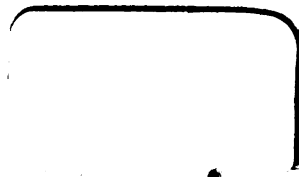


**The Calverley
charters
presented to
the British
museum, by ...**

**William Paley
Baildon, Sir Walter
Calverley ...**

TOP
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THE
PUBLICATIONS

OF THE

THORESBY SOCIETY, *Inc.*

ESTABLISHED IN THE YEAR

MDCCCLXXXIX.

VOLUME VI.

FOR THE YEAR MDCCCIV.

THE
Calverley Charters

PRESENTED TO THE BRITISH MUSEUM,

BY

SIR WALTER CALVERLEY TREVELYAN, BARONET.

VOLUME I.

TRANSCRIBED BY

SAMUEL MARGERISON;

AND EDITED BY

WILLIAM PALEY BAILDON, F.S.A.,

AND

SAMUEL MARGERISON.

LEEDS: 1904.

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INTRODUCTION.

PART I.

IN 1866 a large collection of deeds, pedigrees, and other documents relating to the old Yorkshire family of Calverley of Calverley, was presented to the British Museum by the late Sir Walter Calverley Trevelyan, Bart. These consisted of 623 deeds [Additional Charters 16580-17202] and 16 books, pedigrees, etc. [Additional MSS. 27409-27424]. Sir Walter Calverley, the second and last baronet, sold the Calverley and Esholt properties after the death of his only child, Elizabeth, in 1752. Sir Walter died in 1777, leaving a sister and sole heiress, Julia, wife of Sir George Trevelyan, third baronet, of Nettlecombe, co. Somerset. Sir Walter Calverley Trevelyan, the donor of the MSS., was his great-grandson.

These family papers contain much valuable material relating to the history of the Calverleys of Calverley, and also of that village itself. One of them, the "Memorandum Book of Sir Walter Calverley," was edited by me for the Surtees Society some years ago, and portions of other papers have been used in illustration of "Calverley Parish Registers," and in miscellaneous articles.

But perhaps the most important section of the Calverley portion of Sir Walter C. Trevelyan's gift to the National Library is that of the "Charters," nearly two-thirds of which are in this volume brought before the members of the Thoresby Society.

The Calverleys of Calverley were for six hundred years the central figures of the place. In the earlier generations they were known as Scot. As a family, they never rose to any brilliant eminence in the life of the country. There were knights and county magnates among them, and later, baronets,—but though they were not prominent at Court, in politics or the Church, nor, with possibly one exception,

as great warriors, they were useful men in their day and generation. They did their share of solid work as squires and commissioners and magistrates; they and their tenants fought for the country when required; for many generations they kept and improved their substance; they wedded into some of the best families in the north, and were duly buried in their family vault in the Calverley Chapel when they died. The old Parish Church was often indebted to them for additions and restorations, and the old Hall, which still remains, though now divided into cottages, was by the various generations of the family gradually built up into a large residence with many interesting details. A few of the old farmhouses which they built still remain to us, with their substantial stone walls and roof-coverings, mullioned windows, and oaken timbers. Some timber-framed houses near the "Orchard" were pulled down about the middle of last century.

Since the time when the Calverleys lived in the old Hall, the village has altered much, but not so much as most of the adjacent places. It still retains to a great extent its rural aspect, especially on the north-western, northern, and north-eastern sides. On the other sides it is somewhat closely pressed by the great cities of Leeds and Bradford, and has considerable community of interest with both, tempered by a favourable situation which makes it very independent of them in the matter of local government.

Many of the old field-names and road-names still survive, and by the aid of these and the "Charters" we can to a great extent picture the Manor as it looked during the period covered by these documents.

From Leeds we should cross the boundary at Rodley (where was a so-called "Hall")—[Additional Charter 16989]. We should have come by way of Bramley and the narrow old road called Calverley Lane, around the upper side of Coal Hill, where a stone spindle-whorl was found some years ago. The lower portions, where the greater part of Rodley now stands, and which has grown since the Leeds and Liverpool Canal was made, would then be an almost impassable morass. The road would not be fenced off, but would run through the open field with nothing to mark its course but its own deep water-worn ruts, and a bramble-grown grass "balk" along each side.

Passing up the hill to Calverley we should still find very few hedges and walls until we came to the village itself, where the crofts and gardens and the park would be walled in. The arable lands would be divided into small patches by narrow strips of virgin vegetation,—grass, weeds, and briers. Coming forward to the village, past the “Foulsyke,” where the road to Farsley branches off, we should catch sight of the little Norman Church of St. Wilfrid, or its enlarged successor. In the foreground, around the “Town Wells,” and for a little way up the track now represented by Woodhall Road, were a few timber and plaster cottages, and a little to the left the Manor House of the Calverleys.

About the Town Wells we pass the “Bull-stoop Hill” [a name which still survives], where bull-baiting, cock-fighting, and similar sports were indulged in on the feast of St. Wilfrid and other holidays. Near here was the pond where scolding wives were punished by means of the ducking-stool. From the Bull-stoop Hill we pass alongside the “Orchard” to the church, and see below it the “Applegarth” closes, whose names have survived for at least six hundred years. Behind them and the church was the “Park,” the site of which is still shown by field-names and fences. The field in which the Infants’ School and the schoolmaster’s house are built is called “Park Leys,” and the Lodge Wood, almost adjoining, was formerly known as the “Great Park.” The next portion of Calverley Wood, with the fields below, represents the site of the “Little Park”; this name was still used one hundred and seventy years ago. So that, as will be seen from the old map reproduced in this volume, it is probable that the park covered most of the ground northward from the churchyard to the river. It may have been a deer-park, as there are the remains of the big, wide park walls, on the top of which, fixed into an oaken sill, probably ran the paled fence.

From the church, the westward road to what is now Greengates, passed the crofts of the farmers and the “Near Wood Lane,” till it came to what lately existed as the “Old” or “Far Wood Lane,” for which has been substituted the “Calverley Cutting,” a much shorter road to Apperley Bridge. Here was the “Lydgate,” Ludgate, or Lidgate, a name which is perpetuated in the adjoining

fields and buildings. The Lydgate was the gate or way to the common or moor. Many old towns have their Lidgates and Ludgates—Leeds and London for instance. At the Ludget we enter through a gate upon the “Carr,” one of the pieces of common or waste of Calverley, enclosed about 1755.¹ This extends from the Carr Hill in Woodhall Lane, near to Holly Park, right down to Greengates and the West Wood. Winding around the Carr to the left we come to a long, narrow close adjoining the waste at this end, and known then and till lately as the “Knowling” or “Knollan”-garth. The fences have been much altered here of late, and now new streets have been laid out, but the field referred to was the one between the recently-closed coal-pit and the new Conservative Club house. This field is referred to in three of the charters, showing that the name was derived from the surname Cnollan (Cnollan’s garth, page 93), probably that of one of the remaining Saxon families of the village. Robert Cnollan gives to John Scot of Calverley, a perch of land Halstedis (p. 71). And again, in 1319 John, son of Robert Cnollan, grants to Sir Robert Power, perpetual vicar of Calverley, a toft in Calverley called Cnollan-garth, lying between the toft of the Church of Calverley on the one part and the toft of William the Smith of the other part; and this Sir Robert Power afterwards grants this same “Cnollan-gart” with the croft adjacent, which he had of the gift of John Cnollan, and lying between the garden of William the Smith and the garden of the Rector of the Church of Calverley, and abutting against the Moor (*i.e.* the “Carr”), and at the other against the field of Calverley. The seal appendant to the 1319 charter has a device of an eagle displayed, suggesting a connection with the “eagle displayed” which appears in the old painted glass in the east window of the church.

