

RIBBLESDALE.

PERCY FEE.

*PARISH OF BOLTON juxta BOWLAND.**

THIS parish is of the original fee of William de Percy, and is thus surveyed in Domesday :—

ṽ In *BODELTONE* 7 *RAGHIL* 7 *HOLME* VIII . car̄ ad gīd. †

Bodleton, or Bothelton, the ancient orthography of all the towns which bear this name, is evidently from *Boel*, *mansio*, implying, probably, that it was the principal residence of some Saxon thane.

The spelling, with a slight variation, was continued a century or more after the Conquest; for, in the time of Stephen, Abbot of Sallay (probably in Henry II.'s reign), Elias de Bothilton held lands in this place de Feodo de la Leya.

This race, De la Leya, therefore, appear to have been the first grantees from the Percies; and, by another charter, Hugh de la Leya grants to Richard de Bouhilton forty acres of land between Wykerhou and Ribell, in the village of Bouhilton, cum dominio medietatis totius villæ de Boulton; after which the family are no more heard of at Bolton.

No grant of the other moiety of this manor to the Boltons ever appears; and, as John de Bolton and the Abbot of Sallay are named as joint lords in the "Nomina Villarum," A.D. 1316, and the convent certainly held lands here in the 5th of Edward II. † I conclude that the common opinion, though supported by Dodsworth, namely, that a moiety of the manor was given to Sallay by a co-heiress of John de Bolton, is a mistake.

* Sometimes called Bolton West, in order to distinguish it from Bolton East, or Bolton Canons.

[Or West Bolton. The parish includes the hamlet of Forest-Beck, and contains, according to the Ordnance Survey, 5,941 a. 1 r. 34 p.]

[† Manor and Berewicks.—In Bodeltone, and Raghil (Raygill), and Holme eight carucates to be taxed.

In the "Inquisition of Knights' Fees," 31st Edward I., it is said—

BOULTON.—In Boulton sunt II car. terræ, unde rector ecclesiæ tenet di. car. terræ de qua ecclesia dotata est : summa que patet. Summa II car.

There are lands known as Whycongill, Haggs, Skirden, and Monubent in this parish.]

‡ Dodsworth's MSS. Bod. Lib. vol. viii. fol. 4.

In the inquisitions of the Pudsay family, who succeeded in the reign of Edward III. to the Bolton estate by marriage, the evidence on this subject is extremely fluctuating. Sometimes they are described as possessed of the whole manor, and sometimes of a moiety only; notwithstanding which the fact is incontrovertible that the abbey of Sallay did hold the other moiety till the Dissolution, when it was granted, along with their other estates, to Sir Arthur Darcy; after whose death, a°. 4 Elizabeth, to be even with the Pudsays, he was found to have died seised of the manor (not the moiety) of Bolton.

The Darcy family afterwards sold their estate here in parcels, which are still called "The Darcy Freeholds;"* and from an inquisition taken 14 James I., after the death of one Henry Frankland, by which he was found to have died seised of a twenty-fourth part of the manor of Bolton, it appears that the Darcy moiety was split into as many portions as the family had sold freeholds.

Edward III. granted to John de Pudsay a market, fair, and free-warren here, in the following terms:—

"Quod ipse et her. sui habeant in perp' unum mercatum singulis septimanis per diem Mercurii apud man. suum de Bolton in Craven, juxta Sallay, in com. Ebor. et unam feriam ib'm in vigiliâ et in die et in crastino apost. Petri et Pauli—necnon liberam warrenam in omnibus dominicis terris suis manerii p'dicti, dum tamen terre ille non sint infra metam forestæ n'ræ."—A.R. 26.

There is also a charter, nearly of the same date, for a fair and market at Bolton, granted to the abbot and convent of Sallay; and, long before, free-warren was granted to the same house in this manor, a°. 54 Henry III. †

In both these transactions, as well as some others, it seems evident that each moiety was erroneously described as the whole.

These two portions were severed, as was usual in very ancient times, by a haia ‡ Dominicalis, described in a charter *s.d.* by the name of the Haia Abbatix de Sallay et Joh. de Boulton.

The origin of the Pudsays of Craven, and their connection with Hugh de Pudsay, Bishop of Durham, has never been ascertained; but there is the highest probability that they were a branch from the Pudsays of Settle and Giggleswick, whose relation to Bishop Pudsay may be traced by strong circumstantial evidence. §

First then, Allan de Morville confirms the donation which Alice de Percy, his mother, had made to Henry de Puteaco, or Pudsay, his brother, for his homage and service, of all the land of Settle, and the church of Giggleswick, and the service of Adam, son of Mildred, of all his land in Giggleswick. This explains a subsequent charter, by which the same Henry de Pudsay grants all Stokedale (included under the former charter) to Sallay Abbey ("Mon. Ang." vol. i. p. 847, where Dugdale, by a mistake, which his own charter would have corrected, calls this Henry son of Matilda). But it is probable that Morville and he were uterine brothers only.

* Regina concessit licentiam alienare manerium de Bolton juxta Bolland Ric'o Walker, Reg'o Parker, et aliis, 9 Eliz.—Hopkinson's MSS. vol. i.

† Tanner's "Not. Mon." in Sallay.

‡ A hedge or fence.]

§ Apogr. veteris cartæ, pen. Pudsay Dawson, Arm

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Secondly, We now find that about the reign of Stephen (for such must be the date of this charter), the Pudseys were possessed of the church of Giggleswick. Now it is certain that this church was appropriated to the cell of Finchale, though the donor is unknown. But Finchale was founded by Bishop Hugh de Pudsay. What account, therefore, can be given of the appropriation of this church to a cell so distant and obscure, but a connection between the families? The family of Pudsay, I have no doubt, was originally Norman. Where they resided before their acquisition of Settle I know not, any more than when they parted with it; but I have here traced their first settlement at that place, from whence the transplantation of a younger branch, by marriage, to Bolton, is easy and likely. I have shown also, from a strong circumstance, their connection by the father's side with a nephew of King Stephen, and have assigned them, in the female line, a descent sufficiently noble, from the first race of the Percies.

Of this ancient family, after their settlement at Bolton, Sir Ralph Pudsay is to be remembered for his disinterested loyalty, in affording an asylum to the unfortunate Henry VI., after the Battle of Hexham; and Florence, third daughter of Henry Pudsay, for the number and splendour of her marriages. This lady, whose attractions or good fortune must have been uncommon, was matched, first, with Sir Thomas Talbot, of Bashall, who died 13 Henry VII.; after which she became the second wife of Henry Lord Clifford, the Shepherd; and after his decease, by the procurement, as appears, of Henry VIII., gave her hand to Richard Grey, younger son of Thomas Marquis of Dorset. At that time, and long after, it was deemed a part of the king's prerogative to interpose in the marriages of his nobility; and the following letter, now remaining among the evidences of the Pudsay family, seems to refer to the last transaction:—

“BY THE KING.

