

## PARISH OF KILDWICK.\*



HIS extensive parish consists of the townships of Kildwick, Silsdén, Steeton, Holden, Farnhill, Estburne, Bradley, Cowling, Cononley, Glusburne, and Sutton in Aredale.

The Domesday Survey is as follows :—

## TERRA REGIS.†

̄ In Childeuic . Archil . II . caṛ ad gld . 7 I . eccta  
 ̄ In Esebrune . Gamelbar <sup>.III.caruc' tṛc</sup> 7 II . boú ad gld.  
 ̄ In Cutnelai . Torchil . II . caṛ ad glđ  
 ̄ In Bradelai . Archil Torchil 7 Gamel . VII . caṛ ad gld.  
 ̄ In Fernehil . Gamel . II . caṛ ad glđ  
 ̄ In Sutun . Rauenchil . II . caṛ ad gld.

All these soon after became members of the first Skipton fee, granted to Robert de Romille. Gislebert Tison also held considerable estates here, viz. :—

.II.c 7 II . b̄.  
In Estbrune.‡

In Stiuetune . H <sup>.IIIc'</sup> ṝ Gamelbar . m̄ <sup>tison. 9</sup> hf Gislebert.  
 ̄ In Glusebrun 7 Chelchis . III . caṛ . Gamel ṝ . Gisleṛ hf.

[\* The area, according to the Ordnance Survey, is 22,536 a. 3 r. 19 p.; and in 1871 the population was found to be 11,717 persons, living in 2,600 houses. Inclosure Acts were passed 8th George III. (Cononley), 13th George III. (Kildwick), 18th George III. (Chisburn Moor), 25th George III. (Kildwick), 27th George III. (Steeton and Eastburn), 29th George III. (Bradley), 46th George III. (Kildwick), 35th George III. (Sutton).

The canons of Bolton had a farm here.—Burt. "Mon." 116.]

[† Land of the king. Manor.—In Childewic Archil had two carucates to be taxed and one church. Manor.—In Esebrune (Eastburne) Gamelbar had three carucates of land and two oxgangs to be taxed. Manor.—In Cutnelai (Cononley) Torchil had two carucates to be taxed. Three manors.—In Bradelai (Bradley) Archil, Torchil, and Gamel had seven carucates to be taxed. Manor.—In Fernehil (Farnhill) Gamel had two carucates to be taxed. Manor.—In Sutun (Sutton) Ravenchil had two carucates to be taxed.]

[‡ In Estbrune (Eastburn) two carucates and two oxgangs. In Stiuetune (Steeton) three carucates Gamelbar had Gislebert Tison now has it. Manor.—In Glusebrun and Chelchis (Melsis) Gamel had three carucates, Gislebert has it.]

## TERRA OSBERNI DE ARCHES.\*

<sup>m</sup> XX . soł.                    IN CRAVE.  
<sup>v</sup> In SIGLESDENE h̄br . v . taini . VIII . caŕ træ ad gld.

These manors afterwards became accessions to the Skipton fee, though by what means cannot now be discovered.

William de Percy also held a manor in the last-mentioned villages.

<sup>m</sup> In Glusebrun 7 Cheldis . h̄b Gamel . III . caŕ . Wills h̄t. †

The village and manor of Kildwick were amongst the first donations to the priory of Embsay, by Cecilia de Romille, the foundress. † In that house it continued of course till the Dissolution of monasteries, when it was granted by Henry VIII. A.R. 32, to Robert Wilkinson and Thomas Drake, of the parish of Halifax. In the 2nd of Edward VI. is a licence to Drake to alienate the manor of Kildwick to John Garforth, of Farnhill, by whom, or his son, anno 1 Elizabeth, it was sold to Henry Currer, Esq., from whom it has lineally descended to the present owner.

The church of Kildwick is one of two in the whole deanery which are mentioned in Domesday.

The church of St. Andrew in this place was given by Cecilia de Romille to God, St. Mary, the church of St. Cuthbert of Embsay, and the canons there serving God. It was soon after appropriated by Archbishop Thurstan, and in 1381 the portion of the vicarage was confirmed by Archbishop Melton.

But in 1455, Archbishop Booth ordained that the portions anciently belonging to this vicarage be declared—viz., all manner of tithes, obventions, oblations, and profits of the church, excepting to the religious (of Bolton), tithes of gerbes, wool, lamb, alb i, and mills; ordaining that the vicar shall have the manse which the vicars have been wont to inhabit, and pay all burdens incumbent on the said vicarage, excepting repairs of the chancel, which the prior and convent shall perform at their own cost, the vicar allowing them yearly 1*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

After the Dissolution of the religious houses, this rectory, with the advowson of the vicarage, was granted by Henry VIII. to Christ Church, Oxford.

## VICARII DE KILDWICK.

Temp. Inst.	Vicarii Eccl.	Patroni.	Vacat.
16 kal. Oct. 1272.	D's <i>Rog. de Skipton</i> , Cap.	Prior et Conv. de <i>Bolton</i> .	
3 kal. Apr. 1302.	D's <i>Mark de Grymston</i> , Pr.	Iidem.	
5 non. Mar. 1305.	M. <i>Joh. de Walkynton</i> , Diac.	Iidem.	

[\* Land of Osbern de Arches in Craven. Five manors.—In Siglesdene (Silsden) five thanes had eight carucates of land to be taxed.]

[† Land of William de Perci. Manor.—In Glusebrun (Glusburn) and Cheldis (Malsis) Gamel had three carucates, William has it.]

[‡ KYLDEWYK.—In eadem villa est 1 car. terræ quam Prior de Bolton tenet in puram et perpetuam elemosinam a tempore unde non extat memoria, et nullum inde fit servitium de quo fit mentio in inquisitionibus prædictis.—Kirkby's "Inquest," A.D. 1284. By the "Nomina Villarum," 9th Edward II., it is seen that the Prior of Bolton was also then lord of the manor.]

§ For an account of the Decima Alborum, see Gargrave.