From the “Knollan-garth” end of the Carr, having wound round nearly to the Hall again, we may turn to the right for Woodhall, most of the way now lying through open fields, if not indeed, on the right, uncultivated moor. Some of the land hereabouts was enclosed by John Scot, or Calverley, at an early date, when Master Hugh de

¹The Enclosure Award does not contain a map, but the Manor Map reproduced in this volume was made at about the same time as the Award.

Woodhall undertook not to hinder him or his heirs from growing a crop hereon. Away to the right were the Harper Hills [now called the Round Hills¹] and the Harper Royds, named after an old family of some local importance, who are said to have been the "harpers" or minstrels at the Manor House. Down in the bottom, by the beck-side which forms the Eccleshill boundary, were woods and swamps, but the land about where Moss House now stands [then, as now, known as "Ravenscliffe"] was cultivated, with the exception of a strip running from Woodhall Hills to Fagley, nearly where the modern road is, and from Fagley by way of "West Lane" up to Calverley Moor proper. According to Mr. Lawrence Gomme's "Primitive Folk Moots," place-names with the word "Raven" often point to Celtic royal meeting places. In this valley are the remains of slag heaps, indicating the sites of ancient iron-smelting works.

At Woodhall, probably on the site of the present *old* Woodhall² on the summit of the hill, was living another family approaching in local importance at one time to the Calverleys themselves, and possibly of older settlement here—the Woodhalls of Woodhall [notice their punning seal on Plate I]. As a local family they seem to have gradually worn out, and their estates eventually passed to other families. There is not in the 1379 Poll-tax a single Woodhall in the township or parish. One John de Woodhall, of Eccleshill, paid 4*d.* tax, showing him to be classed among those who were less in substance than innkeepers and merchants. Possibly the Black Death, which wiped out whole families in 1349, or the later pestilences in 1361, 1362, and 1369, may have

¹ A name suggestive to the geologist of glacial action. Indeed, worn fragments of mountain limestone have recently been found by me in the drift here, brought by the ice from north-west Yorkshire, and there are other "boulder-stones" not of local origin. Part of an ancient limekiln was found in Calverley churchyard some years ago. No doubt the larger limestone boulders ploughed up in the district were long ago burnt and utilized for mortar.

Some of the fences here—walls, hedges, and "cams"—are evidently very ancient, and a few wild plants grow which are now extinct in other parts of the township. For a few years of late, the Ravenscliffe Golf Club has used the fields as "links."

² The old "Hall" on the top of Woodhall-hills is now subdivided into a farmhouse and cottages. It contains some interesting old work in wood and stone. Lower Woodhall is of much more recent date.

been responsible for the disappearance of the family, or it may have so impoverished them that the remainder had to go out as labourers, and possibly to leave the district.

There was also here another family about whom we cannot help feeling curious. They were called the "Goldsmiths,"—Roger the Goldsmith, and after him, Adam the Goldsmith. On Roger's seal (1308) are depicted some "goldsmith's tools." It would be startling to find a goldsmith's workshop at Woodhall Hills to-day, and the strictly local demand would scarcely be sufficient six hundred years ago to keep one fully employed. Perhaps Adam and Roger were well-to-do members of a younger branch of the Woodhall family, and they might have a round of customers in the surrounding district, after the fashion of the "chap-men" or rich pedlars of that day.

From Woodhall it is not far to Calverley Moor, which stretched towards Bradford. This moor was the subject of frequent lawsuits between the folk of Calverley and Bradford, as to their respective rights of pasturage, turf-graving, and rights of way. There is a tradition [not uncommon in other districts!] that formerly the rights of Bradford extended much nearer to Calverley than they do at present, but that owing to Bradford refusing to "take in" the body of a dead man found there, they forfeited the intermediate ground. But, on the other hand, it may be added that the boundary, as it existed until the inclusion of Thornbury in the Bradford borough a few years ago, is a perfectly natural one, so far as the watershed is concerned.

But we must resume our mediæval journey! From Woodhall to Priesthorpe the land was apparently in great part under arable cultivation. The present footpath down the "Long Balk" is probably the boundary of one of the "open fields." There was a settlement at Priesthorpe and another at Wadlands. Wadlands claimed to be a separate manor from Calverley, and the records of contests about the claim have preserved to us some bits of local history which we

¹ What was the origin of this frequently-recurring folk-tale? So far as I have seen, it pertains to some traditionary custom older than our recorded laws.

should otherwise have been without. See for instance pages 221–224, and various records relating to the Thornour family.¹

Wadlands was long a place of importance in the township—possibly it was once the Farsley manor house—and the ancient barn still standing there is one of the architectural curiosities of the district. There is a tradition, too, that in ancient times there were meetings—“folk-moots”—held under the old yew trees there. It would be interesting to know more of the origin of this tradition. The old Wadlands estate possibly included both “The Cofe” and “Bagley.” As late as 1728, when Sir Walter Calverley bought it, it consisted of eleven farms, and covered three hundred and twenty acres, instead of about seventy acres as at present. It is quite possible that at one time, when Priesthorpe was proportionately a larger hamlet, there was a chapel here. The name “Priest-thorpe,” and the field-name “Chapel Ing,” still existing, are indicative of some foundation of this nature. Again, one of the witnesses to an early charter [No. 53, *circa* 1250] is “William the clerk of Prestorp.” This reference occurs just previous to the date of “ordination” of Calverley vicarage, and during the period of the “appropriation of churches” to monastic foundations, and of the institution of vicarages.

From Wadlands we can go by way of Farsley to Bagley, where the Wades have been settled since the thirteenth century. From Bagley, by way of Rodley,—across the way by which we first entered the township,—on to the old mill and ford at what is now Calverley Bridge,² there was a road, probably passing all the way through the “open fields” except where it passed the crofts and gardens at Rodley “Hall” [now Rodley Fold].

The “mills” are rather puzzling. There seem to have been two separate mills somewhere. As late as 1676 we find mention on one

¹ Inq. p. m., 9 Hen. VI, No. 31 (York), Robert Thornour, Writ 9 August, 8 Hen. VI; Inq. p. m., 8 Hen. VI, No. 14 (York), Writ 10 Oct., 8 Hen. VI; “Calverley Parish Registers,” i, 15; ii, 25, 199, etc.