“To our der welbylovyd lady Clefforth, our wedow.—Ryght der and welbylovyd, we grete yow well; and for sarten cawsys and co'sederasyns us specyally mowvyng co'sarnynge your awne estate and p'fet, hertely desyr'g and p'y'g yow at your owne comodote and laser, to repar unto us; and at your theder comyng ye sall know our forther mynde, *wyche sall ryght wele satisfye, content, and please yow.*—Fale ye not, therfor, thus to doe, as ye tender our plesur.—Yfeyn under howr sengnet, at our monestery of Schertesey, the XXII day of December.”

Thirdly, William Pudsay, Esq., who held the estate from 1577 to 1629, is reported in the traditions of the neighbourhood nearly to have forfeited his life, by a transaction which I shall relate in the words of Webster (Johannes Hyphantes), who, in 1671, published a work, entitled “*Metallographia; or, History of Metals.*” In this work, under the title *Silver*, he says:—

“The other place where silver has been found, was within the township of Rimington, in Craven, in a field called Skelhorn, belonging to one Mr. Pudsay, an antient Esquire, and owner of Bolton-Hall juxta Bolland, who, in the reign of queen Elizabeth, did get good store of silver ore, and convert it to his own use, or rather coined it, as many do believe, there being many shillings marked with an escallop, which the people of that country call Pudsay shillings to this day. But whether way soever it was, he procured his pardon for it, and had it, as I am certified from the mouths of those who had seen it.”

Webster further adds:—

“While old Basby (a chemist) was with me, I procured some of the ore, which yielded after the rate of twenty-six pounds of silver per ton. Since then good store of lead has been gotten; but I could never procure any more of the sort formerly gotten, the miners being so cunning that, if they met with any vein that contains so much ore as will make it a Myne Royall, they will not discover it.”

Though no such pardon as that which is mentioned by Webster is now to be found among the papers of the family, and there is little reason to suppose that Mr. Pudsay ever took the frightful leap, called Pudsay Leap, in order to escape his pursuers, I do not see why we are to discard the tradition.* The pardon may have been destroyed by his descendants, and the story of the leap invented by the vulgar; but Webster was a man of great curiosity and information, an inhabitant of Craven, and contemporary in his earlier years with the old age of Mr. Pudsay; his evidence, therefore, is somewhat more than tradition. Again, the escallop on the Pudsay shillings was the Tower Mint-mark in the years 1584, 1585, and 1586, and a forger would of course imitate the genuine coinage of the time. Now, it is remarkable, that in the Harleian MSS. No. 286, there is a letter concerning "divers persons who coined false shillings and sixpences, and made them look old in an hour's time;" and this letter is dated 19th July, 1587.

It is altogether unnecessary to confute another tradition, that the Pudsay shillings were marked with the Rowel, which is the Mint-mark of 1568; first, as it was too early in the life of William Pudsay; and secondly, as no man who was committing treason would betray himself by using the cognizance of his own family. When these improbabilities are removed, I think the evidence for the reality of the story not to be resisted: and surely there is no reason, at this distance of time, for anxiety about it.

Bolton Hall, the ancient residence of this ancient family, had beauties to attract the eyes even of Dodsworth, who seldom looked beyond a charter or a painted window. "It standeth," says that indefatigable antiquary, "very pleasantly, among sweet woods and fruitful hills."

Here, within the compass of a moderate estate, the Pudsays enjoyed every distinction, feudal or ecclesiastic, which their age and country could bestow—the manor, free-warren,

* The following papers, lately communicated to me from the evidences of the Pudsays, put the matter out of doubt. "Case of a Myne Royall.—Although the gold or silver contained in the base metall of a mine in the land of a subject be of less value than the baser metall, yet, if gold and silver doe countervaille the charge of refining, or bee of more value than the baser metall spent in refining itt, this is a Myne Royal, and *as wel the base metall* as the gold and silver in it belongs to the Crown.

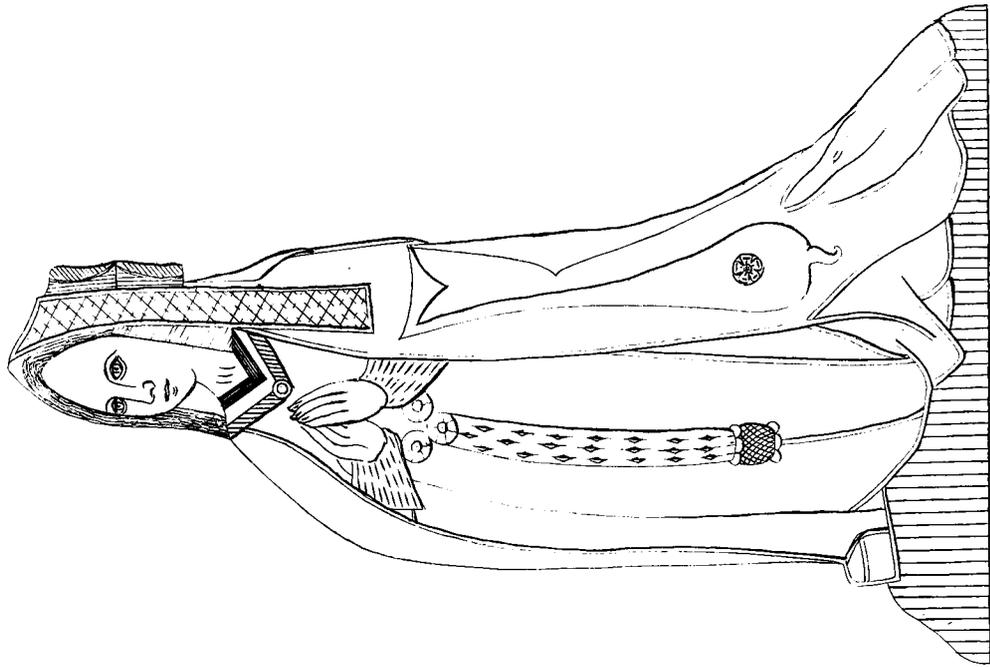
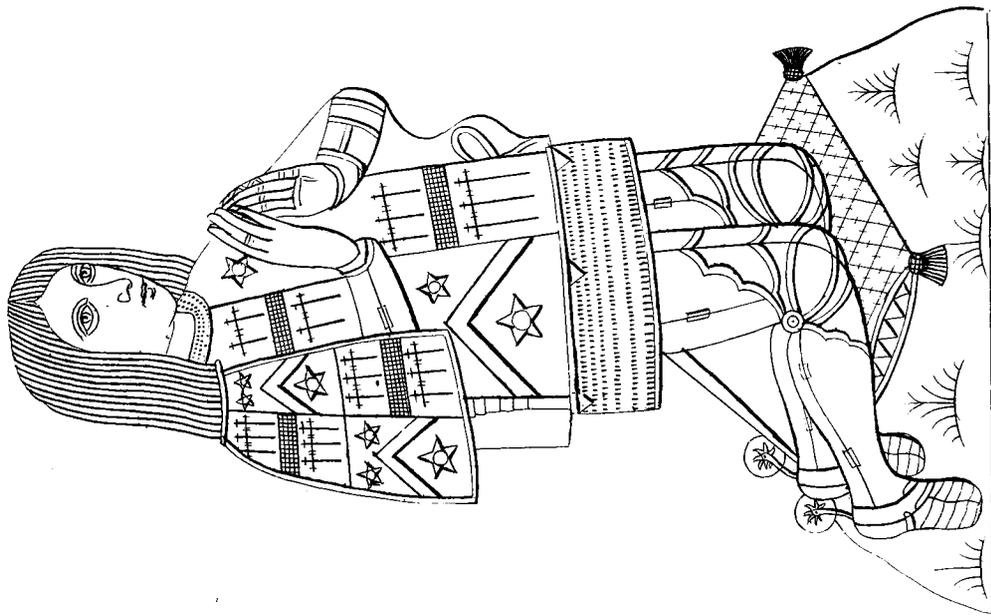
"Edwd. Herbert, attorney general.
Oliver St. John, solicitor general.
Orl. Bridgman.
Joh. Glanvill.
Jeoffry Palmer.