Temp. Inst.	Vicarii Eccl.	Patroni.	Vacat.
12 kal. Jul. 1316.	D's <i>Wil. de Gargrave</i> , Presb.	Prior et Conv. de <i>Bolton</i> .	per resig.
10 kal. Jan. 1326.	D's <i>Rob. fil. Alex. de Estburne</i> .	Iidem.	per mort.
Non. Oct. 1328.	D's de <i>Hospitali</i> , Cap.	Iidem.	
	D's <i>Ric. Shyrewood</i> .	Iidem.	per mort.
	1347. D's <i>Joh. de Goldsburgh</i> .	Iidem.	per mort.
8 Sept. 1349.	D's <i>Joh. de Mikelfield</i> , Cap.	Iidem.	
	D's <i>Joh. de Bolton</i> .	Iidem.	per resig.
27 Feb. 1361.	D's <i>Rog. de Slayteburn</i> , Cap.	Iidem.	
15 Apr. 1403.	D's <i>Tho. Hulot</i> , Presb.	Iidem.	per mort.
19 Junii, 1436.	D's <i>Rob. Haulay</i> , Presb.	Iidem.	per resig.
19 Apr. 1437.	D's <i>Rob. Clayton</i> , Presb.	Iidem.	per resig.
11 Oct. 1452.	D's <i>Ric. Walker</i> .	Iidem.	per mort.
18 Oct. 1459.	Fr. <i>Tho. Colton</i> , Can. de Bolt.	Iidem.	per resig.
13 Oct. 1465.	Fr. <i>Edw. Bradford</i> , Can. ib'm.	Iidem.	per mort.
20 Maii, 1478.	Fr. <i>W. Britwysall</i> , Can. ib'm.	Iidem.	per resig.
6 Maii, 1514.	Fr. <i>Rob. Whixley</i> , Can. ib'm.	Iidem.	
8 Mar. 1571.	<i>Alex. Horrocks</i> , Cl.	Assignat. Dec. et Cap.	
	<i>Hugh Newberry</i> , 1593.	Eccl. Cath. <i>Christi Oxon</i> .	per mort.
4 Jun. 1594.	<i>Joh. Hicks</i> , Cl. A.M.	Dec. et Cap.	
	<i>Joh. Harrison</i> , ob. 1596.	Iidem.	per resig.
5 Mart. 1599.	<i>Henr. Bradshaw</i> , Cl. A.M.	Iidem.	per resig.
15 Apr. 1601.	<i>Tho. Chatfield</i> , Cl. S.T.B.	Iidem.	per mort.
5 Maii, 1603.	<i>Joh. Foote</i> , Cl. S.T.B.	Iidem.	per mort.
25 Jul. 1623.	<i>X'topher White</i> , Cl. S.T.B.	Iidem.	per cess.
9 Jul. 1628.	<i>Joh. Gifford</i> , Cl. A.M.	Iidem.	
	<i>Edm. Garforth</i> , living, 1659.		
	1661. <i>Francis Little</i> , ob. 1678.	Iidem.	
20 July, 1678.	<i>Richard Pollard</i> , ob. 1697.	Iidem.	
	<i>Roger Mitton</i> .	Iidem.	per resig.
7 July, 1705.	<i>John Topham</i> , A.M.	Iidem.	per mort.
31 Dec. 1783.	<i>Christopher Driffield</i> , A.M.	Iidem.	per resig.
27 Sept. 1734.	<i>John De Hayne</i> , or <i>Dehane</i> , A.M.	Iidem.	per mort.
12 June, 1790.	<i>Thomas Marsden</i> , A.M.	Iidem.	per mort.
26 April, 1806.	<i>John Pering</i> , A.M.	Iidem.	per mort.
16 Aug. 1843.	<i>John Turner Colman Fawcett</i> , M.A.	Iidem.	per mort.
3 Jan. 1868.	<i>Henry Salwey</i> .	Iidem.	per resig.
12 March, 1875.	<i>Herbert Todd</i> .		

Kildwick is a discharged living, valued in the king's books at 10*l.* 8*s.* 1½*d.* and at 38*l.* 8*s.* 8*d.* clear yearly value.

In the register of Archbishop Melton, 12 Edward II. [1318–19], the taxation of this church, as having been wasted and destroyed by the Scots, is reduced to eighteen marks.

Baptisms at Kildwick ... 1600, 55; 1700, 75; 1800, 152.  
 Burials at ditto ... .. „ 45; „ 75; „ 79.  
 [The registers commence in 1575.]

The fabric of the church seems to have been almost entirely renewed in the reign of Henry VIII. The choir is extended to an unusual length, from which circumstance it has acquired with the vulgar the name of the Lang Kirk in Craven; but, on the whole, it is a very respectable structure, and in a very laudable state of repair.

[The church is unusually large for this district, being  $145\frac{1}{2}$  feet in length and  $48\frac{1}{2}$  feet in width, including the aisles. The nave itself is  $18\frac{1}{2}$  feet in width. It consists of nave and chancel with aisles of the whole length, a square tower at the west end, and a south porch. There are also doors at the west end of the tower and in the north aisle; and another in the middle of the south aisle is now blocked up. The nave has six bays of arches, and the chancel four: there does not appear to have been any chancel arch, but the original rood-screen remains, though it has been removed nearer to the east. There are not any indications of a loft. Four pairs of pillars in the nave are composed of four half-columns; the remainder are octagonal, or partly octagonal and partly with half-round columns. The arches have not any mouldings, but merely two chamfers. There is a clerestory lighted by square-headed windows, and the roof is open and has tie-beams; it is probably of sixteenth century work. The water tabling of an earlier and higher pitched roof can be seen on the tower. The windows of the north aisle have



“THE LANG KIRK OF CRAVEN.”

middle-pointed tracery, and those of the south aisle have been similar, but in the fifteenth century have been very clumsily altered into square-headed, portions of the arches being left, and the window-heads cut into them. The east window has seven lights, with straight mullions, and not any tracery. There are not any indications of either sedilia or piscina. The tower appears to have been built in the fourteenth century.

Nothing satisfactory can be traced of the caps of the piers, as they have been all plastered. The base of one pier at the south-west end of the nave appears to be formed partly with a Norman abacus reversed.

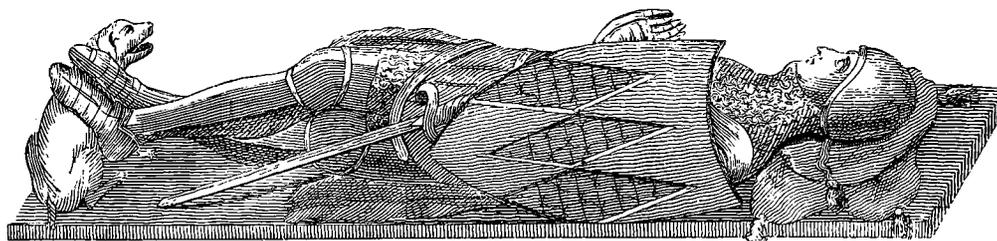
The east end of the north aisle, formerly the Scarborough Chapel, has been vaulted over to form a memorial place for the Curre family. The east end of the south aisle (divided by parclose screens), formerly the chapel, is now used as the vestry, and under it is a vault of the Spencer family; two original windows with iron bars still remain.

The south porch was rebuilt in 1873. The seating is chiefly modern, but there are several portions of Jacobean character, one part dated 1631, and a curious high pew owned by the Fox family, not now used; it is dated 1633. The font is octagonal, in very fair preservation, probably fifteenth century work. Upon each side is a shield containing monograms or emblems as follows:—(1) “J H C” in black letter; (2) the monogram of the B. V. M.; (3) spear and sponge in saltire; (4) two scourges in saltire; (5) three nails and apparently two dice; (6) sword and ..... in saltire; (7) hammer and pincers; (8) “J O D S” in black letter. It is very similar to that

at Padiham, engraved in vol. ii. p. 53 of Whitaker's "Whalley." There is a very beautiful and lofty font-cover of carved oak, which has lately been set up.

At the west end of the north aisle is an effigy, said to be that of Sir Robert de Steverton, who died in 1307. It is well preserved, and is interesting, as showing very distinctly the armour of a knight of about that period, though rather later than the date given. He is represented lying with his head upon two cushions, the upper one being placed diagonally. His legs are crossed, and his feet rest upon a dog. He wears a hauberk, or shirt of interlaced mail, under which the lower part of the hauberkton is seen, and over it the cyclas, cut open in front for convenience in riding, and fastened round his waist by a narrow belt. Upon his arms are brassarts and vambraces, his hands are protected by gauntlets of plate. Upon his legs are greaves or jamps of plate strapped over his chausses of mail, and there are genouillères on his knees. His feet have sollerets of overlapping plates, and his spurs large rowels. He wears upon his head a bascinet with camail attached, his sword is suspended from a broad belt resting on his right hip, and a heater-shaped shield charged with three fusils conjoined in fess vair is suspended from his right shoulder by a narrow guige.