² Which privately-owned bridge crosses the parish boundary to Horsforth (“Horsford”). There are still (1905) remains in the bridge approaches and in the bridge wall of the way to the “ford.”

page of the Parish Register of "the mill" and "Hare Mill," and other entries in the same records indicate the separate identity of Calverley Mill and Hare Mill. To go further back, in 1500 the miller, John Hyndson, paid a rent of £3 3s. 4d. and other services for "one water-mill and one fulling mill," and mortgages and lists of ratepayers almost invariably speak of "mills" and not "*the mill*." Again, in 1353-4, Robert the Walker has land and a *fulling-mill* in the vill of Calverley, whilst at a court held six years earlier John the Miller complains of John Laverock for withdrawing his suit from the lord's mill, pointing to the existence of the *corn mill*. And at a still earlier time the mill "in Benelande" is mentioned (1259), about which time we have two references which indicate that there was a mill in Benelands, near the "Foulsyke." About the same time we find mention of Robert the Fuller, and of a meadow called "Miln-wood" and a clearing called "Milne-rod," pointing to an even earlier foundation of a mill. The widow of John the Fuller in 1265 agrees to pay 5s. 5d. rent for a toft, etc., and to give one day at making or repairing the mill-pond. Now "Benelands" was the name of the town-field on the lower side of what is now Rodley Lane, and some of the closes there still retain the same name. The Foul-syke is the name of the hollow down which a little stream now runs, and it is possible that this water was used at the fulling mill. There does not seem now to be sufficient water there for a wheel, but old mining operations in the locality may have diverted some of the flow. Or it may be that the cloth was still fulled there in the primitive fashion, by "walking" on it, stamping it with the bare feet,—this being the reason why fullers were called "walkers," and fuller's earth is still known in these parts as "walker's earth." The name of the tenant of Calverley Mill in 1253 was Robert the Walker, *i.e.* Robert the Fuller.¹ The "lower orders" had not yet quite settled down to family or sur-names, and their second names are often at this period

¹ See also *Yorkshire Record Series*, vol. xii, p. 264. The *Inq. post mort.* of William le Scot (1261) mentions a water-mill and half another mill.

indicative of their occupations. The mill and mill-dam of Calverley were the subjects of three agreements [Nos. 123, 124, and 215], and they seem to refer to an already existing mill, which might be the mill that in No. 65 is described as being in Benelands, if the Benelands did stretch down as far as the river. By the first Niel de Horsforth gives up to John Scot of Calverley the mill and mill-pond of Calverley, and by the second his son Thomas de Horsforth grants permission to John Scot to affix one end of the dam of his mill of Calverley, on the farther side of the river Aire, in his "waste" of Horsforth, with permission to repair the same on his side, in consideration of a rent of 40*s.* annually. And he also gives up all claim he may have in the mill to John. Then in 1307 the *rent* is released to John de Calverley by the same Thomas. These early evidences of a mill and its customs and laws at Calverley six hundred years ago are very interesting. Every one in Calverley, Farsley, and Pudsey was obliged to have his corn ground there. So lately as 1728 the payment for grinding was by a "reasonable mulcture" for the miller and a toll of a twenty-fifth part for the mill. There were frequent lawsuits about this mulcture and the soke-rights.¹

From the mill there was a way along the valley to Apperley Bridge, which "way" probably disappeared when the canal was made during the latter part of the eighteenth century. There are still traces of the old "way" here and there. Midway, a footpath crossed it from Calverley to Rawdon, and it passed over the river by means of stepping stones,² near to Ox Close. This way was stopped, it is said, because of the difficulty of capturing gamblers, who, by crossing to the other side of the river, could put themselves out of the jurisdiction of whichever constable happened to come upon them. But this is comparatively modern tradition. It is more than likely that the making of the canal was the real cause of the stoppage.

¹ *Calverley Parish Registers*, iii, 209-212.

² See the old map. The field adjoining the river at this point is there called "Hipping-stone Ing."

The ford or stepping stones would be useful to that Rawdon family who owned land on our side of the river—the family called “de Berewic de Roudon”—who were probably the progenitors of the Barwicks of Yeadon. They sold out their interests here to the Calverleys [No. 113, etc.].¹ John de Berewic de Roudon sold to John Calverley all his land in the field of Calverley which is called Rayner rode, and all his land there called the croft of Robert, lying in the field called Ketilrode, between the wood of Calverley on the south, and the land of the said John which is called Secroft on the north, and a garden there.² Then his four sisters, each in turn, sold to John Calverley their interests in the land called “Person³ flat.”

Other families held lands in Ketel-royd. In 1351 Adam Wodehall gave to Robert the Harper and Margery, the daughter of Hugh de Presthorp, his wife, in free marriage at the altar of the church, amongst other lands, a plot in Ketel-royde with a meadow adjacent, and an essart between the way which leads to Apperley Bridge and the essart of John de Rothlay. This early mention of Apperley *Bridge* is worthy of note.

A fair estimate of the population of the township can be made from the list of the inhabitants assessed for Poll Tax in 1379. In fact by adding to that list the names of the vicar and other clergy we should possess a complete list of the inhabitants of the age of sixteen years and upwards, and multiplying the number by three or four will probably give us approximately the number of inhabitants. The taxpayers were rated according to their degree, and it is not true that, as Green says in his “Short History of the English People,” “the poorest man contributed as much as the wealthiest.” Walter de Calverley paid for himself and wife 20s. This was the only payment in Calverley of more than the ordinary tax, viz. 4d. The list of the rest of

¹ But they still locally retain in their home relics of their ancient connections.

² It looks as if there were at one time dwellings near the riverside not far from the “Hipping” (*Stepping*)-stones. All this riverside land is now given over to the growing of market vegetable crops and sewage-farming.

³ Query: Pearson or Parson.

the residents of sixteen years of age and upwards numbers 49. So that there would be somewhere about 150 to 200 inhabitants altogether. As against these 49, Farsley had 16, Pudsey 58, and Idle 61, Bolton has no returns. That is a total for the parish of 184, and a full total including clergy and young people, of not more than 700 or 800. Similarly, as compared with the 49, Bradford had 86, Horsforth 64, and Leeds 158 persons of sixteen years and upwards. It is to be remembered that the population in 1379 was considerably less than it was thirty years earlier, the "Black Death" having swept away "half the population of the country."

The "Charters" mention many of the Vicars of Calverley, of the period which they cover, and they give us an additional name [in No. 38, *circa* 1258] to those which appear in the old lists, namely Henry [de Stokes?]. As the vicarage was only ordained in 1258, by Archbishop Sewall, we may almost conclude that Henry was the first vicar. Torre's "Close List" begins with Roger de Colyngnam, instituted 1293, and as Henry, vicar of Calverley, occurs as late as 1284 [page 106*n*], he *may* have fulfilled the duties of the vicariate from 1258 to 1293.

In this connection it would have been interesting to know more of John the cleric (*clericus*) of Pudsey [1246 to 1265]. Was he one link in the chain which connects us with the pre-Norman church?

There are undoubtable Norman remains in the present church, and there are indications of pre-Norman work. The Saxons' leaning to wood-work has probably prevented us from seeing more of their remains herein. The pre-Norman church may have been built of timber frame-work.

William le Scot de Calverley gave the Church of Calverley ["appropriated" it] to the Chapel of St. Sepulchre at York—a gift which his descendant, Sir Roger, futilely fought against [see *Calverley Registers*, i, 20]—and so the Rectory was lost to the parish.

