

PARISH OF ILKLEY.*



THE town of Ilkley stands within the wapontake of Skyrack; and those parts of the parish which lie beyond the river in that of Claro; so that it has no claim upon this work but as a portion of the deanery of Craven.

TERRA WILLELMI DE PERCI.†

ƿ In *ILLICLEIA*. ƿ Gamel . III . car^u tre ad gtd . ubi . II .
 car^u pofs . èè Né h^u Witts . 7 wast . é . T.R.E . uat xx . fot
 Ibi æccla 7 p̄br . Silua past . I . leu^u l̄g . 7 IIII . q̄rent laf .
 Tot ƿ . I . leu^u l̄g . 7 VIII . q̄rent laf .

From the same record of Domesday it also appears, that in Ilclieve was a berewic of the Abp. of York, a member of the extensive manor of Othelai, the measure of which is not particularly ascertained. But this account agrees with the former in representing the dependencies of the manor of Otley as mostly waste.

Ilkley continued to be considered as of the Percy fee, though it was early granted out (how early is not certainly known) to the ancient family of Kyme,‡ who appear as the earliest patrons of the church, which, about the beginning of Richard II.'s time, was given by them to the priory of Hexham.

The following table, extracted from the archiepiscopal registers, and other authorities, will deduce the catalogue of patrons and incumbents to the present time :—

[* The parish of Ilkley includes the townships of Ilkley, Middleton, and Nesfield-with-Langbar; and contains, according to the Ordnance Survey, in Skyrack 3,822 a. or. 15 p., and in Claro 4,582 a. 3 r. 7 p. In 1871 the population was found to be 2,865 persons, living in 478 houses.]

[† Land of William de Percy. In Illicleia (Ilkley) Gamel had three carucates of land, to be taxed, where there may be two ploughs. William (de Perci) now has it, and it is waste. Value, in King Edward's time, twenty shillings. There is a church and a priest. Wood pasture, one mile long and four quarentens^r broad. The whole manor, one mile long and eight quarentens broad.]

[‡ YLKELAY.—Robertus de Percy tenet Ylkeley pro III car. terræ unde XIII car. faciunt feod. milit. de Philippo de Kyme, et idem Philippus de hæ^r Henrici de Percy, et idem Henricus de rege per servitium militare; sed prædictus Henricus de Percy debet reddere per ann. ad wap. prædictum IIII.—Kirkby's "Inquest," A.D. 1284.

In Ylkeley sunt III car. terræ unde XIII faciunt feod.; de quibus Robertus de Percy tenet I et di. Abbas de Fontibus de Abbatis de Salley di.; rector ecclesiæ ejusdem villæ di., Abbas de Salley tenet di. car. et habet breve, Abbas de Fontibus tenet di. car. et habet breve.—"Knights' Fees," 31st Edward I.

In 9th Edward II. the Lady Percy and the Abbot of Salley were lords of the manor.—"Nomina Villarum."]

[^r Quarentena, a furlong.]

RECTORES DE ILKLEY.

Temp. Inst.	Rectores.	Patroni.	Vacat.
14 cal. Dec. 1241.	D's <i>Rob. de Flexthorp</i> , Cl.	D's <i>Phil. de Kyme</i> .	
2 id. Oct. 1286.	D's <i>W'm Malherbe</i> , Subd.	D's <i>Phil. de Kyme</i> , mil.	
2 kal Apr. 1295.	D's <i>W'm de Askeby</i> , Diac.	Idem.	
10 kal. Nov. 1307.	D's <i>Rob. de Cotyngham</i> , Acol.	Idem.	
12 kal. Jul. 1314.	D's <i>W'm de Cotyngham</i> , Acol.	D's <i>Wil. de Kyme</i> , mil. *	

VICARII DE ILKLEY.