The effigy used formerly to be upon the floor under the fourth arch of the north aisle, counting from the west end; but in 1854 it was removed to its present position, and placed upon an altar-tomb which was erected by subscription. At the same time the window in the north aisle, opposite to where the effigy formerly lay was filled with stained glass containing the arms of Steeton, "or, three fusils conjoined in fess vary arg. and gu.;" the broom plant, the badge of the Plantagenets, and the golden rose stalked ppr. of Edward I. are also introduced.



THE TOMB OF SIR ROBERT DE STIVERTON, AT KILDWICK.

In the windows of the north aisle are several shields of arms of various dates.

The window in the Curren Chapel contains:—

1. France and England quarterly, impaling the full quarterings of Spain. For Queen Mary of England and Philip of Spain her husband. This shield is old.
2. France and England quarterly, impaling Seymour, for Henry VIII. and Queen Jane Seymour.
3. As the first, but modern.
4. Or, a lion ramp. gu., impaling or, three bars gu., Walter de Meschines and Cecilia de Romille his wife, the founder of the priory at Emsay.
5. Gu. a cross flory vair, *Bolton Priory*.
6. Erm. three bars gemell sa. on a chief az. a lion pass. arg., *Curren*, quartering sa. on a chief arg. three lions' heads erased of the first, a martlet for diff., *Richardson*. For *John Curren, Lord of Kildwick, 1771*.
7. Curren impaling az. a saltire betw. four escallops or, *Wade*, for Henry Curren of Kildwick, who married Ann Wade, and died in 1568.
8. Curren, quartering erm. a fess gu. betw. three branches of laurel vert, *Roundell*, for *Danson Richardson Curren*, who put in the window in 1808.
9. Quarterly of 6: (1) *Curren*; (2) az. three demi-lions erased or, *Harrison of Flaxby*; (3) az. a bend or, coticed arg. (should be *or*), betw. two stags' heads coupled of the second, *Howarth of Thurcroft*; (4) sa. (query, should be *vert*), a stag's head erased, a bordure engr. or, *Fothergill*; (5) *Richardson*; (6) erm. a cross engr. sa., *Pollard of North Bierley*.

In the second window from the east end of the north aisle is a memorial window to Thos. Garforth, Esq., of Steeton, who died 16th June, 1653, æt. 35.

*Arms*: Sa. a bend betw. six goats salient arg. horned or, *Garforth*. The same impaling, az. a fess or in chief, three women's heads affrontés coupé at the shoulders, ppr. vested and crined or in base a lion's head erased of the second. Query *Sugden*.

The third window contains seven escutcheons, some old and some modern:—1. Arg. a cross gu. 2. Gu. a cross flory vair, *Bolton Prior*. 3. Gu. a cross arg. 4. Chequy or and az. a fess gu.; “Lorde Clifford” in Elizabethan letters. 5. Per bend sinister gu. and or, three griffins’ heads erased counterchanged on a chief arg. a fleur-de-lis az. betw. two roses of the first; “Master John Rycroft.” This shield also appears in the south clerestory. 6. Az. three horseshoes or, *Fountains Abbey*. 7. Arg. a chev. betw. three lions’ heads erased gu., *Rodcliffe*. Impaling az. five fusils in fess or (each charged with an escallop gules). Sir John Rodcliffe married Margaret, daughter and co-heir of Sir William Plumpton.

In the tower are six bells. On each is cast the inscription, “CHAPMAN AND PACK OF LONDON FECERUNT 1780,” and on 1, “REV. MR. DEHANE, VICAR;” 2, “ROBERT SPENCER, JOHN BOOTH, WILLIAM LEE, FRANCIS STIRK, CHURCHWARDENS;” 3, “JOHN WATSON;” 4, “WILLIAM COCKSHOTT;” 5, “SAMUEL SLACK;” 6, “PETER SMITH.”]

In the windows are considerable remains of painted glass, which were much more perfect when Roger Dodsworth surveyed the church in 1621.

In the east window there was then the figure of an ecclesiastic in a gown (probably the habit of a canon of St. Augustine), kneeling before a figure of Christ; and on a scroll in his hand this verse: *Willelmus Robertum fac imago\* scandere cœlum.*

Beneath, *Orate pro a’ia Roberti Willelmi† vicarii huius ecclesie qui hanc fenestram fieri fecit.*

*A.D. MDCXII. Cuius a’ie p’pitiatur Deus.*

In the east window of the north choir, belonging to the Scarboroughs of Glusburne,‡ were the figures of a man and woman kneeling. Behind the father were ten sons, and behind the mother four daughters.

*Orate pro a’ibus Willelmi Scarborough, arm. et Alicie uxoris eius, et filiorum et filiarum eorundem, qui hanc fenestram fieri fecerunt, A.D. MDCXIII.*

In the north window (I suppose of the same choir):

*Orate pro a’ia Petri Scott, parentum, uxoris eius, ac filiorum et filiarum eorundem, qui hanc fenestram fieri fecerunt, A.D. MDCXIII.*

