight acres or thereabouts, in the township of Settle, and a rent-charge of 2*l.* 10*s.* a year, issuing out of a field in Halton called Stepton Field, are appropriated by the donation, as is understood, of Elizabeth Topfield, a

daughter of the above-named William Fawcett, to the use of the curate of Halton Gill, and of poor persons of Halton Gill and Arncliffe—three-fifths being paid to the curate for a sermon on the 29th March yearly, and two-fifths for finding clothes for the poor people.—*Charity Commissioners' Report.*]

Among the singular characters of this country it will now give pain to no one if I notice Mr. Wilson, formerly curate of Halton Gill, and father of the late Rev. Edward Wilson, canon of Windsor. He wrote a tract entitled "The Man in the Moon," which was seriously meant to convey the knowledge of common astronomy in the following strange vehicle:—A cobbler, Israel Jobson by name, is supposed to ascend first to the top of Penigent, and thence, as a second stage, equally practicable, to the moon; after which he makes a tour of the whole solar system. From this excursion, however, the traveller brings back little information which might not have been had upon earth, excepting that the inhabitants of one of the planets—I forget which—were made of pot-metal. The work contains some other extravagances; but the writer, after all, was a man of talents, and has abundantly shown that, had he been blessed with a sound mind and a superior education, he would have been capable of much better things. If I had the book\* before me, I could quote single sentences here and there which, in point of composition, rise to no mean degree of excellence.

Mr. Wilson had also good mechanical hands, and carved well in wood; a talent which he applied to several whimsical purposes. But his *chef d'œuvre* was an oracular head, like that of Friar Bacon and the disciple of the famous Escotillo,† with which he diverted himself and amazed his neighbours, till a certain reverend wiseacre threatened to complain of the poor man to his metropolitan as an enchanter. After this the oracle was mute.

The chapel of St. Michael, of Hubberholm, bears marks of very high antiquity.‡ Several Norman arches remain entire, though the square piers of some of them were dressed away to slender octagons, when the chapel underwent a general repair, which seems to have been about the reign of Henry VIII. The steeple is of the same period, if not still later. Over the entrance of the chancel is an entire and curious roodloft of oak, very handsomely wrought, and painted with broad red lines, like the screen of Skipton Church, and the roof of the nave at Bolton Abbey.

On the front of this work, towards the west, is the following inscription:—

Anno do M<sup>o</sup> CCCC LXXX<sup>o</sup> hoc opus erat Willm̄i Jake carpēt.§

\* It is rarely to be met with, having, as I am told, been industriously bought up by his family. I have only seen one copy, and my recollection of what I read in it is not very particular.

† See "Don Quixote," b. iv. ch. 10.

‡ In the account of Henry Earl of Northumberland, relating to the Percy fee, anno 1502, is this entry:—

"In thannuitie of a Priest syngyng w'in Hobh'm chapell, in the same Forest of Langstroth dale, xs.

"At this time Sir Thomas Tempest, of Bracewell, was steward and master forester of my Lord's lands in C'avyn, received an annual fee of XIII*l.* vi*s.* viii*d.*

"John Ham'ton, Sqwyer, also rec<sup>d.</sup> (for what office it does not appear) vi*l.* xiiii*s.* iv*d.*" In the Act 29 Henry VIII. for the settling the Percy fee in Craven, it is provided, *inter alia*, that "John Norton, Squyre, and Richard Norton, his son, shall hold and enjoy for term of their lives, and the longer liver of them, one annuitie of xx*l.*, and also another yerely rent of XIII*l.* vi*s.* viii*d.* for the executing the office of General Forestership of all the forests, parks, &c., of the Erle of N. in Yorkshire." This connection brought on the ruin of the Nortons.

[§ Upon the screen the Percy Badge a fetter-lock within the horns of a crescent is twice carved, once reversed, there is also a plain annulet.]

The carpenter was very idly employed; for in that same year, 1558, Queen Mary's death put an end to the worship of images, and therefore to the use of rood-lofts in English churches.

This is a sequestered and interesting place, situated on the northern bank of the Wharf, shaded by tall trees on the east, and overhung by a steep and lofty wood beyond. I know few scenes better adapted to quiet and contemplation. [In 1875, on the 31st August, a violent storm split a magnificent sycamore into two parts. The girth at five feet from the ground was nineteen feet seven inches.\*]

And when we take into the account, that nearly from the Conquest to the present day this humble edifice has been the only resort of the foresters of Longstrother for public worship, and the only deposit of their dead, that its foundation long preceded the stately piles of Fountains, Bolton, Kirkstall, and Sallay, and has much longer survived their fall, it is neither easy nor desirable to avoid a train of reflections on the instability of wealth or greatness, and the security which ever accompanies remote and unambitious indigence.