Temp. Inst.	Vicarii.	Patroni.	Vacat.
22 Sept. 1406.	D's <i>Gilb. de Thorp</i> , Acol.	Prior et Conv. de <i>Hexham</i> .	
10 Jan. 1427.	D's <i>Ric. Garmouth</i> , Presb.	Idem.	per mort.
7 Feb. 1472.	D's <i>W'm Whyte</i> , Presb.	Idem.	per mort.
9 Ma. 1473.	D's <i>Joh. Barton</i> , Cap.	Idem.	per resig.
15 Junii, 1507.	D's <i>Tho. Herper</i> , Cap.	Idem.	per mort.
9 Apr. 1523.	D's <i>Tho. Jenkynson</i> , Pr.	Idem.	per mort.
10 Junii, 1541.	D's <i>Tho. Wardall</i> , Pr.	Assign. Prior et Conv. de <i>Hexham</i> .	per mort.
4 Dec. 1545.	D's <i>Geo. Cronell</i> , Cap.	Rex <i>Hen. VIII</i> .	per mort.
18 Sept. 1554.	D's <i>Jo. Mydhop</i> , Cl.	Idem Rex.	
8 Jul. 1568.	D's <i>Joh. Pulleyne</i> , Cl.	<i>Christopher Maude de Hollinghall</i> .	per depriv.
2 Aug. 1572.	D's <i>Joh. Wylsonne</i> , Cl.	Assign. <i>Arth. Maude</i> .	per resig.
6 Aug. 1583.	<i>Tho. Carre</i> , Cl.	Idem.	per mort.
9 Oct. 1595.	<i>Hugo Rawood</i> , Cl.	Archiepis' per laps.	
13 Dec. 1598.	<i>W'm Cockeson</i> , Cl.	<i>Eliz. Regin</i> .	per resig.
29 Sept. 1607.	<i>Geo. Snell</i> , Cl.	<i>Tho. Mawde</i> , Gen.	per mort.
4 Maii, 1640.	<i>Ric. Hodgeson</i> , Cl. A.M.	<i>Rob. Mawde</i> , Gen.	per mort.
19 Jan. 1665.	<i>Anthony Coates</i> , † Cl.	<i>Rob. Mawde</i> , Arm.	per mort.
20 Sept. 1703.	<i>W'm Hustler</i> , Cl. A.B.	Archiepis' per laps.	per mort.
29 Oct. 1716.	<i>Geo. Dawson</i> , Cl.	<i>Stephen Wilkes</i> , Arm.	per mort.
16 Nov. 1727.	<i>Joh. Rhodes</i> , Cl.	<i>Robert Weelks</i> .	per mort.
16 Jan. 1734.	<i>Thomas Lister</i> , Cl.	<i>Florence Bowles</i> , vidua.	per resig.
6 Jan. 1735.	<i>Henry Travers</i> , A.B.	Archiepis' per laps.	per resig.
26 Apr. 1745.	<i>Tho. Lister</i> , iterum.	<i>Flor. Bowles</i> , of <i>Richmond</i> .	per resig.
19 Jul. 1778.	<i>Edm. Beeston</i> , Cl.	<i>Flor. Bowles</i> .	per mort.
22 Jan. 1801.	<i>John Chapman</i> , Cl.	<i>Geo. Hartley</i> , of <i>Richmond</i> , Arm.	per resig.
5 Nov. 1813.	<i>Geo. Benson</i> , Cl.	<i>William Leonard Hartley</i> .	per mort.
25 Oct. 1830.	<i>William Holdsworth</i> .	<i>Leonard Wm. Hartley</i> , of <i>Middleton Lodge</i> .	per mort.
4 Aug. 1842.	<i>Joseph Clarke</i> .	<i>George Hartley</i> , of <i>Middleton Tyas</i> .	per mort.
	<i>John Snowdon</i> , A.M.	<i>Leonard Laurie Hartley</i> .	

Baptisms at Ilkley.

1600.	21.
1700.	21.
1800.	14.

Burials at Ilkley.

1600.	25.
1718.	18.
1800.	12.

[The registers commence in 1597, burials and marriages are deficient from 1656 to 1673.]

The church of Ilkley [dedicated to All Saints], though regularly presented to by the

[* In the 37th Edward III., 1363-4, Gilbert de Umfreville was possessed of the church of Ilkley.]

[† Or Coatts. A brass tablet to him is on one of the pillars of the church; it states that he died in June, 1665.]

Kymes, as mesne lords, from the commencement of the archiepiscopal registers to the year 1314, appears to have reverted, as in some other instances, to the chief lord; for, on Jan. 12, 1378, it was appropriated to the priory of Hexham, at the petition of Henry Percy, Earl of Northumberland, by Archbishop Alexander Nevile, reserving to himself, and his successors in the see of York, an annual pension of 13s. 9d., and to the dean and chapter 5s. 8d., together with a competent portion for the vicar.* In the same year is a confirmation of this act among the Tower records.†

This church is now in worse repair than any other in the deanery; and contains nothing remarkable but the tomb of Sir Adam de Midelton, mentioned by Camden, which, though it has been repeatedly displaced for the successive interments of the family, is yet entire.

[A church existed here about A.D. 1085, as shown by Domesday. The present building consists of nave, north and south aisles, chancel, south porch, and a western tower of the Decorated period, with eight bells.

The nave has four bays of arches, simply double chamfered; the piers are octagonal. The cap of one on the north side is of Norman character, and very curious. The south doorway is Early English, with two heavy, continuous, semicircular mouldings, and two rows of dog-teeth divided by a bead.

The chancel has been entirely rebuilt, but the original chancel arch remains: it is four-centred. There are clerestory windows on the south side only, each having five lights.

The east end of the south aisle appears to have been the Middleton Chapel. The piscina remains, and in the south wall, under a low recessed arch, is the effigy of a cross-legged knight, attributed to Sir Adam de Middleton.

The pulpit, reading-desk, and font are all modern, and so also is the seating, except a curious pew at the west end of the north aisle. It is enclosed in front by an oak balustraded screen, and is dated 1633. The nave roof is open. The aisles have lean-to roofs.