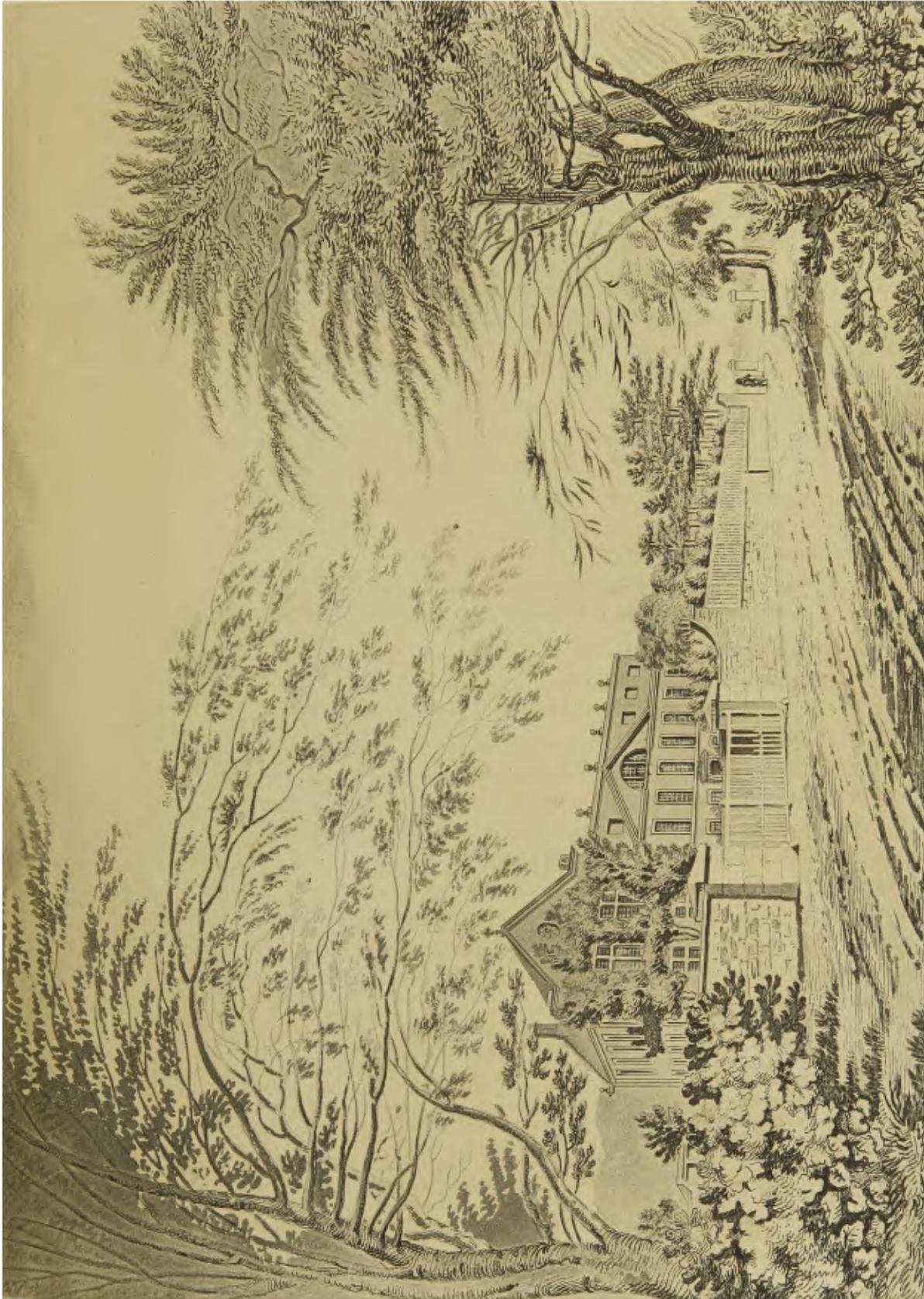
When Dugdale made his visitation, in 1666, he delineated from the windows of Kildwick Church the following shields:—Gu., a plain cross arg. (unknown). 2. Le Gros, Earl of Albemarle. 3. Clifford. 4. Fountains Abbey. 5. St. George’s Cross. 6. Rodcliffe and De Altaripa. 8. Scarborough. 9. Master John Ricroft, whose name and shield yet remain in several windows, and have survived all other remembrance of him, excepting that he bought “eighteen score kine, and put them out to the end they should pay a yerely benefit to the poor of the parish of Kildwick.”§ [In the time of Edward VI. he gave 80*l.* to the vicar and churchwardens for the purpose of buying the kine; the “yerely benefit” is still distributed, and is called “the winter silver.”]

\* The gross idolatry contained in this direct address to the representing object would be disclaimed by intelligent Catholics at present. But this example may show how dangerous are all representations of the objects of worship, and how soon the mind learns to rest in the painting or the statue. It is remarkable, that after two centuries and a half of strong popular prejudice operating in a contrary direction, the Scottish dialect should still afford an instance of a metonymy from the object represented to the outward resemblance. I was told at Dunfermline that when Charles I. was in his cradle there, an *image* descended from heaven and covered him with a bloody mantle. I need not add that by the word *image* was meant an angel.

† Whixley, who seems to have held this benefice fifty-seven years, was, on that supposition, the survivor of all the incumbents presented by the canons of Bolton to their Craven livings, and, so far as I have been able to discover, of the canons themselves.

‡ Scarborough bore, arg. a bend sinister betw. in chief three covered cups, and in base as many falcons, sable.]

§ Hopkinson’s MS., I think, from Dr. Johnston.



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Master John Ricroft was probably ignorant that 'money would breed\* as well as kine ; otherwise he would scarcely have left behind him this awkward monument of his charity.

The north chapel was purchased by the late John Currer, Esq., from Robert Parker, Esq., of Cuerden, owner of the Scarborough estate at Glusburne ; and this, together with the choir of the church, now contains the following epitaphs of that family :—

## KILDWICK CHURCH.

In the choir—

Underneath lieth the body of Henry Currer, Esq., who died January 19, 1723, aged 72. He was a great proficient in the study of the law ; but, allured by the charms of a private life, retired to the place of his birth, where he chused rather to employ the skill he had acquired therein to the benefit of his country, in the dispensation of Justice of the Bench, than to the improvement of his own fortune, in attendance at the Bar. He excelled in all the relations of life, in discharging the several obligations of a loving Husband and affectionate Father, of a sincere Friend and obliging Neighbour, tenderly, discreetly, faithfully, and conscientiously.

By him lieth interred Margaret, his first wife, daughter of Abraham Fothergill, of London, Esq., who died June 23, 1697, aged 32 ; by whom he had issue three sons and seven daughters.

Haworth Currer, their only surviving son, caused this monument to be erected to their ever dear and honoured memories.

Near this place are also deposited the remains of Haworth Currer, Esq., who, by Sarah, the daughter of Tobiah Harvey, of Womersley, Esq., left one son and one daughter. After having supported the reputation of his family in hospitality and the distribution of justice, he exchanged this life in hopes of a better the 13th day of April, 1744, in the 54th year of his age.

In the north chapel of the church—

Near this place, amongst the remains of his ancestors, lords of this manor for many generations, rests the body of Henry Currer, Esq., whose liberality and benevolence, during the few years he spent at his family's seat, were justly repaid by the general esteem and affectionate regard of his neighbours. He married Mary, one of the daughters and co-heirs of Richardson Farrand, of Harden, Esq., and died deservedly lamented on the 10th of March, 1756, aged 28. To whose memory, and that of Sarah Currer, his only sister and heiress, who died on the 27th of February, 1759, aged 30, John Currer, Esq., her cousin and devisee, hath caused this monument to be erected, as a memorial of her virtues, and an incitement to her successors to imitate her most amiable example.

Since the first edition of this work, a monument has been erected by the present owner, inscribed with the epitaph contained in that edition. It was, however, owing to the confusion and delay occasioned by the lamentable fire in Mr. Nichols's printing-office, that the following, actually printed off and consumed on that occasion, was not adopted :—

H. S. E.  
 IOHANNES . RICHARDSON . CVRRER . ARM .  
 HVIVSCE . DOMINVS . MANERII .  
 RICARDI . RICHARDSON DE BIERLEY . VIRI . DOCTISSIMI . F  
 INDOLEM . FAVSTIS . SVB . PENETRALIBVS . NVTRITAM  
 STVDIO . VETVSTATIS .  
 SODALITHI . ANTIQVARIORVM . LONDINENSIVM  
 SOCIVS PERCOLVIT  
 CRAVENAE . SVAE HISTORIAM . MEDITANTI  
 INVIDIT . FATVM . A . C . MDCCCLXXXIV  
 NEQVE . TAMEN . VTCVNQVE . VICTVRO NOMINI OFFECIT  
 NAMQVE . PALMA . DIV . VIETA .  
 † VIVIDAE . VEGETAEQVE INTEXTA . REVIRESCIT  
 A . C . MDCCCV.

\* *Merchant of Venice*, act i. scene 3.