Tho. Lane.
Jo. Maynard.
Edw. Hyde.
J. Glynn.
Harbottle Grimstone, &c."

So favourable at that time were the opinions of the most constitutional Lawyers (for such were the greater part of these illustrious names) to the Prerogative. But the law, on this head, has been very wisely altered by two statutes of William and Mary.—Blackstone, iv. 295. ["A 'Mine Royal' is a mine of gold or silver which belongs by prerogative to the queen, who has the privilege of entering upon the lands of a subject, and digging and carrying away such ores. In this country, however, no mines of gold and silver have yet been discovered. A slight intermixture of gold and silver will not constitute a Royal Mine, as by 1 William and Mary, and 4, 5, and 6 William and Mary, no mine of copper, tin, iron, or lead can be adjudged a Royal Mine, although gold and silver may be extracted; but the king may have the ore (other than tin ore in the counties of Devon and Cornwall), paying a price stated, which is called a right of pre-emption."—Wharton's "Law Lexicon," 1876.]

The other paper is of later date. "To the King's most excellent Majestie. The humble petition of *Ambrose* Pudsay, Esq., sheweth, that your petitioner, having suffered much by imprisonment, plunder, &c., for his bounden loyalty, and having many years concealed a Myne Royall in Craven, in Yorkshire, and prayeth a patent for digging and refining the same."

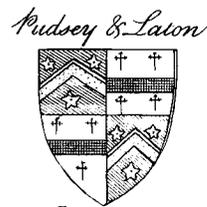
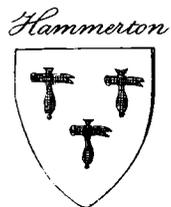
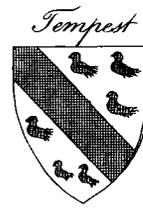
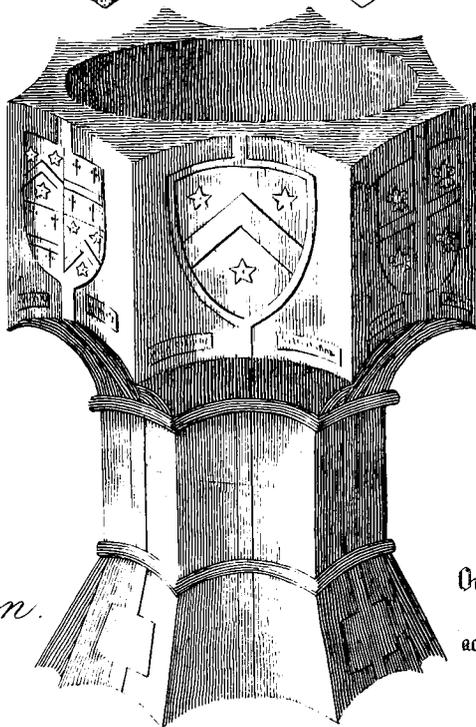
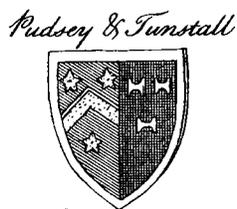
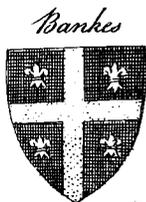
Boys of Henry Pudsey Esq. at Bolton.



Hic iacet Henricus puerus de Bolton qui
confiteretur hanc confessionem et obijt A^o dⁿⁱ m^o c^o lxx et
resepulta fuit in qua obijt A^o dⁿⁱ m^o c^o quoz sacbz p^oncat die?

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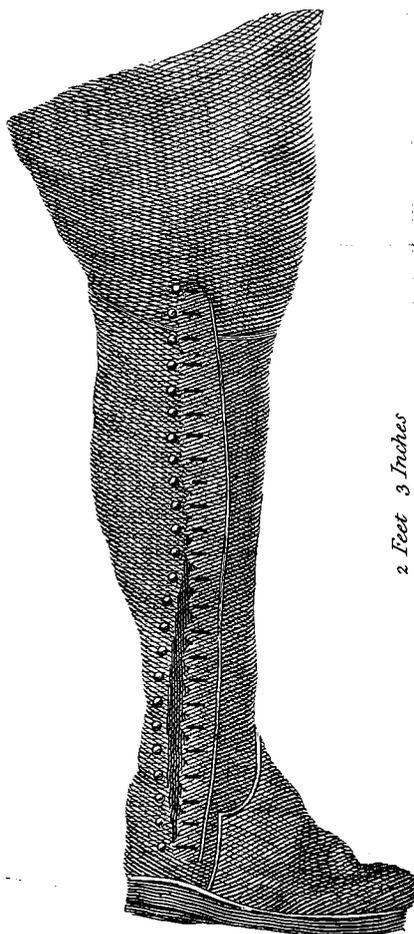
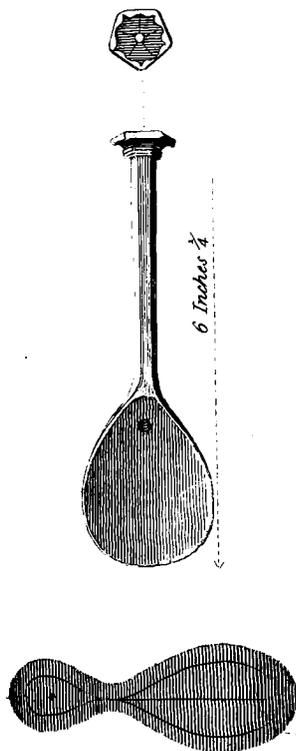
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Font at Bolton.