The east window has five lights, and is filled with stained glass by Warrington; the subject is the Crucifixion. There are also memorial windows by Wailes, and Clayton and Bell.

In 1844 there were three old bells in the tower, of which the second and third were cracked, they were inscribed thus:—

1. "GLORIA IN EXCELSIS. 1676."
2. "SOLI DEO GLORIA. 1636."
3. "IN JUCUNDITATE SONI, SONABO. 1609."

These three were recast by Taylor of Loughborough into six in 1845, and were first rung for service on Sunday, January 11, 1846. Inscriptions thus:—

1. "THIS PEAL WAS CAST BY J. TAYLOR & SON OF LOUGHBOROUGH. 1845."
2. "GOD SAVE THE QUEEN AND PRESERVE OUR PEACE. A.D. 1845."
3. "JOHN TAYLOR & SON, FOUNDERS, LOUGHBOROUGH. A.D. 1845."
4. "HOLINESS TO THE LORD. JOHN TAYLOR & SON, FOUNDERS. 1845."
5. "THIS PEAL OF BELLS WAS RECAST A.D. 1845, FROM THREE DATED 1600 (*sic.* should be 1609), 1636, 1676. JOHN SNOWDON, M.A., VICAR. THOMAS BEAULANDS, WILL. EDWARD STEPHENSON, JAMES CRITCHLEY, WM. HOWDEN, CHURCHWARDENS."
6. "JOHN TAYLOR & SON, FOUNDERS, LOUGHBOROUGH, LATE OF OXFORD AND ST. NEOTS. A.D. 1845."

The ring was increased to eight in 1873, and first rung for service on Sunday, November 23, 1873. The inscriptions on the new bells run thus:—

Treble. "J. TAYLOR & CO., FOUNDERS, LOUGHBOROUGH. 1873."
Fifth (recast from old fourth to form the semitone). "J. TAYLOR & CO., FOUNDERS, LOUGHBOROUGH, RECAST ME. 1873."

Tenor. "J. TAYLOR & CO., FOUNDERS, LOUGHBOROUGH. THIS PEAL WAS AUGMENTED TO EIGHT BY THE ADDING OF A TREBLE AND TENOR. A.D. 1873."

The eight bells weigh 3 tons 6 cwt. 1 qtr. 23 lbs.

* Reg. Abp. Alexander Nevile.

† Pat. 1st Richard II.

Copyright Skipton Castle 2010
Skipton Castle
Skipton
North Yorkshire
BD23 1AW

tel +44 (0) 1756 792442
info@skiptoncastle.co.uk
www.skiptoncastle.co.uk

Copyright Skipton Castle 2010
Skipton Castle
Skipton
North Yorkshire
BD23 1AW

tel +44 (0) 1756 792442
info@skiptoncastle.co.uk
www.skiptoncastle.co.uk



TOMB OF SIR ADAM DE MIDDLETON, AT ILKLEY.

[This representation is tolerably correct, except that in the original there are not any greaves upon the legs, and there is not now any base, the effigy lying directly upon the floor.

The effigy of Sir Adam de Middleton is well preserved, but laid on a level with the floor in a low arched recess. The new seating has been absurdly fixed close to it, so that it is nearly concealed, is in the dark, and extremely difficult to examine. The knight is represented lying with his head upon a cushion supported by an angel; his legs are crossed, and his feet rest upon a lion; he wears a hauberk of chain-mail, with round-topped hood, no bascinet, chausses, and mail gloves without fingers, and round his wrists are thongs tied; on his heels are prick-spurs, strapped round his instep and under his feet; upon his knees are poylins, or knee-caps, each with a raised rib in the centre, and two escutcheons exactly resembling those on the effigy of an unknown knight in Norton Church, co. Durham. Under his hauberk appears the lower part of a quilted gambeson, and over the hauberk is a cyclas reaching nearly to his ankles, open in front, and suspended from the shoulders by shoulder-straps of about an inch in width, and it is confined at the waist by a narrow belt fastened by a buckle.

At his left side hangs a broad-bladed sword, in a sheath, suspended by a belt resting on his right hip, the sheath, which is partly covered by the flowing cyclas, being fastened to the belt by laces. The shield, which is slightly damaged, is charged with fretty and a canton.

The effigy is finely executed, and generally resembles those of Sir John d'Aubernoun, c. 1277, at Stoke d'Aubernoun, Surrey; one at Ash Church, near Sandwich, of the end of thirteenth century; Sir Roger de Trumpington, c. 1290, at Trumpington Church, Cambridgeshire; that of Sir Robert de Mauley, formerly in York Minster, but destroyed in the fire in 1829, though it is fortunately well figured in "Archæologia," xxxi. 248; and that of Sir Robert de Bures in Acton Church, Suffolk, c. 1302.

Sir Adam de Middleton is shown, by the *Comptus* of Bolton Abbey, to have died in 1315, but the costume of the effigy certainly would point to a date anterior to the reign of Edward II. As the pedigree is very scanty, it is possible that there may have been an earlier Sir Adam.