† Alluding to the "History of Craven" published in that year, and deeply indebted to Mr. Currer's "Collections."

In the body of the church—

SACRED

To the memory of Samuel Swire, of Cononley, Esq. and his wife Elisabeth.  
He died May the 5th, 1763, aged 62. She died April the 12th, 1790, aged 85.  
Also to the memory of their son Roger Swire, of Cononley, Esq. and his wife Elisabeth.  
He died January 22, 1778, aged 42. She died July 18, 1773, aged 43.  
Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord.

In the choir was a brass plate, with this inscription :—

Hic jacet Edm. Jennings, A.M. filius natu max. Petri Jennings, de Silsden, Gen. Prid. Die obiit quo secundum Astronomos accidit Saturni cum Jove conjunctio, scil. nono die Jul. A.D. 1623; annoq' æt. 25.

If this conjunction were supposed to be pestiferous, the principles of modern and ancient astrology are at variance. According to Persius, it was certainly propitious :—

“Saturnumque gravem nostro Jove frangimus una.”

At least the benign influence of the one counterbalanced the bad effects of the other.

But it is now become almost as idle a task to expose, as it would be to reconcile, the contradictions of that exploded science.

In the present nave, but on the north side of the original choir, are the tomb and cumbent statue of Sir Robert de Steeton, in link-mail, with his arms upon his shield; viz, 3 fusils in fess, vaire; intended, no doubt, as arms of affection to the family of Albemarle. The statue is an exact counterpart of that of his contemporary Sir Adam de Midelton, at Ilkley [This is not correct: Sir Adam de Midelton's effigy is of earlier date, and has neither bascinet, gauntlets, nor sollerets]; and as both are wrought in Haselwood stone, of which York Cathedral is built, I have no doubt of their having being executed at that place. The era of both their deaths is ascertained by the *Compotus* of Bolton.\* [For the description of this effigy see ante, page 211.]

In the vestry of this church is a neglected parochial library. [The registers commence in 1575.]

The bridge of Kildwick is a monument to the well-judged liberality of the canons of Bolton, by whom it was built in the reign of Edward II.† [It has been widened, and its ancient appearance destroyed.]

The manor-house, a respectable stone building, perhaps a century and a half old, stands high above the church, with a very steep descent in front, but is sheltered by thriving plantations.

#### STEETON, ANCIENTLY STEVETON,‡ OR,

The town of Stephen, is the most southerly manor and village in this parish.

By charter *s.d.* Thomas, Prior of Bolton, grants to Elias de Stiveton celebration of divine service in his chapel of Stiveton; and the same Elias grants to the said prior and convent a certain garth called the Chapel Yard. This, though it appears to have been

\* See under Bolton.

† See the *Compotus* of Bolton.

‡ *STIVETON CUM ESTBURN.*—In eisdem villis sunt IIII car terræ quæ tenentur de rege, et redd. per ann. ad finem prædictum IIII. VIII*d.*—Kirkby's "Inquest," 1284. And by the "Nomina Villarum," 9th Edward II., it is seen that at that time John de Styveton was lord of the manor. The canons of Bolton also had land here.—Burt. "Mon." 119.]



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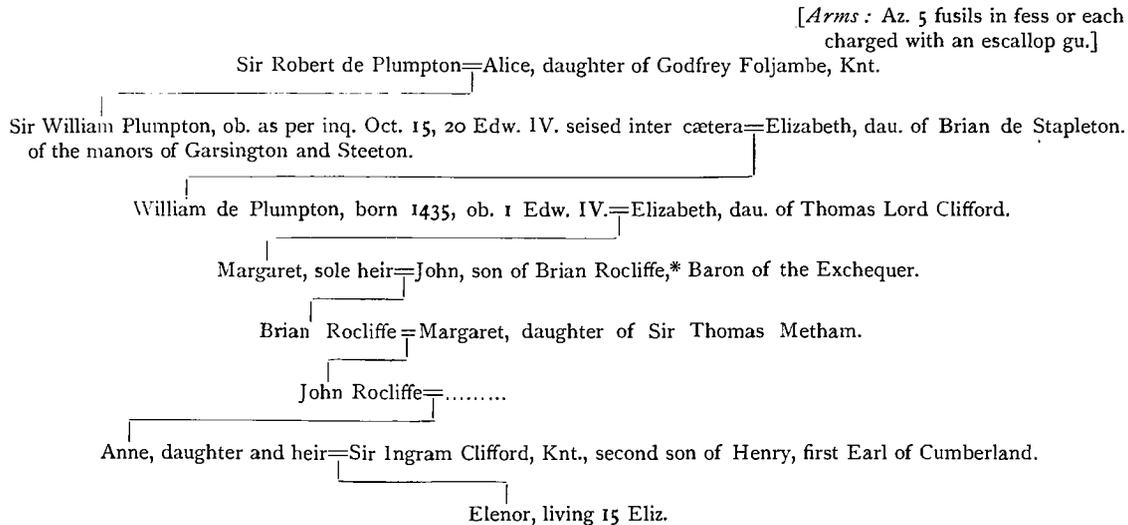
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detached from the house, was merely a domestic oratory, and is only remembered by these transactions.

The next owners of this manor after the Steetons, of whom only five generations appear in ancient records, viz., Elias, William, Elias, Sir Robert, and John, were the Plumptons, of whom



It is supposed that this Elenor dying without issue, George Earl of Cumberland succeeded to the manors of Grassington and Steeton, by devise from his uncle Sir Ingram Clifford. However this may be, it is very certain that in the 2nd of James I. [1604-5] that nobleman sold half the manor of Steeton to William Slater and William Midgley, who, three years after, sold the same to William Garthford, who had already purchased (A.D. 1600) the manor-house, and one quarter part of the manor from William Oglethorpe, Esq., and Elizabeth his wife. In 1613 the remaining fourth part was acquired from Sir Gervase Clifton. [Steeton Hall was the seat of W. Sugden, Esq.]

#### EASTBURNE,

now annexed to the manor of Steeton, was anciently the inheritance of the Vavasours (as per inq. Henry V. and 16 Henry VIII. [1524-5]). In the 9th Elizabeth [1566-7] a licence was granted to John Vavasour to alienate this manor to three persons of the name of Hewith; from whom I am unable to trace it to the present owner. [The canons of Bolton had land here.—Burt. "Mon." 116.]

#### GLUSBURNE.

Called by Harrison Glukesburne, and the brook which runs through it the Glyke; but he is singular in this orthography, and quotes no authority in support of it.

Glusburne was part of the Colling fee, though held of the castle of Skipton, as of the superior fee. But it seems to have been anciently dependent upon Steeton; for, by

[\* Arms . Arg. a chev. between 3 lions' heads erased gu.]

inquisition 25 Edward I. [1296-7], taken *post mortem* I. de Longvilliers, he was found to have held the manor of Glusburne of Robert de Stiveton.\* In the 13th of Elizabeth [1570-1] it was found to be parcel of the possessions of Henry, second Earl of Cumberland, and was sold by Earl George, his son, 42 Elizabeth [1599-1600], to William Oglethorp, Esq., by whom it was sold, along with a fourth part of the manor of Steeton, to William Garthford, as has been already related.