The charters are illustrative of many points in ancient village life, to which we can only briefly refer in a general way. The charters, especially Nos. 9, 31, and 38, which bear on the "open-field system,"

form an instance. We can almost picture from them the "field full of folk" which "The Vision of Piers the Plowman" has left to us.

There are, here and elsewhere, records of bene-lands, boon-days, boon-hens, and such-like "dues and demands," with other relics of feudal days, in legal papers of this sort, but few records of the strenuous every-day struggles of the parties to the deeds. This is perhaps the reason why they are so often uninteresting to the general reader. Many notes might be added even yet, but this volume is over-due, and with reluctance, I refrain for the present.

SAMUEL MARGERISON.

Grey Gables,
Calverley.



Made circ.
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and was repaired
The numbers
of 1846. It
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Samuel Margeris

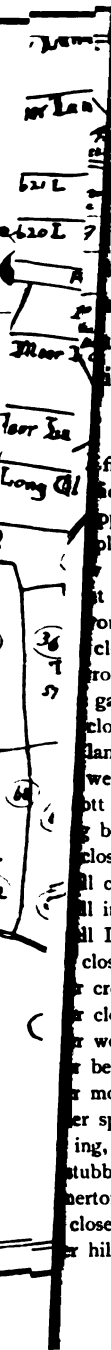
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FIELD-NAMES.

CALVERLEY AND FARSLEY.

A highly classified list of the field-names recorded in the Tithe Commutation Award of 1846, with reference number to the Manor recorded with this volume. The references are to the numbers in circles on the map.

FIELDS NAMED AFTER PERSONS.



- field, 1040
- field, 363, 364, 89
- upper close, 1214
- plains, 1176
- hill, 420
- close, 1039
- North, 1281, 1286
- close, 122
- row, 432
- garth, *see* Knolling garth
- close, 940
- lane close, 229
- well close, 230, 231
- bottom wood, 258
- bottoms, 903, 905
- close, 604
- close, 1057, 209, 1045, 196
- ing, 219, 220
- Lane, 218, 228
- close, 694
- croft, 977
- close, 238
- weakes, 973, 976
- beck, 200
- moor flats, 1256
- spring, 1303
- ing, 182
- stubbings, 1181
- ington, 806
- close, 1006
- hills, 1210, 1218, 1219
- Hurst lane close, 224
- Hurst three-days'-work, 223
- Jackson close, 1216
- Jack Watt close, 639, 640, 641
- Johnson close, 950, 918, 919
- King close and eight lands, 949
- Kitching close, 942
- Knight royd, 1036, 1038
- Knolling garth, 1242
- Lambert close, 1233
- Meg gate close, 633
- Brown, lower, and upper Miller hill, 191, 192, 246, 247
- Moss close, 877
- Nicholl's carr, 252, 253
- Old Halls, 1287, 1288
- Overend upper rein, 1183
- Parker close, 1302
- Parker Hills, 613, 616
- Parker piece, 620
- Parson close, 1015
- Peel ing, 152, 202
- Peel Bottoms, 86
- Priestthorp, 529
- Rawson close, 431
- Rawson ing, 847, 848
- Riley close, 689
- Robinson Croft, 998, 1001
- Rush Wade, 197
- Scawbert close, 351
- Scott close, 1010

b

Shepherd croft, 1415
 Sir John, 1118
 Smithson close, 744
 Sowden Wood, 1179
 Stead close, 555
 Storey's plantation, 1191, 1211
 Sugden close, 1230, &c.

Thompson ing, 798
 Walker flatt, 1002, 1009
 Waterworth field, 1044
 Williamson bottoms, 1222, 1224, 1225
 Little Winford lands, 1251
 Wright rein, 1174

NAMES DERIVED FROM BUILDINGS, &c.

Brickkiln close, 232
 Camp, 266
 Chapel ing, 262
 Church field, 1326, 1328
 Gate close, 189
 Great and Little Bridge-stone, 842, 843
 Guide-post close, 622, 625
 Hall ing (?), 265
 HIPPIN-STONE ing, 1133, 1134
 Kiln gap, 116

Lime-kiln close, 1095, 1081
 Little hanging brigg, 935, 948
 Lodge wood, 1424
 Mill close, 1090
 Near Mill field, 1110
 Scaffold croft, 1050, 1051, 1052
 Stone stile close, 797
 Tenter croft and close, 112, 358, 507,
 677, 836, 1092, 1311, 1378
 Wainhouse green, 261

NAMES DERIVED FROM SHAPE OF FIELD, &c.

Broad dole, 215, 216
 Broad row, 252
 Butts, 530, 531, 643, 690
 Frying pan start (*handle*), 80
 Little, near, and middle hole, 1277, 1279
 Long Tongue, 667
 Long, square, and steep copy, 1324, &c.

Triangle (*Triangle*), 1120
 Robin hole, 962, 963, 968
 Shoulder of mutton, 1139
 Start close, 433
 Stocking foot, 1115
 Three-nooked close, 1295

NAMES DERIVED FROM NATURAL FEATURES, WELLS, TREES, CROPS, &c.

Apple garth, 1008, 1410 to 1417
 Bank close, 807
 Birk hill, 943
 Blind wells, 106
 Bogg, 932
 Brashy green close, 282
 Broom close, 84, 95, 96
 Brow Close, 1316
 Brown ing, 1141
 Bushy close, 525
 Calverley ing plantation, 1244
 Calverley and Tumbler hill plantation,
 1237
 Carr close, 1262, 1270
 Carr roks, 1199
 Cherry tree close, 356
 Church tree bottom, 1327

Clover greaves, 1276
 Coal flatt, 183, 184, 186
 Coates' well close, 230, 231
 Crooked oak (glebe)
 Dam close, 682
 Desert, 624, 636
 Dyke close, 838
 Dyke lands, 1094
 Dyke lane, 844
 Flather beck, 200
 Fletcher spring, 1303
 Gott stubbings, 1181
 Great toll whins, 655
 Haver stubble, 605
 Hollin close, 1687
 Hollin Park, 1235, 1238, 1239
 Ings, 1084

Lily-croft and calf-croft, 817
 Little Brown ing, 952
 Little Cat whins, 656
 Lower rushy ing, 193
 Mill stone close, 1315
 Moor flats, 1256 to 1260, 1264
 Oak close, 1013
 Old moor close, 424
 Old spring, 1314
 Orchard, 1390
 Overend upper rein, 1183
 Park leys, 1325
 Plains and Gott stubbings, 1181
 Plain taken off wood, 1312
 Red Royd, 270, 416
 Round-hills, Round-hills lane, 1420
 Rushy bene-lands, 1033, 1034

Rushy croft, 1209
 Rushy weakes, 245
 Sowden wood, 1179
 Stock wells, 969 to 972
 Stoney royd, 414
 Storey's plantation, 1191, 1211
 Thorn tree close, 645
 Trough close, 1321, 1322, 1323
 Water butts, 362
 Watering croft, 411
 Water dyke close, 251
 Well close, 426, 837, 899
 Well intake, 796
 Wilderness, 743
 Winford lands and mires, 1255
 Wright rein, 1174

MISCELLANEOUS.