Above the recess is a tablet to the memory of William Middleton, who died on the 5th kalend of October, 1800; with an escutcheon arg. fretty, sa. a canton of the same.

On the chancel floor is a curious little brass figure, three and a half inches in height, with the following inscription—

Here lyeth the body of Reginold Heber, son to John Heber of Hollinghall, Gent. & Sarah his wife, who dyed y^e 29th of June, Anno Dom. 1687, being 2 years 3 months and 5 dayes old.

Whosoever shall not receive y^e Kingdome of God as a little childe he shall not enter therein. Therefore remember thy Creatour in the dayes of thy youth, for Childhood and Youth are Vanity.

Whilst the restoration of the church was in progress, an incised slab was discovered, about six feet in length and three in breadth. It contains the representations of a knight with hands joined in prayer, and another figure and part of an inscription, both undistinguishable. It was removed to Middleton Lodge, where are also several other slabs formerly in the church.

2 K

Upon the walls were also found painted several texts of Scripture, with borders of ornamental scroll-work.

On brass plates—

HERE LYETH THE BODY OF MASTER REGINALD HEBER OF HOLLINGHAL, WHO DIED THE 10 DAY OF FEBRUARY IN THE YEARE OF OUR LORD GOD 1658.

BLESSED ARE THE DEADE WHICH DIE IN THE LORD. THEY SEAS FROM THEIAR LABOURS AND THEIRE WORKES FOLLOWE THEM.

FINIS.

Shield of arms, a lion rampant.

On a brass plate—

HERE . LYETH . THE . BODY . OF .
CHRISTOPHER . HEBER . SECOND . SONNE . OF .
MASTER . REGINALD . HEBER . WHO . DIED
THE . 6 . OF . MAY . 1649 . HIS . AGE . 28 .
FOR . I . AM . PERSWADED . THAT .
NEITHER . DEATH . NOR . LIFE . NOR .
ANGELS . NOR . PRINCIPALITIES . NOR
POWERS . NOR . THINGES . PRESENT . NOR .
THINGES . TO . COME . NOR . HEIGHTS
NOR . DEPTHS . NOR . ANY . OTHER .
CREATURE . SHALL . BE . ABLE . TO .
SEPARATE . ME . FROM . THE . LOVE
OF . GOD . WHICH . IS . THE . CHRIST
JESUS . OUR . LORD .

On a brass—

INTERRED

Watkinson Lawson, son of Mr. Godfrey Lawson of Leeds, Marchant, and Elizabeth his wite, who was eldest daughter to Mr. Joseph Watkinson of this place, November the 20th 1671, aged 9 years 2 moneths and 2 dayes.

On a brass plate—

Escutcheon quarterly; 1 and 4 per pale (arg.) and (sa.) a chev. counterchanged; a crescent for diff. *Lawson*, 2 and 3 (arg.) two bars (az.) in chief, three roundlets (az.) crest, two arms embowed vested, holding a sun, *Carnaby*.

INTERRED

MR. JOSEPH WATKINSON OCTOBER THE 5TH 1660
MRS. MARY WATKINSON HIS WIFE MAY THE 17TH 1658
MR. HENRY WATKINSON THERE SONN FEBRUARY Y^E 4TH 1648
MARY LAWSON DAUGHTER TO MR. WILFRID LAWSON AND
MARY HIS WIFE WHO WAS SECOND DAUGHTER TO THE
SAID JOSEPH AND MARY WATKINSON JULY THE 16TH 1662
WILFRID LAWSON SONN TO MR. WILFRID LAWSON AND
MARY HIS WIFE JULY THE 22ND 1671.
EDWARDE LAWSON THERE SONNE AUGUST THE FIRSTE 1671.

Since Dr. Whitaker wrote, some further discoveries of interest have been made. In the north wall of the tower of the church is a sculptured stone, which appears to represent Hercules strangling the serpent. (See engraving upon p. 283.) It is now concealed by the raised flooring, but a plaster cast of it is in the church. Another stone, also now covered, bears the "prefericulum," or vessel which contained the wine for the offering.

In the south-east angle of the church there was formerly a stone tablet built into the wall, but it is now



lost. It was inscribed to the Emperor Marcus Aurelius Antoninus and his colleague, Lucius Verus, by the Prefect Cæcilius.

* * * *

RUM. CAES.

AUG.

ANTONINI

ET. VERI.

IOVI. DILECTI.

CAECILIUS

PRÆF. COH.

This tablet must have been erected between the years A.D. 161 and 180, as in the former year these emperors succeeded to the throne, and in the latter Antoninus died.

In 1867, when the excavations for the foundations of the Independent Chapel in Green Lane were being made, a sepulchral monument, measuring five feet eight inches in height by three feet four inches in breadth, was found. It was unfortunately broken by the workmen. The late James Wardell, Deputy Town Clerk of Leeds, forwarded a photograph of it to Dr. Bruce, who confirmed Mr. Wardell in his opinion that the figures represented a father, mother, and child, and that the stone was probably prepared during their lives. The stone was removed to Middleton Lodge, and is there preserved. (See engraving upon p. 284.)