A principal estate in this manor belonged to the Scarboroughs, of whom John de Scarborough first occurs 43 Edward III. [1369-70], whose descendant, Nicholas Scarborough, by Florence, daughter of John Nowell, of Read, Esq., left a daughter Mary, at length his sole heiress, who, marrying Robert Parker, of Extwisle, Esq., † c. 1630, brought the estate of Glusburne into that family, where it still remains.

The Cheldis of Domesday, one of the numerous errors committed by the transcribers of that record is, I think, Melsis, or Mawsis; the Saxon  $\mathfrak{M}$ , in the hurry of writing, having been mistaken for  $\mathfrak{C}$ , which the two letters resemble, with only the difference of a single stroke, and *d* carelessly substituted for *s*. Melsis is nothing more than the Saxon genitive of Melsi, some former possessor; just as Leeds, the *LODIS* of Bede, is the dwelling or town of *LOIDI*.

Malsis, though immediately adjoining to Glusburne, seems to have been considered as the manor-house of Sutton, for, by inquisition taken 34 Henry VIII. [1542-3], it was found that Alvary Copley (whom the jurors in their Latin strangely call Avaratius), was seised of the manor of Sutton, ‡ or Malseyes, held of William Vavasour, Esq., as of his manor of Adyngham. Robert le Vavasour held three carucates in Sutton as early as the 4th of John. Under the Vavasours the first mesne lords seem to have been the Boyvills, of whom William de Boyvil, by inquisition (33 Edward I. [1302-3]), was found to hold the manor of Sutton, in Aredale, of Sir William Vavasour; and in the 14th Edward III. [1340-1] § Edmund Boyvil released the said manor to Adam de Copley, whose descendants held it till the year 1621, when Alvary Copley sold it to one Laycock. It is now the property of the Parkers, || but I am not sure whether it was purchased by the last of the Scarboroughs, or since his decease.

It is certain, however, that the demesne and manor-house of Malsis was severed from the manor, and sold in the 22nd James I. 1624-5] to Richard Horsfall, in whose descendants it was vested till lately. ¶

[\* GLISEBURN.—In eadem villa sunt VI car. terræ: de quibus I est de feodo castri prædicti (Skypton), et v car. sunt de feodo de Percy; et redd. ad finem prædictum II s. 1*d.* ob.—Kirkby's "Inquest," 1284. By the "Nomina Villarum," 9 Edward II., John de Laye & Peter Gillyot were lords of the manor.]

[† Arms of Parker: Vert. a chev. betw. 3 leopards' faces or each having in the mouth an arrow fessways arg.]

[‡ SUTTON.—In eadem villa sunt II car. terræ quæ tenentur de rege, et redd. per ann. ad finem prædictum VII*d.* ob.—Kirkby's "Inquest," A.D. 1284.]

§ Claus. Rot. eo an.

[|| R. T. Parker, Esq., of Cuerden, near Preston, is now (1876) lord of the manor.]

[¶ Sutton, with the addition of part of the township of Glusburn, was constituted an ecclesiastical district in 1869. The church, dedicated to St. Thomas, was built in 1869 (W. H. Crossland, architect); the cost was defrayed by a bequest of the late Thomas Bairstow, Esq., of Sutton. Consecrated 21st December, 1869. The living is a vicarage, in the gift of Christchurch, Oxford. Annual value according to the "Clergy List," 292*l.* The Rev. Ric. Wm. Wilson has been the only vicar.]

## COLLINGE.\*

This district, which forms the upper part of a valley running up the confines of Blackburnshire, and was probably so called from some appearances of coal, which abounds a little beyond, is to be considered first as a subordinate *fee* under the castle of Skipton; secondly, as a mesne manor, now subdivided into the manors of Colling, Stothill, and Ikornshaw. In the former relation it consisted of Colling, properly so called, of Cononley, and Gargrave, under the last of which places it will be more particularly considered. I shall only observe here that a charter of free-warren in Colling and Ikornshaw was granted to Geoffry de Nevile 9 Edward I. [1280-1].†

With respect to the mesne manor, I find that Richard Russel, of Wighall, co. York, Gent., releases to Thomas Mering, Esq., and Margaret his wife, the manor of Cowling, 31 Henry VI. [1452-3].

In the latter end of the reign of Henry VIII. it belonged to Thomas Blakay, who was hanged, and his estate forfeited; in consequence of which this manor was almost immediately after granted to Henry, the first Earl of Cumberland.

In the 22nd of Elizabeth [1579-80]‡ it was still in the possession of Earl George, his grandson; after which I meet with it no more in any of the family records, and am not sure whether it was sold by his brother or nephew, both of whom pursued the same system of improvidence and alienation with himself. There exists a perambulation of this manor, so far as it abutted upon the chapelry of Colne and parish of Whalley, made by order of Earl George's executors, almost immediately after his decease.§

It might probably be sold in three parcels, which would give rise to three reputed manors, of which Ikornshaw and Collinge belong to the freeholders, Stotthill to — Parker, Esq., a minor. In this valley is Carhead, the property of William Wainman, Esq., under whose judicious improvements by planting, fencing, &c., the neighbourhood has begun to assume a new and very pleasing aspect.||

## CONONLEY.¶

Anciently written Kunetlay, the field of Kunet, a word which, under the varying

[\* COLLING.—In eadem villa sunt III car. terræ quæ tenentur de rege et castro prædicto (Skipton) et quælibet car. redd. per ann. ad finem prædictum III*d.* ob. q. ; unde summa est XI*d.* q.—Kirkby's "Inquest," A.D. 1284.

COLLING.—Johannes de Boyvill tenet in capite de domino dicti castri (de Skipton) IIII car., unde ut supra ; quarum Willelmus de Cestrunt tenet de eo in Colling di. car. ; Adam filius Radulphi tenet de eodem in eadem di. car. ; Matilda de Culcotes (? Oulecotes) tenet de eodem in eadem II bov. ; Paulinus Bothecolloke tenet de eodem in eadem II bov. ; Alcoke de Holenyas (? Alcock de Holmes) tenet de eodem in eadem II bov. ; Johannes filius Agnetis tenet de eodem in eadem I bov. et IX bov. sunt in manu sua propria. Summa IIII car. et di.—"Knights' Fees," 31st Edward I.]

[† Lady Margaret de Nevill was lady of the manor in 9th Edward II.—"Nomina Villarum." In 14th Henry VI. Sir Rich. Coppeley, Kt., held in Craven 14 acres of land, and in Collinge 50 acres of land of the honour of Skipton.]

‡ Claus. Rot. eo an.

§ Townley MSS.

[|| Collinge, now Cowling, is a new parish, constituted by Order of Council on the 6th December, 1844, the church was consecrated 5th September, 1845, and is dedicated to the Holy Trinity. The living is a vicarage ; patrons, the Crown and Bishop of Ripon alternately ; value, 150*l.* Vicar, the Rev. George Bayldon, instituted 7th February, 1850.]

[¶ CONDELEY.—In eadem villa sunt VI car. terræ quæ tenentur de rege et domino castri (Skipton) ; et quælibet car. redd. per ann. ad finem prædictum III*d.* ob. q. : unde summa est XXI*d.* ob.—Kirkby's "Inquest," A.D. 1284.