Inscription on Font.

Orate p aab^s di radulphi pudsay milt et dremne u^x ejus
ac di M^li pudsay filⁱ ear^u qond rector ist^s eclesie .



The Boot, Glove & Spoon, of King Henry the 6.th

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park, advowson, and family chantry. Here they sheltered their persecuted sovereign; and here, after the loyalty or dissipation of their forefathers had abridged their resources, the last amiable possessors enjoyed to extreme old age the blessings of retirement and religion.

Bishop Pococke thought this the most ancient house he had ever seen;* and I can nearly subscribe to his opinion; the hall, in particular, from every criterion about it, can scarcely be considered as later than the reign of Edward III. At the lower end is† a gallery of communication, the rail of which, merely intended for the security of those who passed along from one apartment to another, is a beam no less bulky than the principal timbers of a modern house. The canopy over the high table, I conceive to be of much later date. It exactly resembles one yet remaining over the high table in the hall of Manchester College, which is probably coeval with the foundation in the reign of Henry VI. In this very hall, and probably under the same canopy, that unhappy monarch ate the bread of affliction during a retreat, as it is reported by tradition, of several months. [The hall is now the property of Elmsall Wright, Esq., who has enlarged and altered it.]

An adjoining well still retains the name of "King Harry," who is said to have directed it to be dug and walled, in its present shape, for a cold bath. This is the more probable, because Henry, arriving at Bolton almost immediately after the battle of Hexham, which was fought on the 15th of May, must have spent the summer months here;‡ and the debility of his general constitution would co-operate with the season in dictating the use of such a restorative.

The well-known relics of this unfortunate monarch left by him at Bolton, either from haste and trepidation, or as tokens of his regard for the family, are a pair of boots, a pair of gloves, and a spoon.§ The boots are of fine brown Spanish leather, lined with deer's skin, tanned with the fur on; and about the ankles is a kind of wadding under the lining to keep out wet. They have been fastened by buttons from the ankle to the knee; the feet are remarkably small (little more than eight inches long), the toes round, and the soles, where they join to the heel, contracted to less than an inch diameter.

The gloves are of the same material, and have the same lining: they reach up, like women's gloves, to the elbow; but have been occasionally turned down, with the deer's skin outward. The hands are exactly proportioned to the feet, and not larger than those of a

[* Pennant says:—"This is one of the few ancient houses which existed at least prior to the reign of *Henry VI.*, belonging to some of the common gentry. It is a very plain building; the hall is ascended to by several steps; it is very dark, has a timbered roof, and a narrow gallery, whose floor and staircase is formed of massy oak."—"Tour from Downing to Alston Moor in 1773," p. 103.]

† For "is" must now, alas! be read "was;" commercial wealth and citty taste have conspired to effect what is worse than the destruction of this venerable room, *its improvement*. Seeing what we have seen, and what we see, when every village carpenter is become a little Wyatt, who would not wish that the old days of neglect and dilapidation could return?

"Pol me occidistis amici,
Non servastis, ait."

‡ "Warwickshire," p. 183. It may at first be matter of wonder how a beaten and hunted sovereign could be concealed so long. But it must be recollected that in the fifteenth century there were scarcely any formed roads, and as little communication between the remoter parts of England and the capital. It is probable that a royal fugitive would be sooner discovered at present in the farthest of the Hebrides, than at that period in Craven.

§ They were engraved in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for June, 1785. [These relics are no longer at Bolton Hall.]

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middle-sized woman. In an age when the habits of the great, in peace as well as war, required perpetual exertions of bodily strength, this unhappy prince must have been equally contemptible, from corporeal and from mental imbecility. Yet I do not recollect that any historian mentions this circumstance.

Henry, during his concealment, may be traced from Bolton, which we may presume was his principal residence, to Bracewell, Waddington, and Whalley Abbey. My proof of the last fact is as follows:—In a late research among the archives of that abbey, I discovered an original letter from him to his great rival, Richard Duke of York, then Earl of March, when the latter was governor of Normandy, of which it would be difficult to give any account without supposing that it had been left there by the king himself, and that it had been previously returned to him by the duke, with other documents and vouchers relating to his government. It is literally as follows:—

“To our right trusty & beloved Cousin þerle of þe Marche, oure Lieuten't in Normand'.

“By þe KING.

“Ryght trusty and welbeloved Cousin, we grete yow wel. And we have received and und'standen youre l'res last sent unto us. And as touching youre excusa'con þt ye might not come unto us so hastily as we desired yow for to have comen, by oure oþer l'res sent unto yow for suche causes as been boþe specified in youre forsaid l'res, and have bee declared unto us besideforth on yowre behalve, we lete yow wite þt we halde us wel agreed of taryeng as for þe causes and excusac'on abovesaid, and wol, moreover, þt þorow youre good labour and diligence inn our contre set in good reste and tranquillite betwix þat and Estern next, and all þings in good quiete behynde yow, in all goodly hast after þe forsaid Esterne ye shape yow unto us in wyse as we wrot unto yow by owre oþ' l're, levyng behynde yow at Uwe of youre retenue þe stuf þat is appointed for to be þere for þe sawward of hit, þt is to say xxx speres and þe bowes þ't longen þerto. And as touching þe p'soners whiche ye have do arrested at Atterhan we be ryght wel apaied & wol þat ye doo hem all sette faste in prison, and at your comyng to us ye bringe wiþ yow þe chief doers and gov'nours of 'hem.—And God have you in his kepyng. Yeven under owr signet, at oure towne of Vernon, the ix day of April.

“(Signed) CALLIGG.

(And directed on the back,)

“To our right trusty and beloved cousin þerle of þe Marche, oure Lieuten' in Normand'.”

About half a mile north from the manor-house are the village, church, and parsonage-house of Bolton.

The first mention which I have met with of the church of Bolton is contained in a charter about 1190, in which Theobald Walter acknowledges that Robert Vavasour held the advowson of the church of Bolton, when he gave all his land at Bolton with Maud his daughter, wife of the said Theobald, in marriage, and quitclaims to the said Robert and his heirs. I suppose this Theobald to be the founder of Cockersand Abbey, in Lancashire, who was brother to Hubert Walter, Archbishop of Canterbury.

In the next place is a fine, 30 Henry III., or 1245, between Richard de Bolton, plaintiff, and John de Vavasour, defendant, of a moiety of the advowson of the church of Bolton, and two oxgangs of land, with the appurtenances in Bolton, belonging to the said church, the right of the said Richard, with warrant. Before the date of the former charter Mauger de Vavasour had given lands in Bolton to the abbey of Sallay.*

I should suppose that till this last transaction the church of Bolton had been divided into two medieties, of which the Vavasours had held one part and the Boltons the other, but

* “Mon. Ang.” vol. i. p. 845.

that the whole was in 1245 united in the latter family, with whose representatives it still remains.