At Hubberholm there is a tradition of a flood, which inundated the churchyard, and left behind it many fish in the church. This is not absolutely incredible; but whoever observes the depth of the torrent beneath will have a lively idea of the devastation which must in that case have been committed on the plain and skirts of the valley.

The story probably refers either to the great inundation of 1686, mentioned under Kettlewell, or to one equally formidable which happened in September, 1673. †

In Arncliffe 27 carucates made a knight's fee; a single exception to the general rule within the Percy fee, where the knight's fee was 12 carucates.

[The old chapel was entirely restored in 1863, under the direction of Ewan Christian of London. It consists of nave with two aisles; chancel without arch; low, square west tower; and south porch, dated 1696. The south arcade has four circular arches, built of rough stones, without the slightest dressing or moulding, the piers are also rough, but octagonal, with plain chamfered abaci. The north arcade has four arches; the three towards the west are pointed, resting on octagonal piers, but the fourth, in the chancel, is remarkably flat, springing from responds, and spanning twenty-two feet; its thrust is sustained by a very massive buttress from the east wall. The roofs are all covered with lead. The rood-screen and loft still remain; the loft has a railing on each side, with thirteen panels, pierced with rude Gothic tracery: upon the beam is carved the inscription and date as given above. The entrance to the loft was at the north-east angle, apparently by means of a ladder.

The font is early, and rudely carved with heads, fleurs-de-lis on steps, &c. On the bell is the legend, JHESUS BE OUR SPEED 1601.

The Registers date from 1660.

There are tablets to—

James Tennant, of Yockenthwaite, who died 7th October, 1769, in the 71st year of his age.

Margaret Tennant, sister to the above, she died 9th May, 1771, in the 83rd year of her age.

James Tennant, their son, who died 10th May, 1775, aged 14 years.

Jeffrey Tennant, of Yockenthwaite, Esq., died 5th Dec. 1825, aged 67.

[\* The old house at Kirkgill, opposite the church, was the parsonage, it is now (1877) occupied by the parish clerk, and used as a public-house.]

† This is recorded in the parish register of Otley as follows:—"On the 11th day of this month there was a wonderful inundation of waters in the Northern parts. This river of Wharf was never known within the memory of man to be so big by a yard in height. It overturned Kettlewell, Burnsall, Barden, Ilkley, and Otley Bridges." The dates of the present bridges, which were rebuilt by the West Riding, prove the correctness of this account. Grassington Bridge appears to have stemmed the torrent.

*Shield*—Arg. on a chevron between 3 fleurs-de-lis sa. as many rams' heads erased of the field (*Ramsden*), impaling. arg. a lion ramp. within a double tressure flory and counter-flory gu. (*Dundas*).

John Charles Ramsden, eldest son of Sir John Ramsden, Bart., died 29th Dec. 1836, in the 49th year of his age.

John Jaques. of Cray, died 9th Nov. 1830, aged 36 years; son of Leonard and Ellen Jaques of the same place.

Richard Foster, of Buckden, died 14th June, 1837, aged 71.

Also, Ann Foster, his widow, died 3rd Jan. 1860, aged 82.

Hubberholme is a perpetual curacy, value 110*l.*; patron, the Vicar of Arncliffe. Some of the curates have been:—

10th July, 1727, *Henry Tennant*, A.B.

23rd Sept. 1765, *John Ibbetson*.

1838, *Thomas Lindley*.

13th Ap. 1847, *W. Richardson Metcalfe*.]

Beneath Arncliffe, on the Skirfare, is Hawkswicke,\* a word which requires no explanation. This was in very early times a mesne-manor of the Mauleverers; holden, I apprehend, of the Skipton fee; for as early as 1175, William, son of Helte de Mauleverer, the latter of whom was one of the witnesses to the donation of Kildwick to the priory of Bolton, gave to the abbey of Fountains one carucate here, called Gnip; and this grant was confirmed by Aaliza de Rumelli. It has now become impossible to explain how or when the distribution of the lands of Roger of Poitou took place between the houses of Percy and Rumelli. Gnip is probably a Danish word, for Gnipa † in the Islandic is *summitas montis*.