Blanket croft, 1248, 1252
 Boat close, 1127
 Broad and little dole, 213, 215, 216
 Burthen yates,
 Chorley, 118
 Coat land, croft, and lane, 428, 430
 Crow wood, 255
 Dishford close, 1124
 East Park, 1129
 Football garth, 1370
 Fox close, 981
 Gamble, 644
 Greenley gap, 975
 Hanging close, 254
 Lampit lands, 1282, 1283
 Lees, 264
 Lidget, 1291
 Little coat close, 524
 Little and long Gildersome, 779, 781
 Little wood spring, 1149
 Long settle, 766
 Mammon plains, 1190
 Mart ings, 533
 Mill pig hill, 1031
 Mudge bank, 1012, &c.
 Near coat croft, 458
 North and south parks, 1130

Ock close, 212, 1043
 Ox close, 1137
 Pedder croft, 991, 992
 Pick-hill, 926
 Pig-hill, 534
 Pocket croft, 384
 Poor field, 62
 Ravenscliffe, 912, 913, 917, &c.
 Sail and sail bottoms, 1180, 1186,
 1187, 1188, 1189
 Salter and pit hill, 703
 Salter garth
 Salt pie close, 717
 Seyser ing, 207
 Little shack, 658
 Shovel boards, 959
 Shutts, 79
 Sill close, 609
 Sugar hills, 114, 115
 Swing rod, 453
 Throstle nest, 81
 Wadlands stile, 955
 Weakes, 974
 Weng lands, 360
 West lane, 745, 804
 West wood, 1313
 Wibsey slack and pond, 693

S. M.

PART II.
SOME NOTES ON THE CHARTERS.

THE Calverley Charters, of which the first four hundred are here printed, probably form one of the most complete series of private muniments in the kingdom. Beginning towards the end of the twelfth century, we have practically the whole of the deeds relating to the possessions of the Calverley family in Calverley, Pudsey, Farsley, and elsewhere, and a considerable number of more personal documents, such as wills, bonds, acquittances, marriage articles, and the like.

The plan adopted by the editors is as follows:—The first hundred charters are printed in full, with the contractions of the manuscript extended; in the remainder those portions which are merely common form are omitted, but all names of persons and places are given, and the operative parts and covenants are printed sufficiently fully to show the exact effect of the document; to each charter is prefixed a short *précis* in English.

It is not always easy to suggest a date for an undated charter, even approximately. The editors have done their best in this direction, and have in most cases (especially in the early ones) appended notes giving the evidence on which they have based their opinion. Several of the dates assigned in the text have been altered on further consideration; see list of *corrigenda* at the end of this Introduction.

From the conveyancing point of view simply, these charters are not specially remarkable. We see very clearly the gradual building up of a considerable estate by the purchase of a large number of small freeholds. Unfortunately, there is nothing to show how these were dealt with, but it is evident that a considerable number of them went to form the park.¹ The cottages and other buildings would be removed, and the whole would be surrounded by a pale.

¹ See *ante*, p. vii.

In No. 30 we get some information as to prices. William Scot and settled a rent of 15*s.* on Alice his daughter and Simon de Otley; Simon agrees to sell this back to William for nine marks. Nine marks are £6, which is exactly eight years' purchase. The sum seems very small, and perhaps does not represent the market value.

No. 35 is an early instance of the manumission of a villein. Ralph the *prepositus* of Calverley releases Richard son of William the *prepositus* of Bolton from all service and servile custom, and grants that Richard may go and come wherever he may wish, with all his family and his goods and chattels, as Ralph's free man; for his Richard and his heirs are to pay every Christmas certain white gloves.

This document raises a very interesting question as to the status of the *prepositus*, or reeve. It is generally held that persons serving the office were villeins, and not free men. Thus Vinogradoff lays down that the liability to serve as reeve is one of the indications of personal servitude¹; and again, "the obligation of serving as a reeve or in any other capacity is certainly derived from the power of a lord over the person of his subject; he had it always at his discretion to take his man away from the field, and to employ him at pleasure in his service."²

Sir Frederick Pollock and Professor Maitland take the same view:—"The duty of serving as the lord's reeve whenever the lord pleases, the liability to be tallaged 'high and low,' these also are treated as implying personal bondage, and very naturally so."³ "As to the reeve, we only know him in real life as the reeve of a lord, the reeve of a manor, usually a villein elected by his fellows in the lord's court, presented to and accepted by the lord's steward, compelled to serve the office because he is not a free man."⁴

If now we look at No. 35 in the light of these eminent authorities, it is quite clear that it does not bear out their statements. Here we have two reeves, one of Calverley, the other of

¹ *Villainage in England*, p. 156.

³ *History of English Law*, i, 356.

² *Ibid.*, p. 157.

⁴ *Ibid.*, i, 554.

Bolton, no doubt Bolton in Bradford-dale. The reeve of Calverley is clearly a free man, for the reeve of Bolton is his villein. The reeve of Bolton, on the other hand, is the villein, not of the lord of Bolton, but of the reeve of Calverley.

It is difficult to suggest any explanation, and this is not the place to discuss the question at any great length. Possibly *Radulphus prepositus de Calverley* should not be translated "reeve of Calverley," for *prepositus*, though generally used with the meaning of reeve, has at times a variety of other meanings. (See Ducange.)

No. 46, 1259, shows that the process of reducing the wooded land into arable was still going on. The lease was granted for seven years at a nominal rent, a nail of clove, but a sum of money not specified had been paid by the lessees. The property comprised a meadow, and certain arable land which is described as an *essart*, that is land which had been cleared of timber. It is clear, however, that this had only been partially done, for power is given to the lessees to cut and use all trees, except oaks, but they are not to interfere with a wood called Wilcock-royd-green. All the land on which trees were cut was to be *essarted*, which probably means that the roots were to be grubbed up, and the land properly prepared for the plough.

In No. 60, 1265, we have one of the few references to customary services which are to be found in these charters; the tenant pays 5s. 5d. yearly, does three boon-works in the autumn, and does one day's work at the mill dam.

No. 92 is a good example of the way in which a holding was scattered about among the common fields. The acre thereby conveyed lay in five different strips.

N.B.—In the *précis* of this charter the word *perticata* is mistranslated *perch*; it should, of course, be *rood*. The words *perticata*, a rood, and *pertica*, a perch, are often confused, and, indeed, the distinction was not always remembered by the mediæval scribes themselves.

No. 131 is an agreement relating to an approvement, that is an inclosure, of some common land in Calverley, about 1300. It is not

quite clear what right the agreeing parties, Hugh de Woodhall and John Scot, had to give each other leave to inclose; the rights of other persons, if any, are completely ignored.

No. 173, 1279, an early account roll, gives a valuable list of prices. Barley was sold for 5*s.* a quarter, peas for 2*s.* 11*d.* a quarter, and oats for 3*s.* a quarter. One horse fetched 40*s.*, another only 10*s.* 2*d.* Sheep fetched 1*s.* 8*d.* each. An old cart with harness for it was sold for 2*s.* 6*d.* There is also some information to be gathered as to wages.