The living is valued in the king's books at 11*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*, and dedicated to St. Peter.

In a charter *s.d.* I find a "D's Wilhelmus p'sona de Boulton." The following series of his successors is collected from the archiepiscopal registers, and that of the parish.

RECTORES DE BOLTON JUXTA BOWLAND.

Temp. Inst.	Rectores Ecclesie.	Patroni.	Vacat.
14 kal. Jan. 1304.	Mr. <i>Rob. de Craven</i> , Subd.	<i>Joh. de Boulton.</i>	
3 non. Apr. 1306.	D's <i>Ric. de Hesyll</i> , Presb.	<i>Joh. de Boulton.</i>	
3 kal. Aug. 1321.	D's <i>Jo. de Malgham</i> , Acolyth.	<i>Joh. de Malgham.</i>	per resig.
9 Dec. 1330.	D's <i>Joh. de Boulton</i> , creatus officialis Rich- mondie, Archiad. vacante, 11 Feb. 1343.	<i>Joh. de Boulton.</i>	per mort.
2 Apr. 1367.	D's <i>Joh. de Houden</i> , Presb. D's <i>Hen. de Apelby</i> , Presb.	<i>Henr. de Pudsay.</i>	per mort.
3 Sept. 1404.	D's <i>Joh. Hogeson</i> , Pr.	D's <i>Joh. de Pudsay</i> , Mil.	per mort.
8 Nov. 1445.	D's <i>Ric. Pereson</i> , Cap.	<i>Rad. Pudsay</i> , Arm.	per resig.
24 Maii, 1448.	D's <i>Will. Pudsay</i> , Cl.	Idem.	per mort.
10 Junii, 1507.	D's <i>Xtopher</i> (vel <i>Steph.</i>) <i>Ely</i> , Presb.	<i>Henr. Pudsay</i> , Arm.	per mort.
Ult. Maii, 1515.	D's <i>Hen. Hansard</i> , Presb.	Idem.	per mort.
21 Aug. 1523.	D's <i>Rad. Foster</i> , Presb.	<i>Tho. Pudsay</i> , Arm.	per resig.
15 Jan. 1527.	D's <i>Tho. Watson</i> , Presb.	Idem.	per mort.
10 Julii, 1551.	D's <i>Petrus Carter</i> , Cl.	Idem.	per resig.
5 Maii, 1583.	<i>Joh. Scelle</i> , Cl.	{ <i>George Pudsay</i> , assign. <i>Will. Pudsay</i> , Arm.	
8 Junii, 1598.	<i>Alex. Emott</i> , Cl. A.M.	<i>Eliz. Regina.</i>	per mort.
29 Apr. 1624.	<i>Henr. Hoyle</i> , Cl. A.M.	{ <i>Joh. Emott</i> , co. <i>Lanc.</i> Yeoman, hac vice patr'.	
12 Jul. 1626.	<i>Joh. Hardgrave</i> , Cl. A.B. <i>Joh. Shawe</i> , Cl.	<i>Car. I. Rex</i> , per laps.	per resig.
21 Sept. 1661.	D's <i>Tho. Clayton</i> , Cl.	<i>Ambrose Pudsay</i> , Arm.	per mort.
29 Maii, 1666.	<i>Tho. Walker</i> , Cl. A.B.	Idem.	per mort.
12 Apr. 1679.	<i>William Colthirst</i> , A.B.	<i>Henry Marsden</i> , Arm.	per mort.
16 Feb. 1680.	<i>Tho. Slack.</i>	<i>Joh. Tong</i> , Arm.	
21 Apr. 1703.	<i>John Miers</i> , A.B.	<i>Ambrose Pudsay</i> , Arm.	per mort.
26 Jan. 1709.	<i>Giles Sedgwick.</i>	<i>Amb. Pudsay</i> , Arm.	per mort.
28 Sept. 1726.	<i>John Wetherhead</i> , A.B.	Idem.	per mort.
5 July, 1748.	<i>Henr. Nowell.</i>	{ <i>Bridget Pudsay</i> , Sp., & <i>Chr. Dawson</i> , Arm.	per mort.
21 Oct. 1773.	<i>Richard Dawson</i> , LL.B., the present re- spectable incumbent.	{ <i>Chr. Dawson</i> , Arm. of <i>Bolton Hall.</i>	per mort.

[The succeeding rectors have been—

6 Apr. 1826.	<i>Henry Gylby Lonsdale</i> , A.M.	<i>John Pemberton Heywood</i> , of <i>Wakefield.</i>	per cess.
19 May, 1830.	<i>Theodore Dury.</i>	<i>John Bolton</i> , Esq., of <i>Liverpool.</i>	per resig.
21 Nov. 1831.	<i>Thomas Staniforth</i> , A.M.	<i>John Bolton</i> , Esq., of <i>Liverpool.</i>	per resig.
12 Aug. 1859.	<i>James Allen Wilson</i> , A.M.	<i>Mr. Anthony Littledale.</i>]	

[John Bolton, Esq., of Liverpool, purchased the manor and advowson for 40,000*l.* He sold it to Mr. Anthony Littledale, and the manor is now the property of

Mr. Charles Booth Elmsall Wright. The advowson is still the property of Mrs. Littledale.]

The church is a plain building, of late Gothic architecture, with some small remains of the original Norman structure. The tall and handsome steeple appears to have been of the same date. I should refer both to the time of Sir Ralph Pudsay.

[The church, which is dedicated to St. Peter, consists of nave, with clerestory, and aisles of four bays, piers octagonal, and arches flat-pointed, the mouldings dying into spandril walls.



The nave roof has a flat ceiling. The chancel is divided from the nave by an oak screen, and there is not any chancel arch; the east window has five lights, and is filled with stained glass by Hardman; the north chancel aisle is used as organ-chamber and vestry; and the south aisle is the Pudsay Chantry, the east window has five lights, and in the south wall are two three-light windows and a piscina. On the north side of the chantry are two arches and one octagonal pier; towards the east end is a square splayed opening fitted with iron bars—apparently a hagioscope. The north wall of the chancel has been partly cut away to receive the organ, and a low-arched recess, apparently a founder's tomb, destroyed. Near to it is a small square recess.

The tower is at the west end—lofty, square, with angle buttresses, a deeply-moulded west doorway, a four-light window over it, with perpendicular tracery, over the window is a niche, and above this a two-light window. The parapet is battlemented, and

has four pinnacles. It is much more elaborate than the generality of the Craven towers.

On an old stone built into the north-west corner of the north chancel aisle the arms of Pudsey are carved.

The church is fitted with good old square pews of oak with doors, on which are various initials and the date 1694.

The church was restored in 1852.

In the vestry is an old oak panel with carved edge, inscribed—

AMBROSIUS PUDSAY
ARMIGER ET PA-
TRONVS ECCLESIAE
DE BOLTON DEDIT ET
EREXIT HOC ALTARE
A. D. 1703.