Many portions of querns, with fragments of Roman bricks, glass, and earthenware, have been found; and on the site of the railway-station a vase was discovered, but it was unfortunately broken by a workman. But few coins have been discovered—some brass, of the Emperors Vespasian and Hadrian, and two of Antoninus Pius in silver.]

In different parts of the churchyard are the remains of three very ancient Saxon crosses, wrought in frets, scrolls, knots, &c., which Camden, with that propensity to error from which the greatest men are not exempt, conjectured to be Roman, only because they were placed within the precincts of a Roman fortress. But they are of the same kind, and probably of the same age, with the three crosses of Paulinus at Whalley, and with three others remaining in Leland's time at Ripon, which there is great reason to ascribe to Wilfrid.



"One thing," saith that venerable antiquary, "I much noted; that was three crossis standing in rowe at the est ende of the chapel garthe. They were things *antiquissimi operis*, and monuments of some notable men buried there; so that of the old monasterie of Ripon (the work of Wilfrid) and the town, I saw no likely tokens after the depopulation of the Danes in that place, but only the waulles of our ladie chapelle, and the crossis."—Leland, "It." vol. i. p. 90.



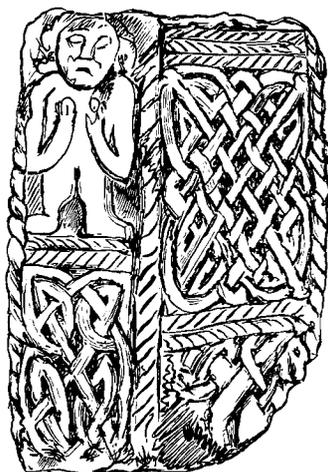
Such is Leland's conjecture as to the occasion of their being erected; but from the same number, three in every instance, it is reasonable to suppose that they were early objects of religious reverence, alluding to the mystery of the Holy Trinity.

[The three crosses are now placed on the south side of the churchyard, as they are shown in the engraving upon p. 284, and have been carefully examined and described by the late Mr. Wardell.

That in the centre is the most entire, and is about eight feet in height; the others have been seriously mutilated by having been at one time made use of as gate-posts, but are now, it is hoped, placed beyond the reach of further injury. These venerable relics are sepulchral monuments of the Saxon period, and of the same description as those of which only a few fragments remain at Leeds, Dewsbury, and other places. They are elaborately carved with scroll-work and with figures of men, birds, and animals. The *centre one*, which is sixteen inches by fourteen inches at the base, tapering to eleven inches square at the top, bears on the north side the symbols of the Evangelists, in oblong compartments, human figures in flowing robes, each with the head of the animal which is his symbol, surrounded by a glory and holding the book of his Gospel. St. John, the uppermost, has the head of an eagle; St. Luke, the next, that of a bull; St. Mark, that of a lion; and St. Matthew, a human figure. The south side contains the figure of our Lord, and there appears to have been an inscription above his head, then a device composed of two animals whose lower extremities are knotted together; and then two other monstrous figures. The remaining sides have scroll-work, with representations of fruit and leaves.

The *eastern one* is about five feet in height and one foot square at the base, tapering to nine inches at the top, very much defaced and worn—having been used as a gate-post; it bears two men facing each other; then two animals with their lower extremities interlaced; then two others; and lastly, two birds. The remaining two sides—for the fourth is mutilated—are composed of scroll-work. The *western one* is about four feet in height, and much more worn and defaced than the others; it has on one side a scroll and the figure of an ecclesiastic in robes, holding a book; the designs on the other sides are almost obliterated. In this stone the mortice-hole for fixing the cross is yet to be seen.

In the year 1868 a fragment of another cross of this period (*see* woodcut) was found on removing the



foundations of some old cottages nearly opposite to the church. It has on the upper portion of one side a human figure, with hands raised in the act of prayer. The other sides bear the usual scroll-work ornamentation.]

With respect to the manor, I find that in the 36th Henry III. [1251-2], Peter de Percy paid to the king twenty marks for a charter of free-warren in his manor of Ilkley.*

It was certainly in the Kymes as early as the 14th Edward I. [1285-6]; and nothing

* Pat. 36th Henry III., Roll 2.

more occurs with respect to it before the 12th of Henry IV. [1410-11], when it was in the king's hands by reason of the minority of Henry, son of Robert Plesington.* The present lord is William Middleton, Esq.

In this parish, but within the wapontake of Claro, are two other manors, Middleton-with-Stubham and Langber-with-Nesfield, the former of which Patric de Westwick and Peter de Middleton held of the Percy fee for the fourth part of a knight's fee. The lord of this also is William Middleton, Esq.