No. 238, 1361, is not unlike a modern building lease. Walter de Calverley grants a lease for life to Peter de Pudsey of a tenement in Pudsey, reserving a rent of 3*s.* Peter had erected a house thereon at his own expense, but Walter found the necessary timber.

No. 242, 1363, is somewhat similar. The same Walter grants a lease for life of the fulling mill at Calverley, at a rent of 20*s.* Walter will pay or allow half the cost of timber recently used in the repair of the mill, and undertakes to find all future timber required, and to cart it to the mill.

No. 254, 1377, is a deed of great interest. It clearly relates to certain iron-smelting works; whether actually started or in contemplation is not stated. William son of Elias de Bramley was the iron-master, and by the document in question he purchased certain woods from Walter de Calverley for the purpose of converting into charcoal for his forges. The trees to be felled were to be marked on Walter's behalf; wood-apples, ashes,¹ and hollies were not to be touched. The loppings that were not suitable for making charcoal might be used for baking and brewing for the men at the forge. William was to pay every week 9*s.* and one piece of iron, but this rent was to cease when snow or other stress of weather stopped work at the forge. Certain rights of way were granted in consideration of a yearly payment of twenty-four pieces of iron. William also undertook to start forges in other woods of Walter's, if the trees should be marked as reasonably as those bought on the present occasion. The slag heaps are noticed on p. ix *ante*.

¹ *Fraxinus*; mistranslated 'beeches' in the *prices*.

No. 280, 1388, is another document of great interest. It is a bill or invoice of goods supplied to Dame Joan, wife of Sir Walter de Calverley, by one Robert Derehorne. The items of dress may be compared with the drawings of the period; they comprise gowns and hoods of various colours and materials, several kinds of furs for trimmings, and forty pearls, probably for the same purpose. The pearls were evidently imitations, since they cost but $2\frac{1}{4}d.$ apiece. There were two saddles; one of them, gilt and covered with red velvet, is described as "for a lady," and was doubtless for Dame Joan's own use; the other one, also red, was "for a woman," probably her maid. Coupled with these things are the ludicrously incongruous items of a calf, a couple of red herrings, and six salt fish.

No. 284, 1389, is a lease for lives of the manor of Eccleshill to Sir Walter de Calverley, Joan his wife, and Joan his daughter, at a rent of 40s. a year. The lessees undertook to enlarge the mansion-house by building a new hall, with an adjoining chamber, at their own expense except as to timber, which was apparently to be taken from the park. The lessees were to fell any timber in the park if they wished to do so, either to sell or to burn, and were only to pay the value of the pasture of the wood, that is of the pannage.¹

The most interesting class of these documents is unquestionably the fine series of marriage contracts and settlements. These are so unusually numerous, and so full of curious social items, as to warrant special treatment in some detail.

The earliest (No. 1), of late twelfth century date, is the settlement by Roger Scot on the marriage of his sister Mary with Geoffrey de Arthington. The deed follows the ordinary form of gifts in frank marriage, and reserves the rent of a pair of gilt spurs.

Another settlement in somewhat similar form is that by William Scot on the marriage of his daughter Joan with Richard Ingram of Nottingham, undated, but about 1246 (No. 28). Here the rent reserved was seven silver pennies.

¹ The text is rather obscure.

The settlement, *circa* 1261, made on the marriage of William de Wath and Margery Scot (No. 61), does not call for special comment. The rent reserved was 6*d.* Nor does that on the marriage of Robert de Lumby and Sarah de Woodhall (No. 67), where the rent reserved was 1*d.*

The same remark applies to No. 98, the settlement on the marriage of William Alayn and Maude o' the Green, and to No. 221, on the marriage of Robert the Harper and Margery de Priesthorpe in 1351.

No. 224, made on the marriage of Walter de Calverley and Margery de Dyneley in 1357, settles a considerable number of small tenements, and reserves the rent of a rose to Sir John de Calverley, the grantor.

No. 312 is the settlement made by the feoffees of Sir Walter de Calverley on the marriage of Sir Walter himself with his third wife, Joan Bigot, in 1401. It does not call for any special remarks; the rent of a rose was reserved.

No. 320 is the agreement made for the marriage of Walter, the son of the last-named Sir Walter and Dame Joan, then about 13 years of age, with Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas de Markenfield. The agreement was made by Dame Joan, Sir Walter being dead; she undertook to settle property on the young couple to the clear yearly value of £6 13*s.* 4*d.* Markenfield on his part undertook to pay £53 6*s.* 8*d.* by instalments.

No. 336, 1431, relates to the marriage of John Wentworth and Anne Calverley. John Wentworth of Elmsall, the elder, died leaving an infant son, John, who became a ward of the King. The King sold the marriage and wardship of young John to John Leventhorpe, John Saville, and John Lake, in consideration of £40, on July 8th, 1430. Leventhorpe having released his interest to Saville and Lake, they sold the marriage and wardship to Walter Calverley in April, 1431, for £53 6*s.* 8*d.* Walter undertook to provide proper maintenance for the ward, to keep his property in repair, to pay all outgoing, and not to commit waste.

The settlement made on this marriage, if any, has not been preserved.

No. 344, 1434, is the contract made between Walter Calverley and Gilbert del Legh the elder for marriage of their respective children, Gilbert del Legh the younger and Alice Calverley. Gilbert the elder is to settle lands to the yearly value of £4 13s. 4d.; he also covenants that after his own death all his lands shall be secured to young Gilbert, except the dower of Margaret, wife of the elder Gilbert, which is to be £13 6s. 8d. a year. Walter on his part undertakes to pay the elder Gilbert £40 by five instalments, and 26s. 8d. to young Gilbert; he also agrees to pay the latter £2 a year for six years, to find him at an Inn of Chancery in London.

No. 348, 1442, is the agreement for the marriage of William son of Walter Calverley and Agnes daughter of Sir John Tempest of Bracewell. Walter is to settle lands to the yearly value of £10, and covenants that after his death all his lands shall descend to William, except lands to the yearly value of £20, as to which he reserves a right to provide for his two younger sons for their lives and also dower for his widow. Sir John was to pay £106 13s. 4d. by five instalments. He was also to have the "reule and governance" of the young couple until William should be 18 years old, and until that time they were to live with him. Walter, as an afterthought apparently, reserves an acre of land in Pudsey, where he may get "thackstone," *i.e.* stone slates for roofing.

No. 350, 1442, refers to the marriage of John Slingsby of Scriven, and Isabel daughter of Walter Calverley; it does not call for special comment.

No. 353, 1443, refers to the marriage of Richard Brearey of Menston and Katherine daughter of William Clapham of Beamsley. Clapham is to pay £10 to Richard and Katherine, and to provide for his daughter 40s. worth "in arayment of hir chaumber." William Brearey, Richard's father, is also to pay £10, and to settle all his lands in Menston and Rossett after the deaths of himself and his wife.