On an oak panel in a carved oak frame hanging over the pulpit—

VÆ MIHI.
SI NON . EVANGE-
LIZAVE-
RO.
1 COR. 9
16
1703.]

On the south side of the choir is the family chapel of the Pudsays, built of excellent squared stone, and evidently posterior to that part of the church to which it is attached. From the windows of this and other parts of the building Dodsworth transcribed several inscriptions, which are now gone. They were all of the age of Henry VIII., the general era of painted glass in Craven.

In the east window was this coat : Per pale, Pudsay and Laiton ; and beneath—

Orate pro a'ia Henrici Hansard, magistri artium, qui quondam fuit Rector istius ecclesiae.

Hansard died in 1523.

On another—

Orate pro a'imabus E'di Rymington et Mariae uxoris suae, et pro statu Ric'i fil' eorum, qui fieri fecerunt hanc fenestram.

In the east window of the Pudsay Choir—

Pray for the sawle of Henri Pudsay of Bolton, Esq. and his weif, who this window hath done to be made MCCCCXXIII.

In the same choir, under the arms of Pudsay impaling Pilkinton—

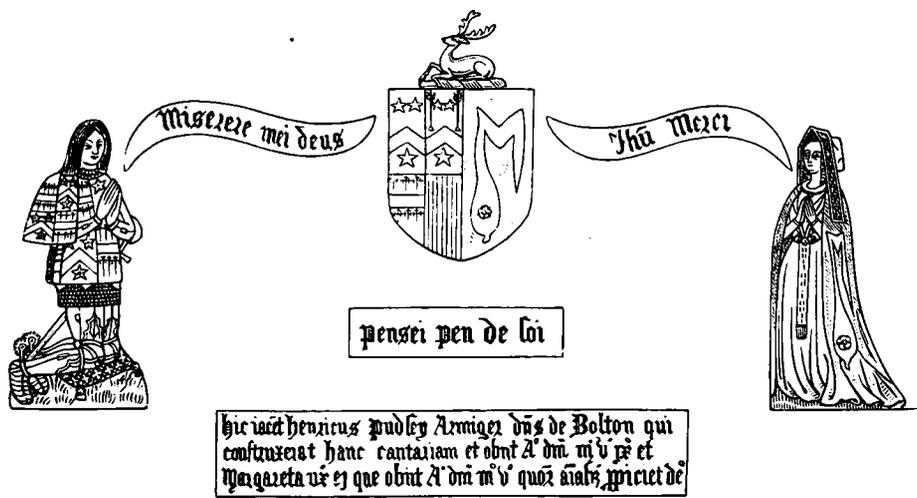
*Qui venisti redimere p'ditos,
Noli dampnare redemptos.*

Thomas Pudsay, the person here commemorated, died in 1542.

Placed against the north wall of the same chantry are two brass figures of the founder and his first wife, subscribed as follows :—

*Hic jacet Henricus Pudsey, armiger, dñs de Bolton, qui construxerat hanc cantariam,
et obiit A°. Dni. MDII. et Margareta ux. ei., quae obiit A°. Dni. M V.
quor. a'lab's propitiæ. Dc.*

[The shield of arms is quarterly of four—Pudsey, Boulton, Layton, and paly of eight or and sa. for Athol; impaling Conyers. This brass has been restored, and is now as shown in the accompanying woodcut.]



Under the founder's arch, between this chapel and the choir, is one of the most extraordinary monuments I have ever seen. [See Plate.]*

Elevated on a basis of plain masonry is a slab of grey Craven limestone, ten feet long, five feet nine inches broad, and nine inches thick, on which are engraven, in relief, the figure of a Pudsay, in armour, with the paternal arms on his breast, and his head resting on two deer. Two wives are on one hand, and a third on the other, all in mantles reaching down to their heels, and broad square caps. Near the feet of the first are the numerals VI., of the second II., and of the third XVII., indicating the number of their respective issues.

Beneath the parents are the figures of their children, twenty-five in number; of whom

[* This slab is now supported upon a handsome altar-tomb of Caen stone, and the following inscription is engraved in black letter upon a strip of brass let into the plinth:—

“*As tomb of Sir Ralph Pudsey, Kt., Lord of Bolton, ye faithful adherent of Henry III., whom he sheltered at Bolton Hall after ye Battle of Hexham, A.D. 1463, was restored by his descendant and heir Pudsey Dawson, Esq., of Hornby Castle, Esq., A.D. 1857. ‘Pensey pen de loi.’*”

Upon the west end are two shields:—1. Pudsey impaling, quarterly or and gu. on a bend sa. three escallops arg., Eure. 2. Pudsey impaling, sa. three combs arg., Tunstall.

On the south side:—1. Tunstall impaling, az. three chevrons braced in base and a chief or, FitzHugh. 2. Tunstall impaling, sa. a fret arg., Harrington. 3. FitzHugh impaling, vair a fess gu., Marmion. 4. Tunstall impaling, or an eagle displ. purp., Lindsey.

On the east end:—1. FitzHugh impaling, az. a bend or, in chief a label of three points arg., Scrope of Masham. 2. Barry of six arg. and az. a bendlet gu., Grey of Rotherfield, impaling, or three chevrons braced in base gu. a chief vair, St. Quintin.

On the north side:—1. Paly of six sa. and or, Athol, impaling, or a fess chequy arg. and az., Stewart. 2. Quarterly, or and gu. on a bend sa. three escallops arg., Eure. 3. Pudsey impaling, gu. a chev. betw. three mullets pierced arg. in chief two birdbolts or, Bolton. 4. Pudsey impaling, arg. a fess betw. six crosses crosslet fitchy sa., Layton.

The mullet of Pudsey and cross crosslet fitchy of Layton are introduced in the spandrels.

For a Table explanatory of the alliances shown on the Tomb of Sir Ralph Pudsey see opposite page.]

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[MONUMENTS IN THE PUDSEY CHANTRY.]

Against the south wall a handsome Gothic monument—

Arms: Arg. a lion pass. gu. on a chief az. three crosses crosslet of the field, Littledale. Impaling az. on a bend engr. arg. three daws sa., Dawson. Crest, a demi-lion gu. holding a cross crosslet.

Sacred

To the Memory of
Anthony Littledale,

of Everton House, co. Lancaster, Esq.,

Seventh son of Henry Littledale of Eaton House, co. Lancaster, Esquire, who was born October 3rd, 1777, died Jan. 16th, 1820, and is buried in the same vault with his mother at Baldock, co. Herts. And of Mary his wife, of Bolton Hall, Lady of the Manor, eldest daughter of Pudsey-Dawson of Bolton Hall and Langcliff Hall, Esq., Lord of the Manor, who was born November 16th, 1779, and died November 3rd, 1855, and is buried in this chancel.