The last circumstance which I shall mention with respect to Hawkswic is extremely curious: William de Helte (by which I suppose is meant William son of Helte de Mauleverer), gave to the monks of Fountains the *firmatio* of his two bridges, one over Skirfare, the other over Werh, with a way of thirty feet wide between them. On this account I have to observe, first, that at this early period, or about 1175, there was a bridge in this neighbourhood over the Wharf, though it may be difficult to ascertain its site. It was evidently the property of this William, which renders it improbable that it was the same either with that of Coniston or Kettlewell, where he had no estates.

Secondly, the word *firmatio*, if I understand it, means rent; and if this conjecture be right, it will follow, that the Mauleverers had built the two bridges in question, and imposed a toll upon them, which they first let to tenants, and then bestowed the profits upon the monks of Fountains. The idea was perhaps too rational, and implies too advanced a state of society for the twelfth century; but I know not what other account can be given of the word *firmatio*.

The present lords of this village are the Duke of Devonshire and the devisee of the late John Tennant, Esq.

[\* HAUKESWYK CUM OULECOTES.<sup>1</sup>—In eadem villis sunt VI car. terræ quæ tenentur de rege, et quælibet car. redd. per ann. ad finem prædictum III*l.* ob. q.; unde summa est XI*l.* q.—Kirkby's "Inquest," A.D. 1284.

In the 9th Edward II., Willelmus de Haukeswyk, Rogerus de Hawkeswyk, and Johannes de Paryes (or Pereis) were Lords of the manor of Haukeswyk.—"Nomina Villarum."

In the old lead mines near this village a silver penny of Edward I. was found; it is now in the possession of the Rev. Canon Boyd.]

† Runolphus Jonas, "Dict. Isl."

[<sup>1</sup> There is now no place of this name. Old Cote Moor extends from two to three miles N.W. of Hawkswick.]

I have purposely reserved to the last place in this account the transactions of the Percys and Cliffords, as chief lords of the fee, in connection with the parish of Arncliffe, to exhibit them in one view.

First, then, Richard de Percy gave Litton and Littondale to the monks of Fountains ; but this must be understood to except two oxgangs, and pasture for 300 sheep in this place, given by Agnes de Percy to Salley Abbey. No notice, however, is taken of this exception in the general confirmation of Richard I., which, in terms the most comprehensive, assures to the former house " Litton cum toto Littondale, et cum omnibus logiis et locis suis ib'm et cum totâ forestâ suâ de Gnoup et Dernbrook, et libertate omnium ferarum et avium ib'm, simul cum omnibus logiis et locis suis in eâdem forestâ." \*

But the Percys appear to have allowed and contested these extravagant grants alternately, as devotion or self-interest happened to prevail ; for John, son of William de Percy, quit-claimed to Fountains Abbey all his right in the vale and forest of Litton, which was confirmed by Galfrid, son of Galfrid de Percy ; but long afterwards, Henry de Percy disputed this concession ; in consequence of which it was finally agreed, in 1294, that the said Henry should confirm all the grants of his ancestors in this place, but that the abbot and convent should release to him in return all kinds of wild beasts and birds of prey in Littondale, and that his chief forester should have the care of them. They also quit-claimed to him all their meadows and pastures in Bukkeden and elsewhere within the bounds of Longstrother, with the wild beasts of that chase ; and agreed to pay to the said Henry the sum of 600 marks in three years.†

It was evidently not the territorial rights, but those of the forest, about which this ancient baron was solicitous.

Seventeen years after this transaction, viz., 4 Edward II. [1310-11] the same Henry de Percy ‡ obtained a charter of free-warren within his demesnes of Arncliffe and Bukkeden ; and died in the eighth year of the same reign completely reconciled, as it should seem, to the monks, for he was allowed to repose in the holy earth of Fountains.

From the time of this agreement the manorial and forest rights of Littondale and Longstrother were vested in the Percies till after the marriage of Margaret, daughter of the sixth Earl of Northumberland, with Henry, first Earl of Cumberland ; in consequence of which they were settled on Henry Lord Clifford, the issue of that match, 26th Henry VIII. [1534-5] and are now the property of his Grace the Duke of Devonshire, as representative of the last male line of the Cliffords.

Dr. Burton has with great exactness recited the donations of many mesne proprietors of lands here, in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, to Fountains Abbey. From the original " Coucher Book " of that great house, which I have lately had an opportunity of examining,§ the following are extracted, as being of more interest and suggesting more reflections than the rest :—

\* " Mon. Ang." in Fontanense Cœnobio.