Langber-with-Nesfield was held by Robert de Plumpton for half a knight's fee of Robert de Percy, and he of the heirs of Henry de Percy.† It is now the property of the Duke of Devonshire.

All these manors, in common with the other members of the Percy fee, answered at the court of Spofforth.

Ilkley is familiar to antiquaries as the Roman Olicana; a name, notwithstanding the concurrence of roads at the place, omitted in the itineraries, and preserved only by Ptolemy. The resemblance of the ancient and modern word is sufficiently obvious; but it is probable that as the original British name would be Olican, Alican, or Ylican, so the first Saxon modification of it would be Ylcanley, which, in later times, was contracted to Ykley.

I shall not repeat what has been said by former antiquaries, from Camden down to Mr. Whitaker, on the subject of this well-known station.

The fortress itself, of which the outline on three sides is very entire [and measures about 160 by 100 yards], was placed on a steep and lofty bank, having the river Wharf‡ on the north, and the deep channel of a brook immediately on the east and west. The southern boundary seems to have coincided with the present street, and the hall and parish church were evidently included within it. This circumstance is frequent in Roman stations which have become the bases of towns or villages. Some remains of population continued to linger about them after that people had withdrawn, or perhaps their then remaining strength and security would engage the first Saxon possessors to erect their mansions within these enclosures, and the site of the parish church was never far separated from the residence of the lord.

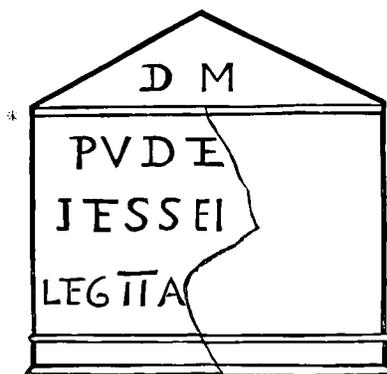
The foundations of the fortress, bedded in indissoluble mortar, are very conspicuous, and remains of Roman brick, glass, and earthenware, everywhere appear on the edges of the brow.

The following sepulchral inscription was lately discovered in a garden wall at Ilkley by the Rev. Mr. Carr, in whose possession it now remains. [It is now (1877) at the vicarage at Arncliffe, having been given to the Rev. Canon Boyd by Mr. Carr.]

* 12th Henry IV. Roll 8. [In 36th Henry VI., 1457-8, Wm. Plesyngton, son and heir of Sir Henry Plesyngton, was found to have owned the manor of Ilkeley.—Inq. *post mortem*.]

† I am no more able to assign a date to these inquisitions than the following:—"Robert de Percy held for Ilkley three carucates, whereof twelve made a knight's fee, of Philip de Kyme, and he of the heirs of Henry de Percy." Philip de Kyme, however, was living from 1240 to 1280 at least.

‡ Mr. Whitaker says that the Wharf "rises among the hills a little to the west of the town."—"History of Manchester," vol. i. p. 139, ed. 4to. Who would suppose that *this little* was at least thirty-five miles?



The form of the letters in this inscription comes nearest to that of Severus's time. The Second Legion appears to have been employed upon the valla both of Antonine and Severus. About the year 210, they are found at Caerleon, where they seem to have continued to a very late period in the Empire: and it was probably in their march southward, after the wall of Severus and the Caledonian war were ended, that Pudens Jesseus died.†

The original altar, to Verbeia, still remaining at Midelton Lodge, by a long and unfortunate exposure to the weather, is become illegible; the sculpture, noticed by Mr. Whitaker in the steeple, is still entire: and I suspect the steeple itself to have been erected with stones dug out of the fortress.

Nothing more can be added to the discoveries of former antiquaries, with respect to Olicana itself; but no account has hitherto been given of a corresponding apparatus of summer camps and outposts which appear on the surrounding heights.

The first of these is Castleberg, in a commanding situation, on the brink of a steep rock washed by the Wharf, about two miles above Ilkley. This post was naturally strong, as the ground declines rapidly in every other direction. But it has been fortified on the more accessible sides by a deep trench, enclosing several acres of ground, of an irregular quadrangular form. At a small distance, without the enclosure, an urn with ashes was lately found; but what seems to evince beyond a doubt that Castleberg was a Roman work, is the discovery of a massy key of copper, nearly two feet in length, which had probably been the key of the gates. Copper, I think, would not have been used for this purpose by any other people to whom the work can reasonably be ascribed.‡

Opposite to Castleberg, and at the distance of two miles or more, is Counterhill, where are two encampments, on different sides of the hill, about half a mile from each other; one in the township of Addingham, the other in the parish of Kildwick; the first commanding

[* TO THE GODS OF THE SHADES
PUDENTIUS
JESSEIUS
LEGION SECOND AUGUSTA.]

† See Horsley, "Brit. Rom.," p. 75. There is a name nearly resembling this in Gruter, CCXLII.