No. 359, 1446, is the agreement for the marriage of Robert, eldest son of Nicholas Baildon, with Amice, daughter of Walter Calverley. Nicholas is to settle lands worth yearly £4 13s. 4d. clear on Robert and Amice and the heirs of their bodies, and other lands bringing in £1 6s. 8d., in which Amice was to have a life estate. Nicholas covenants that after his death Robert shall succeed to all his lands in Yorkshire, except to the yearly value of £4, which Jonet, wife of Nicholas, is to have in dower. Nicholas was to have the "rule and goidence" of the young couple for two years, during which time he is to find them "competently in all thynges necessarie"; he also undertakes to find Robert at Court at London for two years at his own expense, towards which Walter will contribute 26s. 8d. Walter is to pay Nicholas £26 13s. 4d. by six instalments.

No. 360, 1446, is the agreement for the marriage of Tristram, eldest son of Robert Bolling, and Beatrice, daughter of Walter Calverley. Robert is to settle lands to the clear yearly value of £6 13s. 4d., of which lands worth £3 6s. 8d. are to be settled at the time of the marriage, lands worth £2 13s. 4d. when Beatrice attains the age of fourteen, and lands worth 13s. 4d. on the death of Katherine widow of John Bolling. Robert undertakes that after his death all his lands shall descend to Tristram and Beatrice and the heirs of their bodies, except the dower of Isabel, Robert's wife. Walter is to pay Robert £46 13s. 4d. by seven instalments. Walter is to have the "reule and gouernance" of Beatrice, and Robert of Tristram, until Beatrice is twelve; Walter is to have 33s. 4d. out of the settled estates for Beatrice's keep, and Robert the like sum for Tristram's keep. When Beatrice is twelve Robert is to have the "reule and gouernance" of the young couple; he is to provide for them until Beatrice is twenty, and is to receive the income of the settled property. If Tristram dies before Beatrice is fourteen, then James Bolling, Robert's second son, is to marry her.

No. 378, 1467, is the agreement for the marriage of Christopher, eldest son of Lawrence Lister, and Joan, daughter of Walter Calverley.

Lawrence is to settle lands to the clear yearly value of £5 6s. 8d., and undertakes that at his death other lands to the yearly value of £20 shall descend to Christopher and Joan and the heirs of their bodies. Walter is to pay Lawrence £46 13s. 4d. by three instalments.

Many of these documents contain elaborate provisions for the contingencies of the prospective husband or wife dying within a certain time, with or without issue, and for the repayment of some of the moneys already paid, or for the waiver of future instalments, and so on. For these the reader must refer to the deeds themselves, which are well worth careful study and comparison.

W. PALEY BAILDON.

Lincoln's Inn.

PART III.

NOTES ON THE PEDIGREE.

The Calverley Charters are apparently arranged at the British Museum in the order in which they were when presented by Walter Calverley Trevelyan.¹ There is some indication that, when presented to the Museum, they were mounted in books of ring cartridge or drawing paper, which were simply cut up when deeds were renumbered as Additional Charters. What system, if any, was adopted by Segar I cannot say, but the result is deplorable. A glance through the following pages will show that the first two hundred are hopelessly out of chronological order, and that the subsequent numbers are very badly arranged.

However, it was thought best in printing these documents to preserve the sequence in which they appear at the British Museum, in justice to Segar be it said, an absolutely chronological arrangement would have been impossible with so many undated charters.

It would obviously be unfair to the unfortunate reader to turn loose among such a collection without giving him some clue to the labyrinth, and accordingly it was decided that the best way to accomplish this would be to give a skeleton pedigree showing the principal members of the family whose names occur, and indicating in what way the documents that refer to each individual.

I started work on these lines, using the pedigree printed in Mr. G. G. Foster's *Pedigrees of Yorkshire Families*, which, so far as the early portion is concerned, seems to be copied from, or at any rate based on, that compiled by Segar himself.

¹ They were, along with a large number of other papers, catalogued by Samuel Longway, Sir Walter Calverley's steward, in 1694, and "look't over" on November 7th, 1737. They were kept in a "Firme Deale presse with Drawers, at Walter Calverley's Clossett at Esholt." The press still remains in the same room there, and now contains the Esholt papers and others; the drawers are still lettered with the original marks.—S. M.

I very soon found that the pedigree and the charters did not fit, and that there were several serious discrepancies. There was nothing for it but to discard the old pedigrees altogether, and work out a new one on independent lines. The numerous Johns and Walters are most confusing, and the absence of inquisitions *post mortem* makes it extremely difficult to distinguish between them. The absence of inquisitions *post mortem* is due to the fact that the Scots or Calverleys were not tenants *in capite*. There is one only of these invaluable documents, namely in 1261,¹ but its usefulness as giving us a death and the age of an heir at this period cannot be overestimated. Our next two points of certainty are the acts of homage to the Archbishop of York by John and Walter de Calverley in 1326 and 1369 respectively.² Then we get Sir Walter Calverley's will in 1404, and after that it is plain sailing.

With these helps, in addition to the internal evidence of the charters themselves, it has been possible to construct a pedigree which, it is confidently hoped, will stand criticism.

The reader must bear in mind that the notes which follow are not intended to be biographical, but merely as a guide to the charters. Consequently no outside evidence is given, except such items as throw some light on the pedigree itself. These are, unfortunately, very few.

There are certain peculiarities about the earlier charters which add to our difficulties, or rather, which do not lighten our labours. For while in many thirteenth and early fourteenth century deeds it is common to find the parties described by reference to their fathers or even grandfathers, as A son of B son of C, and also to find one or more sons of the grantor among the witnesses, the Scots seem to have objected to both these praiseworthy customs, and in very few cases do we find either one or the other.

Another peculiarity of the Calverley family was this,—they had not that love of litigation which distinguished many of the West Riding gentry; and in a turbulent age, and among a people whose sturdy

¹ *Yorkshire Inquisitions*, i, 264.

² *Surtees Society*, xlix, 416, 420.

dependence often led them to take the law into their own hands, the Calverleys seem to have lived for the most part at peace with their neighbours. This no doubt was greatly to their credit, but it makes their history the less picturesque, and is much to be regretted from the genealogist's point of view.

The Calverley pedigree usually begins with one John le Scot, who "in all probability came into England with Maud, d. Malcolm 3, K. of Scots, who was married to Hen. 1, K. of Engl., her suo primo, and one of her Courtiers." We are further told that John was "probably related to the royal family of Scotland, because the ancient arms of the family was a lion rampant counterturned."¹

These absurdities may be dismissed without comment.

John is stated to have married "Larderina, second daughter and co-heiress of Alphonsus Gospatrick, Lord of Calverley, Pudsey, and several other manors." The names of the other two daughters are given as "Albania" and "Charinthia." A co-heiress naturally required a coat of arms for her descendants to quarter, and accordingly Alphonsus was furnished with a shield of gules, charged with a rampant.

Even Segar was struck with the fact that these names looked a little suspicious, for he says, "Alfonsus being a modern name, it may be presumed that it is mistaken for Dolfin," a suggestion more ingenious than convincing.

I am disposed to think that there may be a germ of truth in his story. The first of the Scots was clearly, from his name, a new-comer from the north, and his property in Yorkshire was most likely obtained by marriage.