Mater amata quot curis quotque periclis
Undique congestis exonorata jaces
Mater amata vale mecum quæ tanta tulisti
Mutua cui mecum spes fuit atque labor
Surge beata parens solatia sume doloris
Præmia quæ Christi sanguis amor que dabunt
Sit mihi cum tumulis Deus ossa redemit eodem
Cœlituum modulis addere "mater ave"
Henricus Antonius filius mærens.

On the edge of the stone—

Crux mihi dux ✠ Penser peu de soi ✠ Amor meus crucifixus ✠ Dato Deo toto corde ✠ Fac et spera.

On the tomb, at the east end—

Littledale, impaling or a fess betw. three unicorns pass. gu., Wilkinson.

On the north side—

Dawson, impaling vert a chevron between three mullets or, Pudsey. Dawson, impaling per chevron sa. and arg. Aston. Dawson, impaling arg. on a chevron sa. three helmets or, Scot.

On the west end—

Littledale, impaling per pale arg. and or three chevrons gu., Langton.

On a handsome Caen stone monument in the Gothic style at the east end of the chantry—

Sacred

To the Memory of

Henry Anthony Littledale,

of Bolton Hall, co. York, Esq., Lord of the Manor,
eldest son of Anthony Littledale and Mary eldest daughter
of Pudsey Dawson

of Bolton Hall and Langcliffe Hall co. York, Esquire.

He was born March 19th, 1810,

Married Mary Elizabeth daughter of John

eldest son of Sir George Armytage of Kirkham, co. York, Baronet,

By whom he had four sons and four daughters,

And dying July 6, 1859,

Lies buried in this chancel.

This monument is erected by his widow

In thankful remembrance

Of past happiness and in lively hope of a blessed reunion.

Though I walk through the valley of the shadow of
death I will fear no evil.

For thou art with me thy rod and thy staff comfort me.

Ps. 23, v. 54.

S

The following shields of arms are disposed around this monument—

Littledale, impaling gu. a lion's head erased between three crosses crosslet arg., Armytage. Crest, a demi-lion gu. holding a cross crosslet. Motto, "Fac et spera." Armytage impaling, arg. a pierced mullet sa., Assheton. Littledale, impaling Dawson. Wilkinson. Langton. Pudsey. Az. three boars' heads erect and issuing from golden cups, Bolles or Bowles. Or a cross engr. per pale gu. and sa., Brooke. Sa. a chev. between three leopards' faces or, Wentworth.

On a tablet on the south wall—

In Memory of Caroline, third daughter of Anthony Littledale, Esq.,
and Mary his wife, of Bolton Hall, co. York;
born September 22, 1817; died July 10, 1857,
and is buried in this chancel. She married the
Revd. Willoughby J. E. Rooke, M.A., second son of
Sir Henry Willoughby Rooke, C.B., K.C.H., of Bigswear,
co. Monmouth, by whom she left issue.

On a brass plate—

Within this chancel are deposited the Remains of Mary, the Relict of William Crosbie, Esq., and eldest daughter of Ambrose Dawson, M.D., of Bolton Hall, at which place she departed this life on the 16 July, 1822, aged 75.

On a brass plate—

Arms: Dawson quartering Pudsey.

A D

Date Deo toto Corde.

In memory of the Revd. Ambrose Dawson, B.D., Senior Fellow of Brasenose College, Oxford, Incumbent of Tosside. He was the third surviving son of the late Pudsey Dawson, Esq., of Bolton Hall and Langcliffe in this county. Died October XII. MDCCCXLVIII. aged Sixty-one years. His remains are interred in this place.

On a brass plate in the Pudsey Chantry—

Here lie the Remains of Bridget Pudsey, Spinster, who departed this life on the 29th of Jan'y. 1770, aged 84. Also the Remains of her Nephew Christopher Dawson, Esqr., who departed this Life on the 27th of August, 1786, aged 80.

On marble tablets in the chancel—

To the memory of the Rev. Josias Dawson, A.M., of Chr. Coll. Cam., who died on the 5th day of July, 1806, aged 27, and is interred under the altar in this church; and also of Richard Dawson, Esquire, who died on the 31st day of October, 1807, aged 25, and was interred in the parish church of Sinnington in the North East Riding of this County: only sons of the Rev. Richard Dawson, LL.B., of Halton Gill in Craven, and Rector of this parish, and of Mary Long his wife, daughter of the Revd. Wm. Hutton Long, A.M., rector of Maids-Moreton in the County of Bucks, by whom this monument is erected.

In memory of the Reverend Richard Dawson, LL.B., fifty-one years Rector of this Parish, who died on the 1st of March, 1826, aged 81. And also of Mary Long his wife who died on the 9th of March, 1825, aged 72. Their remains are deposited within this Chancel. Erected by their three surviving children: Mary Long Dawson, Jane Constantine the wife of Pudsey-Dawson, late of Bolton Hall, Esq., and Elizabeth Hutton Dawson.

A ✠ Ω

Thomæ Wilson, S T B

Ecclesiae Cloughton Rectori

Sacellorum Clitheroe et Downam Ministro

Et in Libera Scholæ Grammatica Clitheroensi

A Philippo Rego et Maria Anglia Regina fundata

Per annos firme duo de quadraginta

Literarum humaniorum magistro

Absque fuco aut fastu erudito

Voce vultu indole placidissimis

Sermone compto faceto verborum lucibus seu

Scintillulis nitenti.

Innocuo tamen comi pio

Qui plurimis in ecclesiam inque rem publicam discipulis emissis

Neminem non sibi sodalem allexerat

Nemine non usus est amico

Annos nati LXV Denato V Non. Mart. A.D. MDCCCXIII.

Hic prope conjugem præreptam
 Mulierem sane plurimis ac egregiis virtutibus ornatam
 Henrici Nowell
 Hujusce quondam ecclesiæ
 Rectoris Viduam sepulto
 Discipule
 Qui et cenotaphium apud Clitheroe
 Ubi vivus floruerat
 Iidem hoc monumentum
 L. L. M. P. P.

To the memory of Alice Porter, relict of Henry Porter, Esq., who died the 29th day of March, 1822, aged 86. This marble is consecrated by her only child Dorothea who was born from a former marriage with John Myers of Preston, Esq., & married Edward King, Esq., late of Hungrill in this Parish.

On a tablet on the wall of south aisle—

Sacred to the memory of Anthony Ellis, who died 16th Jany. 1799, aged 98. Susannah Ellis his wife who died 21 Dec. 1777, aged 77; also their daughters, Elizabeth Ellis, who died 28 April 1751, aged 23; Ann Ellis, who died 23rd July, 1763, aged 24; Sarah Ellis, who died 13th July, 1795, aged 73; Jane Ellis, who died 2nd Novr. 1807, aged 82, who were all buried here.

On a brass plate—

To John Bates, who died October 6, 1874, aged 80. This tablet is placed in grateful remembrance of his long and faithful services as the Bailiff and the true friend of the family of the late Henry Anthony Littledale, Esq., of Bolton Hall.