Cononley-with-Bradley is a vicarage ; patrons, the dean and chapter of Christchurch, Oxford ; value, 215*l.* The church is dedicated to St. John, consecrated in 1864. Vicar, the Rev. James Wynn, instituted in 1871.]

orthography of Kunet,\* Kennet, Knut, &c., is still the same with the royal name of Canute. In this village, as well as at Bradley, were many parcels of land given in very ancient times to the hospital of St. John of Jerusalem. But the principal estate at Cononley belonged to the canons of Bolton, who in the 31st Edward I. [1302-3] held in this place 11 car. et 111 bov. of Lady Margaret de Nevile, lady of the Collinge fee, and she of the castle of Skipton.† This, being the principal estate, was considered in after-times as having the manor annexed to it; and in the 33rd of Henry VIII. [1541-2] the manor of Cononley was granted to Henry Earl of Cumberland. It is now the property of Lord George Cavendish. Cononley has for two centuries been the residence of a respectable family, whose pedigree is annexed.

We now turn back to the lowest point of the parish, on the northern bank of the Are.

Here is Holden, the deep or hollow bottom. This being parcel of the possessions belonging to the king's thains in Craven, the rest of which were in Wharfedale, is for that reason surveyed in Domesday along with them, and out of its geographical place.

TERRA TAINORV REGIS.‡

☞ In HOLEDENE . Chetel . 11 . car<sup>h</sup> tre ad gld . Orme h<sup>t</sup>.

☞ Ibidé . Gospat 7 Vlchil . 1111 . car<sup>h</sup> tre ad gld . Idé ipsi h<sup>t</sup>.

All these lands were acquired very early by the Romilles, and became a vast accession to the first or Bolton fee. But Holden was always held in demesne, and afterwards converted into a park, full of aged oaks, and well stocked with deer, which, in the minority of the third Earl of Cumberland, became the prey of poachers and wood-stealers.§

I have met with no record of the time at which it was disparked.

Next is

SILSDEN, ||

anciently Sighelsden, the dene or bottom of Sighel, a Saxon, which, from the time of the Romilles to the present day, has been a member of the barony of Skipton.

As late as the year 1437 the men of Sighelsden are described in the Compotus of Thomas Lord Clifford, as "nativi." Accordingly their lands, like the other demesnes of Skipton Castle, not being held by knight's service, are not reckoned by carucates, but measured by oxgangs only. Their base services, however, at this time were principally commuted by pecuniary payments, of which the following abstract will prove how far inferior their condition still remained to that of the free tenants of the castle.

There were in Sighelsden, Brynthwaite, and Swarthowe, LXVI di. oxgangs of bond-land,

\* Thus the Kennet at Marlborough, the Cunetio of Antonine, is generally pronounced the Kunnet.

† Alice de Rumeli confirmed the lands which the canons held here, with the tithe of corn.—Burt. "Mon." 116.]

‡ Land of the King's Thaness. Manor.—In Holdene (Holden) Chetel had two carucates of land to be taxed. Orme has it. Two manors.—In the same Gospatric and Vlchil had four carucates of land to be taxed. The same have it themselves.]

§ There are several presentments in the papers of the Clifford family which show these depredations to have been carried to a great extent. In one it is said that a certain person there named possessed of the stolen wood as heavy timber as any the lord himself had in his wood-yard at Skipton Castle.

|| SIGLESDON.—In eadem villa sunt IX car. terræ quæ tenentur de rege in bondagio; quarum quælibet car. redd. (ad finem) prædictum 111*l*. ob. q. per ann. Summa XXX111*l*. ob. q.—Kirkby's "Inquest," A.D. 1284.

In 1315-16 the heir of Robert de Clifford, the first baron of the honour of Skipton, who was killed in the Battle of Bannockburn in 1314, was his son Roger, and he was lord of the manor of Siglesdon.—"Nomina Villarum."]

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subject to the following payments:—In Christmas term every oxgang paid instead of carriage of wood to the castle, *1d.* In Easter term, instead of carrying the lord's provisions, *vi*d.** At Pentecost and Martinmas, *xiii*d.** In the term of St. Cuthbert, in autumn, for reaping corn at Holme and the grange of Skipton Castle, by ancient custom, *xviii*d.** In Michaelmas term, for repairing the roof of the bakehouse and brewhouse in the castle, and of the Moot-hall in Skipton, together with the corn-mill there, *iv*d.** And for the carriage of the lord's provisions as often as called upon, within the distance of xxx miles (*leuca*) from the town, *iv*d.** Lastly, for the talliage of every oxgang, *iv*d.** In all *ivs. 1*d.** for one oxgang.

These, from lands held in pure villenage, seem now to have become copyholds; and accordingly I find a Halmot court\* held in Silsden alone of all the ancient demesnes of Skipton.

But, besides these, were many tenements held at will, among which are mentioned the rents of several (*gristoftorum*) grass-tofts, and also a commutation of *xiii*d.** "pro fugatione & destructione"—undoubtedly for the chasing and destroying beasts of prey. Besides these is a charge for the "Toralis de Brynthwayt sicut ex antiquo arent," alluding to the ancient practice of drying corn at a distance from the mill; for "toralis," or rather "torralis," is a kiln. Under this head were sixty acres demised for a rent of 2½ quarters of oats per acre; which is so exorbitant as either to prove the superlative quality of the land, or the oppression exercised by the lords over these poor nativi. Oats at this time were only 1*s.* per quarter, and the ordinary wages of a husbandman *2*d.**, so that the labour of one man for a week would earn a quarter of bread-corn. But this was a year of uncommon plenty.

Here were three species of land, the Oxgang land, the Grisland, and the Forland—meaning, I suppose, by the last land, either lying out or lately enclosed and reclaimed.

In this curious account it is impossible to overlook one peculiarity of the Craven calendar, which is the assigning a term to St. Cuthbert, the patron saint of Bolton. But why in autumn, when the festival of that saint was on the 20th of March? Thus much for these long-forgotten particulars of ancient economy.

At Silsden, in the year 1712, a small chapel, which had been endowed by Thomas Earl of Thanet, was consecrated by Archbishop Sharp, and dedicated to St. James. [The patron and impropiator is Sir H. J. Tufton, Bart.; the value 140*l.* The faculty to rebuild the chapel is dated 19th April, 1815, and it was enlarged in 1876. The Rev. Jesse Gleaves has been the incumbent since 1874.]

Near this chapel was a mansion-house, called Jennings's Hall, with a considerable estate held under the chief lord by a family of the name of Jennings [*Arms:* Argent a chevron between three plummets, sable. Crest, a griffin's head couped between two wings endorsed ppr., in the beak a plummet pendent, sable.], who about a century ago sold their property here to the Earl of Thanet, and removed to Ripon, which borough they represented in several parliaments. [Sir H. J. Tufton, Bart., is lord of the manor.] †

In addition to the ancient grant of Silsden Mill, of which an engraving will be given

[\* This was a court answering to our court-baron.]

[† The manor of Silsden comprises the township of Silsden only, and the court of the said manor has the right to grant probates of wills and letters of administration, relating to personal estate within the said manor. The wills and administration bonds are deposited with the steward.—Lawton's "Collections," p. 259.]

under Bolton, I subjoin the following charter, nearly of the same date, on account of the early local surnames contained in the attestations :—

“Sciãnt &c. Wil' f. Helie de Scilesden confirmavi Deo et Eccl'e B.M. de Boolton, 1 bov' in Scilesden quam pater meus dedit. Test. Reiner de Gluseburn, Ad' de Fernhil, Samson de Cunetleie, Rodb' Cap' de Kildwick, Rodb' Cap' de Scipt', Ada' de Karele'.”