† See the particulars in Dr. Burton's " Mon. Ebor." under Fountains.

‡ Dugdale's " Baronage," under Percy.

§ Let me be understood to mean, *in the Cotton Library, not in any private archives.*

“Thurstin de Arches d. & c. XVIII bov. in Erncleve, & præterea Borganes & Marescum & vasta loca ad vertendum. Test. Rad. presbytero de Ketelwell, Gwil. fil. Helte (de Mauleverer), & Hen. fra. ejus, & Herb. de Arches, & Hug. de Hertlinton, & Rad. f. Awdelm.”

Borganes appear to be Bogs (perhaps from beoꝝgian, *vitare*); but I have not met the word in any etymologist.

Next—

“Wilymus f. Thurst. de Arches confirmat don. patris. Test. Joh. f. Edulph de Kilnsay, Hukemon f. Outhelf, Uckeman f. Antholin, Adam dec. de Erncleve, Adam presb. Ivo senesc. Ric de Percy.”

Ric. de Percy lived in the reigns of Richard I. and John; yet the proper names in Craven continued to be almost entirely Saxon.

Third—

“Wm. de Arches d. & c. I bov. quam emit de Elya de Kekeleswre, genero, decano.”

Therefore this dean also was a married man.

Fourth—

“Wm. de Arches ded. dim. bov. cum corp. præsentis Wil’mi filii sui.”

A moderate burial fee!

Lastly—

“Adam f. Ad. de Ghicleswic quietum clamavit red’m xv*l*. pro terris in Erncleve, ad inveniendan velamina capitibus tineosorum qui sunt curandi ad portam.”

Scald heads, like other cutaneous diseases, the offspring of filth and salted food, must then have been extremely common. But let us venerate the charity of the monks, who, in infirmaries purposely constructed near the gates of their houses, gratuitously exercised the arts of medicine and surgery on the most loathsome disorders.

About the end of Queen Mary’s reign, or the beginning of Elizabeth’s, the estates of Fountains Abbey, in Litton and Longstrothdale, were purchased from the Gresham family by the second Earl of Cumberland, who, in addition to his superiorities and forest rights, thus became possessed, excepting, perhaps, some trifling freeholds about Arncliffe, of the whole parish, a tract not less than fifty square miles in extent. But these acquisitions, and many others, melted away in the hands of his two sons, among whose alienations I distinguish that of Hesseldene, including great part of Penigent, by Earl George, in 1604, for little more than 1100*l*., and Greenfield, by Earl Francis, to Thomas Heber, of Marton, Esq. At Greenfield, the *forest* of Longstroth commences, and extends half a mile below Buckden; but Longstrothdale extends a mile lower, and joins upon the manor of Kettlewell. All the forest is within the manor of Buckden, and all the hamlets within it are included under that township.

I have reason to think that the deer were finally destroyed in the latter end of the reign of Charles I.

In the year 1499 there were in Longstrothdale the following lodges, viz. Oughtershaw, consisting of 6 tenements; Bekarmonth, of 4 tenements; Greenfell, of 2; Depdale, of 7;

Yokenthwaite, of 6 ; Ramsgill, of 6 ; Midlemore, of 2 ; Kyrkgyll, of 4 ; Chapel, of 2 ; and Cray, of 4. The names of the old tenants were chiefly Caltherd (which gives the etymology of Calvert), Faldshagh (now Falshaw), Lodge, Forster, Jake, and Longstrothe ; of which the last were probably the immediate relatives of the celebrated Prior of St. John of Jerusalem.\* The number of tenements, including Buckden, which contained 21, is 64, which, multiplied by  $4\frac{1}{2}$ , gives a population of 288. The return for the same extensive tract, exactly three centuries after, was 280 ; a parity which implies a very settled state of manners and property in two distant periods. The entire rental of the Percy fee was 138*l.* 1*s.* 10*d.*, which in 1502 was conveyed from Cletop and Hubberholm to Petworth in Sussex, by four men on horseback, who were fourteen days on their journey forward and backward, and received each "8*d.* per diem for his expenses."—"Blest paper credit !"

I shall conclude this article and the work with the fragment of a very curious and ancient perambulation of the Percy fee, which, from the wild and romantic district which it traverses, and the singular as well as obsolete names by which the several boundaries are described, cannot but be highly gratifying to an antiquarian ear. Internal evidence will carry up this document to the reign of Richard II.