‡ Formerly there were heaps of scoriæ from Roman smelting-works existing near Ilkley, but they have been gradually carted away to repair roads. At Eldwick, on the south side of Rumbold Moor, there are some remains.]

a direct view of Wharfdale, the second an oblique one of Airdale; but though invisible to each other, both look down aslant upon Castleberg and Ilkley. Within the camp on Addingham Moor are a tumulus and a perennial spring; but, by a position very unusual in such encampments, it is commanded on the west by a higher ground, rising immediately from the foss. That inconvenience, however, is remedied by an expedient, altogether new, so far as I have observed, in Roman castrametation, which is a line of circumvallation, enclosing both the camps, and surrounding the whole hill; an area, probably, of 200 acres.

A garrison, calculated for the defence of such an outline, must have been nothing less than an army. But it would be of great use in confining the horses and other cattle, necessary for the soldier's use, which, in the unenclosed state of the country at that time, might otherwise have wandered many miles without interruption.

The outline of these remains is very irregular; it is well known, however, that in their summer encampments the Romans were far from confining themselves to a quadrangular figure; and when we consider their situation near the street, and the anxious attention with which they have been placed, so as to be in view of Ilkley and Castleberg, there can be little danger of a mistake in ascribing them to that people.

Yet I must not conceal from my readers that the western camp is called Woofa Bank, which seems to contain something of the sound of Ulpha, or Offa, and may therefore afford some ground for supposing it to be Saxon.

When the area within this last was broken up, it was found to contain great numbers of rude fireplaces, constructed of stone, and filled with ashes. But nothing else was discovered, excepting a very large perforated bead of "Geat," of which it was impossible to pronounce to what nation it had belonged.

I cannot omit to observe that Mr. Whitaker's etymology of Alicana, Al y can, on the height, is much more applicable to Castleberg, or even to the encampments last mentioned, than to Ilkley itself.

[The prehistoric remains around Ilkley consist of barrows, sepulchral circles, ancient enclosures, and rock-sculptures, the latter being far the most important, and consisting of the curious markings called "cups and rings," which are at this time creating great interest from their being discovered in most parts of the world, the most recent discoveries being in the Fiji Islands.

From the top of the cliff above the "Cow and Calf," which rises to a height of 800 feet above the sea-level, a magnificent view of the surrounding country is obtained. Below lies the beautiful valley of the Wharf, whose charm is not a little enhanced by contrast with the bleak, barren moor which stretches in broad plateaus, rising one above the other, and finally attaining a height of 1,322 feet. Looking up Wharfdale, it will be observed that the transition from moorland to fertile valley is not gradual, but takes place abruptly where the moor is bounded by a steep cliff stretching to the west from the "Cow and Calf." There is a slight break in this line of cliffs just immediately above Ilkley, forming a kind of hollow; but the line is continued again beyond, along the edge of Addingham High Moor, for some miles. It is on or near this line of cliffs that all the sculptured stones hereafter described are found. The rock of which these cliffs are composed is millstone grit. Just above the "Cow and Calf," a few hundred yards to the west, is an extensive quarry, between which and the edge of the cliff a large horizontal surface of rock was, about the year 1866, uncovered whilst baring the rock for quarrying, thereby disclosing an elaborate series of archaic sculptures, consisting of cups, concentric rings, and connecting-grooves running in various directions. It is impossible, without illustrations, to give any adequate notion of the appearance of these remarkable figures. However, a cast of this particular rock may be seen at the Leeds Museum. The marks of glacial action are also here clearly visible, the direction of the striations being nearly due east and west. The cliff where these sculptures are executed is called Hanging Stones.

Half a mile higher up the moor, in a southerly direction from the "Cow and Calf," is an ancient enclosure, sheltered by a ridge of rock, called Green Crag. In walking towards this spot, a large, erratic block of gritstone will be noticed, standing alone. The stone is 15 feet long, 11 feet 6 inches broad, and 5 feet 6 inches above the ground at the highest point. An almost straight ridge runs up the middle of the top of the stone, and it slopes away on both sides like the roof of a house. These sloping surfaces are literally covered with cup-and-ring markings, numbering between forty and fifty.

The enclosure further on consists of an irregular rectangle, 30 feet broad by 40 feet long, the two sides being prolonged beyond for some 70 feet to the west. The walls scarcely rise a foot above the ground, and are composed of small stones. There is nothing to indicate the purpose for which the enclosure was used.

A quarter of a mile still higher up the moor beyond this, in a southerly direction, is a collection of several mounds, known as Landshaw Delfs; these are disused lime-kilns.

In the valley below Landshaw Delfs will be observed a reservoir called Landshaw Dam, and beyond this again, at a distance of half a mile, Grubstones Shooting Tower, which is a good landmark. Within half a mile's radius are seven barrows and circles. Their exact position may be found on reference to the Ordnance map, upon which they are all indicated. The barrow nearest the tower has been already opened, and consists of a low rampart of stones and earth, forming a circle 33 feet outside diameter and 31 feet inside, with the interment in the centre.