[The registers of baptisms commence in 1768, and for burials in 1783.]

Passing over Kildwick, which has been already described, we arrive at

#### FERNHILL,

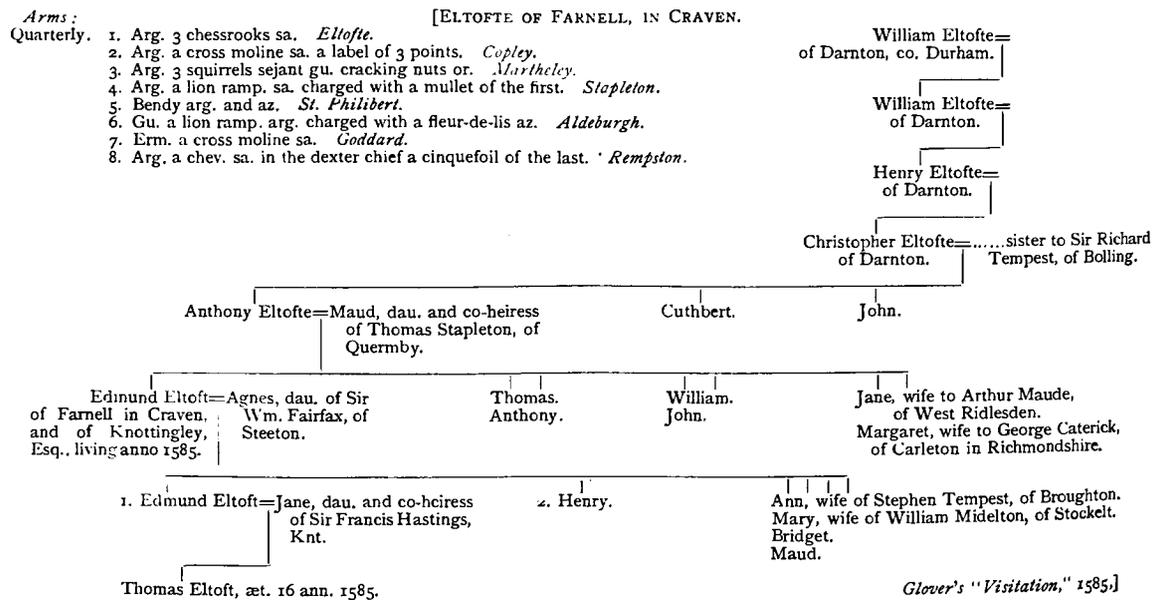
which carries its own etymology with it, as the situation of the manor-house on a round and dry knoll, such as the Filices delight in, proves the propriety of the name.

The first mesne lords of this manor were the Fernhills, of whom Adam was party to the following very ancient charter, probably as old as King Stephen :—

“Adam de F'nil d. et c. Deo et S'cto Hosp. Jer'p'm unum toft' in F'nil in quo Adam filius meus domum suam et grangia' sua' posuit—scil' juxta fontem S'c'e Helene ; et duas acras—unam i'fra sepe' qu' Suward homo meus ad opus suum signavit desubt' fote—T. Rob. Cap. W. de Stuetona, Herinco f. Ade, Jo. de Cun', Rog. f. Hucidi, Hamo'e de B'dlaia.”

I can trace the Fernhills no lower than the reign of Edward II., when Robert de Fernhill was assisted by the bounty of his fellow-sufferers, the canons of Bolton,\* whose *Comptus* describes him as being “*destruct' per Scotos.*”

In the 9th of Richard II. [1385–6] I find a John de Coplay de Fernhill. He had a daughter and heir Margaret, who married an Eltoft, and had issue William Eltoft, living in the 4th of Henry V. In this name it continued till the 12th of Charles I. [1636–7], when Isabel Eltoft married George Simeon, Esq. By these parties the manor of Farnhill was sold to Henry Currer, of Gawthorp, &c., which Henry, or a son of the same name, sold it once more, about the year 1665, to Robert Benson, father of the first Lord Bingley; and it is now vested in James Fox, Esq., the present representative of the family.



[\* Alice de Rumele confirmed to the canons what land they had in Fernhill.—Burt. “Mon.” 116.]

The last township in this parish is

BRADLEY juxta SKIPTON,\*

divided into the two hamlets called Bradleys Ambo.

This was a part of the consideration granted by Edward I., a. r. 6 [1277-8], to John de Aston for his claim upon the earldom of Albemarle, which will be explained hereafter.

Yet, in the 12th of Edward II. [1318-19], I find that one Richard de Bradley held of the king *in capite*, as of the honour of Albemarle, two oxgangs of land, at this place, by knight's service. I suspect the decimal figure to be inserted by mistake, and that the real date is the 2nd of that reign, two years before the general grant to Robert de Clifford.

In the 1st of Henry V. [1413-14] there was a William Ratcliff, of Bradley.

"April 4th, 31 Hen. VI. [1453] Tho. Radcliff, of Bradley, now dede, married Mawde; by whom he had issue James Ratcliff, Esq. And by indenture sealed at Lincoln Jan. 15th, 19th Edward IV. [1480], Rob<sup>te</sup>. Ratcliff, Squyer" (I suppose of this branch, as the instrument was copied by Dodsworth among their papers), was "bound to serve Richard Duke of Gloucester, gret Chamberlayn and Constable of England, in the warres for the terme of his life at the costs of the said duke."†

This is the only memorial which has occurred to me of Richard III. in the capacity of lord of Skipton. It is not probable that he resided much there, or paid any other attention to his territories around it than to draw men and money from them.

Afterwards I hear nothing more of Bradley till the 4th of Henry VIII. [1512-13], when the manor was granted to John Carre, Knight.

It was afterwards in the Dukes of Queensbury, and, in 1756, was sold, I think, for the sum of 16,000*l.* to the Cavendish family, in consequence of which it is now the property of Lord George Henry Cavendish.

[\* BRADELEY CUM ALTERO BRADELEY.—In eisdem 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 XXIII*l.* ob.—Kirkby's "Inquest," 1284.

In the 31st Edward I. John de Strinsall held *in capite* from the lord of Skipton Castle three and a half carucates of land in Skipton, Bradelay, and Gargrave. Thomas, son of Nicholas, held from him in Bradley two bovates; Adam, "filius nobilis," two bovates; Geoffrey, "filius nobilis," one bovat; William "filius Battay," one bovat. Adam del Bank also held lands *in capite* in Bradelay, and from him William, "filius nobilis," et William Carpentarius, held two bovates. Robert Buk held *in capite* from the lord of Skipton Castle half a carucate of land in Bradelay; and Elias Buk two bovates.—"Knights' Fees."

In 9th Edward II. the lords of the manor of Bradeley were Willelmus de Skipton, Johannes de Farnhill, Robertus filius Ricardi de Bradelei, and Robertus Buck.—"Nomina Villarum."

The canons of Bolton had lands in this place with the tithes of corn.—Burt. "Mon." 115.]

† Dodsworth MSS. vol. lxxxiii. fol. 53.