Blessed are the pure in heart for they shall see God.

S. Matt. v. 8.

On a brass plate fixed to one of the piers in the south arcade—

Hinc prope columnæ sunt tumulata quæ fuerunt mortalia *Gulielmi Hartley* de Greenhead Monasterio Sallienti, Generosi, probitate præclari. Obiit 14 die Octobris AD^o. 1807^o Æ 70.

Item, Mariæ Uxoris prædicti Gulielmi. Obiit 31^o die Augusti AD^o. 1816^o Æ 79.

Itemq. Trium filiorum Gulielmi et Mariæ prædicti viz. Ricardi Ob. 17^o die Maii AD^o. 1800^o Æt 38. Roberti Ob 17^o die Maii AD. 1806^o Æt 50. Gulielmi Ob. 5^o die Maii AD. 1808^o Æt 40.

“Heu heu transiit Ætas quam cito!!”]

There is one more epitaph, to the memory of an old steward, who, by a proper and amiable condescension, was permitted to mingle his ashes with those of a family whom he had long and faithfully served.*

The reader will attend to the word “construxerat” in the brass of Henry Pudsay. This is accurate; for he merely *built* the chantry, which was endowed by his son Thomas Pudsay in 1520, the year of his father’s death, as appears by the following instrument:—

“Sciant, &c., quod ego Tho. Pudsay, de Bolton juxta Boland, d. c. &c. Thome Meteh’m, ar’o, Hugoni Shireburne, ar’o, Joh. Lambert de le Wynter well halle, in Scipton, Joh. Walker de Hungerhill, &c. &c. dimidiu’ unius gardini in Bolton, jacent’ ex angulo boreali ecclesie p’ochialis de Bolton p’dicte,† in construenda’ qua’dam cameram pro mansione cujusdam capellani Cant’ie Be’ Marie et S’ci Joh’is Baptiste, in eccl’ia p’dicta per me dict. Thomam fundate, (Then follows an

[* (On a brass plate).—The Remains of Gyles Turner, who departed this life on the 5th day of January, 1787, aged 85, are deposited in this chancel by the order of Ambrose Dawson, Esqr., M.D., in testimony of his justice and fidelity, having lived servant and steward to the family at Bolton Hall fifty-four years.]

[† Immediately to the north of the village is a piece of land called St. John of Jerusalem’s Hill. It is less than one acre in area, and is extra-parochial. This is probably the land hereby granted. It is said to have formerly belonged to the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, who, as an ecclesiastical order, paid no dues to the church, and could consequently demand no service from it except upon the same terms as strangers, viz., double fees. The owners formerly attended a court held in Long Preston, called “Jerusalem Court,” at which also the owners of certain lands in Settle and Long Preston, which in their respective parishes are free from church dues, attended and paid certain sums; the amount of these being trifling, the court was discontinued. There is also a small piece of land in the park, now planted and called St. Mary’s Wood, which formed part of the endowment of this charity.]

enumeration of several tenements in Settle and Long Preston) ad perimplenda' mea' ultima' voluntate'—de sustentatione cujusdam capellani divina in perpetuum in eccl'ia de Bolton p'dicta celebrat'—20 Feb. MDXX."

The rental of these premises in an inventory annexed was 4*l.*, precisely the sum at which they were valued in Archbishop Holgate's return, after the dissolution of chantries.

John Walbank was the last incumbent of St. Mary and St. John's Chantry at Bolton; and in 1553 received a pension of 3*l.* 12*s.**

The next object of curiosity in this church is the font, an octagon of grey marble adorned with the following shields of arms:—Tempest, Hamerton, Pudsay and Layton, Pudsay, Banks, Pudsay, Tunstall, and Percy.

And on a filleting of brass, let into the marble, the only instance of the kind I ever saw in a font, is the following inscription:—

Ora te p' a'i'bu' D'ni Radulphi Pudsay, milit', et D'ne Edw'ne uxor' ejus, ac D'ni Wil'i Pudsay filii eoru' qond, rector' huj, eccl'ie.

This, too, came from Barforth, according to Dodsworth, who never reflected that William Pudsay, so distinctly mentioned on the brass, was certainly Rector of Bolton; and had he not, what Ordinary would have permitted the removal of a font?

Some other memorials of this ancient family appear upon the bells. On one is this inscription:—

Ora pro a'i'bus Joh'is Pudsay, militis.

On another—

Ora pr' a'i'bus Henrici Pudsay et Margarete

The rest is hid by the frames.†

In this parish is Hungerhill, for many generations the inheritance of the Walkers; and now, in right of his mother, the property of Edward King, Esq., Vice-Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, to whom, and the Reverend Mr. Dawson, the respectable rector, I have to acknowledge my obligations for much intelligence relating to Bolton.

This parish is estimated at eight square miles, or 3,950 acres, of seven yards to the perch; and besides the township of Bolton, contains only one small hamlet, that of Holden; to which, in the survey of the wapontake of Staincliffe, A.D. 1557, were added Folden and Bolton Forest.

It contains 194 inhabited houses, and 996 inhabitants. [In April, 1871, 145 inhabited houses and 708 inhabitants.]

Baptisms in 1600,	34	...	in 1700,	24	...	in 1800,	32	
Burials	"	15	...	"	20	...	"	27
Marriages	"	8	...	"	5	...	"	5

* Browne Willis's "Nitre Abbeys," vol. ii, p. 190.

[† There are three bells:—1. "CUM SONO BUSTA MORI CUM PULPITA VIVERE DISCE, 1749." In the ornament on the band, the bell-founder's mark: "F. Seller, Ebor." 2. "S'c'e Joh'is Baptista ora pro aiabus Joh'is Pudsay militis et Gracie consortie sue." 3. "S'c'e Paule ora pro aiabus Henrici Pudsay et Margarete consortie sue."]

[The registers commence in 1558.]

[In Hungerhill is a school endowed with a rent-charge of 3*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.* *per annum*, and a farm in Bolton comprising thirty acres of land ; the farm is supposed to have been given by a Mr. Parker.—Lawton's "Collections," p. 249.]

This, and some adjoining parishes, still continue to prove the good effects produced by extensive properties, in preventing the introduction of manufactories, those hot-beds of early immorality, premature marriage, and unnatural population. It is to be hoped that the eyes of every nobleman and gentleman in the kingdom will speedily be opened to the real nature of these gigantic pests ; and that no short-sighted views of temporary gain which their interested advocates may hold out will tempt him to lose sight of his own comfort and ultimate interest, or of the health, the virtue, and the happiness of his dependents.

With respect to the scenery of this parish, I have already noticed the peculiar beauties of Bolton Hall ; but, besides these, there are several deep and woody dingles,* which would amply reward a traveller of taste for the trouble of a short deviation.

* *Ex. gr.*, Forest Becks.