"These are the bounder between Longstroth' and Wencedale ; that is to say, first, from the Cold Keld Head of Cam to the height of Mosside, then to the midstake of the Wald, as hevyn water devides it, between Lord Percy,† *Duke of Braban*, of the Lo'pp of Langstroth and Wensladale. From the Midstake to a certaine Pyke there, and from thence to Piglerd hill, to the Midcause stone, then to the Gavel nabb and sic, lineallye to ye height of Setteryndale, as the heaven and water devide it betwixt the foresaid Lord Percy and the Lord of Westmoreland,† of the forest of Langstrothdale and Bishopdale. From ye height of Setteryndale to Camfell End, to the Howrd house of Cam, to the Shorn crosse, to Ketelwell crosse, and from Ketelwell cross to a Keld Head in Wipartine close, and from that Keld Head to Crowne crosse, as heaven and water divide it betwixt the Lo'pp of Starbotten and Kettlewell. And from Crowne crosse to Litton crosse, from Litton crosse to the height of Swarthken, thence to Ulecross, thence to the hill of Penaygent and to Swarthgill ; from Swarthgill to the Meer Syke at ye West end of Greenfield Knot, and from the Meer Syke to Toghwoodshaw to Stanepapane, and from Stanepapane to the Cold Keld, as it falls into Lumbecke, betwixt the Lord Percy and the Lord Mowbray, as by ye feyth of ye men, and ye Wa'd' of ye Forest of Littondale ys ye afors'd L'd Percy. Waifs and straves, and bloodwytes, and ye gift of ye office, bee ye Lord Percy. And the house of Fountains *pained* their waifes, and ye Lord shal hold a Court once a year at ye old *Wald* in bent of Litton, for all the forfeits afors'd."

On these "Cold Keld Heads" we have reached some of the highest ground in the island ; and looking southward far as the confines of the Peak, survey beneath our feet the three valleys of Craven, with all their boundaries of rock and fell, their scattered villages, rich pastures, and diversified landscapes. Farther, in the same direction, stretch the brown hills of "the ancient parish of Whalley," with their populous towns, desecrated through smoke, and their uniting streams gradually expanded into one great estuary, and mingling with the sea. These ample districts have now been exhausted in two successive works, by the labours of the same topographer. The point on which he stands, the elevation and almost unbounded prospect, are inspiring. He now turns his eye in another direction, and the valleys and plains of Richmondshire stretch like a map before him.

To the left is the Roman Bracchium, with its elevated summer camp. Beneath

[\* See p. 575.]

† The Percies rarely used the style of Dukes of Brabant. But there is a chronological difficulty in this instrument, which I am unable to solve ; for the owner of the Percy fee is called Lord Percy, and that of Bishopdale the Lord of Westmoreland. Now Henry Lord Percy was created Earl of Northumberland 1st of Richard II. and Ralph Lord Neville was not raised to the dignity of Earl of Westmoreland before the 21st of the same reign.—Dugdale's "Baronage" in Percy and Neville.

appear the grey turrets of Nappay, while, bounding over the cataracts of Aysgarth, the Eure conducts him to another Bolton, pregnant with facts and recollections. Immediately beyond rise the proud towers of the Neviles at Middleham, and far to the north-east the Norman Keep of Richmond, begirt with its monastic accompaniments. In *that* vale to the east, the arches of Coverham distinctly present themselves. In *those* fertile meadows beneath, appear the fragments of Joreval, and Tanfield beyond, in whose church repose, beneath magnificent tombs, the Marmions of *real* history. Turning to the south-west, the "troublous Skell" leads him to the mighty carcase of Fountains, and to the more ancient and venerable foundation of Wilfred.

Time has been when such a scene might have inspired and dictated another Work. But the recollection of increasing years and declining health, together with the demands of duty in a most serious and important charge, checks at once the unseasonable impulse, and compels him to resign a History of Richmondshire\* to some younger and more vigorous antiquary, on whom, were it in his power, he would willingly bestow whatever portion he may possess of two qualifications, henceforward of little value to himself, but indispensable to a true topographer, namely, perseverance and enthusiasm.

\* Which has been suggested to the Author. From some future undertaking of a much less laborious nature, if life and leisure permit, he means not to preclude himself.

[Dr. Whitaker was, nevertheless, enabled to carry out his intention, and in 1823 published the "History of Richmondshire," in two folio volumes, illustrated with woodcuts and plates, many of which are from drawings by J. M. W. Turner, R.A.]

FINIS.