One mile from Ilkley in a south-westerly direction, and near Hollin Hall Wood, is the Panorama Stone. The rock bearing this name is the commencement of the long line of cliffs, before referred to, running nearly due east and west, and forming the boundary between Addingham High Moor and the valley of the Wharf.

On examining the Panorama Stone carefully, a few cup-and-ring marks will be detected. In the field beyond, an alignment of upright stones is to be seen running westward from the Panorama Stone, and on the south side of this alignment is a rectangular enclosure, whose walls are of small stones roughly heaped together, and within which is probably the most important group of archaic sculptures in England. At the entrance of the enclosure from the east is a large stone, having its surface horizontal and of irregular shape, measuring 10 feet by 7 feet. The turf was removed a few years ago, thereby disclosing a series of cup-and-ring markings connected by grooves. This is by far the most elaborate and best-preserved sculpture of the whole Ilkley group. Four feet to the west of this stone is another, 15 feet by 12 feet, surmounted by a smaller block of triangular shape, 6 feet by 4 feet. Both of these are covered with cups and rings, but the sculptures have been much injured by the weather. Near the west end of the enclosure is a stone 9 feet by 10 feet, lying horizontally, with its surface almost level with the ground, and finely marked with cups, rings, and connecting-grooves. Some of the other stones in the enclosure have also cups cut on them.

Nearly a mile along the cliff bounding Addingham High Moor, in a westerly direction, is the "Sepulchre Stone" (marked on the Ordnance map). A few cup-markings may be detected upon it, and from the curious way in which it is placed it looks almost like a dolmen.

Not far from the "Sepulchre Stone," to the east, is a large block of grit, 16 feet by 7 feet, lying on the very edge of the cliff. There are two rock-basins at one end, and at the other a most curiously-shaped pattern, consisting of cups and grooves. Half a mile further is the "Noon Stone." It is not ornamented or hewn in any way. Its name is remarkable, but there is not anything to indicate its origin.

Some distance, again, further westward from the "Noon Stone," is another fine example of cup-and-ring sculpture, on a large mass of stone lying just at the foot of the cliff bounding Addingham High Moor. The stone is a separate block, 10 feet by 9 feet, and at one side is a pocket-hole; but whether of natural or artificial origin it is difficult to determine.

On the moor are also several barrows and stone-circles.

With the above subject we should connect the name of Dr. Call, of Ilkley, to whom we are indebted for the discovery of a large number of these most interesting prehistoric remains.

The chief examples of cup-and-ring markings in England are at the following places:—

Chatton Law, Rowtin Lynn, and Old Berwick in Northumberland;

Robin Hood's Bay and Ilkley in Yorkshire;

Salkeld in Cumberland; and

Calder Stones, near Liverpool, in Lancashire.

They are also found in Scotland, Ireland, Scandinavia, Lapland, India, Egypt, in the interior of Africa, North and South America, and they have lately been observed in the Fiji Islands.

2 L

The origin and significance of these extremely curious symbols is as yet undetermined, and it is to India that we must probably look for the solution of the problem.*]

This village is better known to ordinary readers as a bathing-place than a Roman station. On the slope of an adjoining hill is a copious spring, which, with little or no medicinal quality, but extreme coldness, has been found very serviceable in relaxed and scrofulous cases. Late hours, confinement in populous towns, the too plentiful use of strong or even of weak liquors, and many other circumstances in modern habits, render such places of resort more necessary than formerly; but it may be supposed that, in addition to the bath, pure air, a plain table, bodily exercise, and repose of mind, have each a share in the effect produced. How long this well has been frequented I know not. It was certainly neglected by the Roman soldiers, whose limbs, crippled by service in a much colder climate than their own, required to be relaxed rather than braced, and had, therefore, *warm* baths generally provided for them in the British stations. Why is not this wholesome luxury more common amongst ourselves? Probably from the use of linen next to the skin, an accommodation unknown to the ancients.

[There is a grammar-school, founded about 1607 by a legacy of £100 left by George Marshall, re-endowed by Reginald Heber's legacy in 1696 of £100 to the school and £100 to the church. The school-room was built in 1635. The income arises from 54 a. 1 r. 32 p. of land at Beverley, and the interest of £100. A new scheme was obtained 25th June, 1872, but the funds have not yet been sufficient to build a new school.

A new district has been declared by Order of Council, and a temporary church is erected, dedicated to St. Margaret. The patronage is vested in five trustees. The first incumbent is the Rev. William Danks, B.A.]

[* Communicated by Mr. John Romilly Allen, who has devoted much time to the investigation of these remains of remote antiquity. Those who are sufficiently interested in the subject may consult the following works:—"On Ancient Sculpturings," by Prof. J. Y. Simpson, *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*, vol. vi., Appendix; Paper by H. Rivett Carnac, C.S., *Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal*, vol. xlvi., No. 209, N.S.; "Stone Monuments, Tumuli, and Ornaments of Remote Ages," by J. R. Waring, folio, London, 1870.]