Now we learn from the Domesday Survey that a manor, comprising three carucates in "Caverleia" and "Ferselleia," had belonged to one Archil in the reign of Edward the Confessor; and that after the Conquest this manor formed a unit in the great Lacy Fee.² The name of the undertenant at the date of the Survey is not mentioned.

¹ Simon Segar, Add. MS. 27412, fo. 255d.

² Fo. 318.

Archil is a well-known man, and he and his son Gospatric certainly retained some of their Yorkshire property after the Conquest, but under the suzerainty of some Norman lord. Calverley, notwithstanding the silence of Doomsday, may well have been in the possession of the descendants of Archil in the middle of the twelfth century, and there is nothing inherently impossible, or even improbable, in the tradition that an heiress of one of these married the first of the Scots.

I am disposed to accept the story, but it must be remembered that it is merely tradition, and, so far as I can ascertain, is not supported by any direct evidence. It may well have been handed down orally, and have survived until the time of the Heralds' Visitations; the mutilation of the names is only what one would expect.

John Scot the first is given a son, John the second. He is stated to have married a daughter of Sir John Luttrell of Hutton Paynell, and to have had six sons, William, Walter, John, Christopher, Jordan, and Robert.

Down to this point the old pedigrees are unsupported by any evidence, but three of these alleged sons of John II can be shown to have existed, though their parentage and relationship does not appear.

In the accompanying sheet pedigree to which these notes refer each generation is numbered, and the individuals in each generation are lettered from left to right; e.g. 2 B is the second name in the second line, and so on.

William Scot of Calverley, 1 A, stated in the old pedigrees to be the eldest son of John the second (see above), is the first of the family of whom we have any documentary evidence.

He is, beyond any reasonable doubt, identical with the "Willelmus Scottus" who paid a fine of 40s. in Morley Wapentake in 1165-6. He must have been then of age, and, working backwards from the birth of his great-great-grandson, John, in 1239, he cannot have been born later than 1140, and very likely earlier.

¹ *Pipe Roll*, 12 Henry II.

He gave the church of Calverley to Roger, Archbishop of York, 1154-1181.¹ It seems clear from this gift, which was afterwards challenged by his grandson, Roger Scot, that William was lord of the manor of Calverley, to which the advowson of the church would be appurtenant. We may perhaps assume that the manor had descended to him, possibly from his mother, for, if his wife had been the heiress of Calverley, her concurrence in the grant of the advowson would probably have been necessary.

None of these charters relate to him; he may have been the William Scot who witnessed No. 49, *circa* 1190, but I am inclined to think that this witness is of a later generation.

William Scot of Calverley, 2 A.

The name of the eldest son of William, 1 A, is not known with certainty. I have put him down as William conjecturally, first, because I think he is the William Scot who witnessed No. 49, *circa* 1190; and secondly, because Roger Scot, 3 A, the undoubted grandson of William, 1 A, is always stated to be the son of a William.

He was probably born about 1165, and appears to have been dead about 1205.

He is said to have married Joan daughter of John de Swillington, which is not improbable, as the Swillingtons occur as witnesses to a considerable number of the early charters, and Hugh de Swillington was a pledge for William's son Roger, *circa* 1205.

Robert Scot, 2 B, is said to have been a son of John Scot and brother of William, 1 A. The dates, however, make it more likely that he was a son of William, 1 A, and not a brother. He is mentioned in a charter of his daughter Alice, No. 5, which is of early thirteenth century date. He may possibly have been the father of John son of Robert de Calverley (No. 24), though I hardly think so.

Jordan de Calverley, 2 C. The old pedigrees state that John Scot the second had a son Jordan, and there certainly was such a person, though his parentage is not proved. He is more likely to have been a son of William, 1 A.

¹ *Mon. Ang.*, vi, 1181.

Hugh son of Jordan, **3 G**, recovered land in Calverley from Roger Scot, *circa* 1205 (*post*, p. xxxv). Adam the Clerk, son of Jordan de Calverley, **3 H**, is mentioned in No. 3.

Sir **Roger Scot** of Calverley, **3 A**, was probably born about 1190.

Charter No. 1 is his settlement on the marriage of his sister Mary. He witnessed Nos. 2 and 3, and the charter printed in the notes to No. 26, and he is mentioned in No. 4. They are all undated.

He was dead in 11 Henry III, 1226, when his widow, Jursella, released a bovate of land in Winterset to the prior of St. Oswald's.

As Sir Roger Scot, he witnessed the charter printed in the note to No. 125.

We learn from an undated roll of John's reign, that he disputed his grandfather's grant of Calverley Church, mentioned above:—
 "Roger le Scot claimed the next presentation to the church of Calverley against the Archbishop of York and H., the Treasurer. The defendants stated that the advowson had been given by William Scot to Roger, Archbishop of York, who had given it to the Chapel of S. Mary, which he had built on the gate near the mother church of S. Peter. The jury found that William Scot, the grandfather of Roger, did give the church, as stated."²

In the 6th or 7th year of John, *circa* 1205, Sigerith daughter of Uctred complained that Roger Scot had unjustly disseised her of her free tenement in Calverleg', and that Alexander Scot had unjustly disseised her of common of pasture appertaining to her free tenement in Calverleg'. Judgment was given for the plaintiff in each case. Roger was ordered to pay 20s. damages and 20s. fine; his sureties were Hugh de Swinlinton [Swillington] and Thomas de Torlenton [? Thornton]. Alexander was ordered to pay 18d. damages and 6s. 8d. fine; his surety was Roger Scot.³

¹ *Feet of Fines*, case 262, file 21, No. 152. The date is wrongly given on p. 1 as 2 Hen. III.

² *Curia Regis* 67, m. 1; printed in *Abbreviatio Placitorum*, p. 68.

³ *Curia Regis* 36, m. 1d.

At the same time Hugh son of Jordan recovered seisin of a free tenement in Calverleg' against Roger Scot. Damages 5*s.*, fine 6*s.* 8*d.*; sureties, Henry Scot and Adam de Reinville.¹

This Hugh son of Jordan may have been Roger's cousin.

Mary Scot, 3 B, sister of Roger, 3 A, who settled lands in Calverley on her marriage with Geoffrey son of Peter de Arthington (No. 1). She is mentioned in a charter of Robert son of Ralph de Arthington, her grandson (No. 4). Geoffrey de Arthington and Ralph his son attested No. 6.

Henry Scot, 3 C, of Pudsey, is said in the old pedigrees to have been a son of William, 2 A, and he was certainly of that generation.

He attested charters Nos. 2, 3, 6, 8, 11, 12, 12*n*, 14, 20, 21, 22, 23, 26, 27, 28, 29, 32, 35, 39, 43, and those mentioned in the notes to Nos. 26 and 125. Of these No. 43 is dated 1246; the others are undated.

There are two of his own charters, Nos. 52 and 53, both undated; the one being a grant of a rent in Pudsey to Maud, his daughter, and the other a conveyance of a villein to the Knights Templars. He was a pledge for Roger Scot, *circa* 1205. (See above.)

The following early charter of his is unfortunately mutilated, a strip having been torn off the left side:—

[? Sciant omnes presentes et futuri] quod ego Henricus Scottus de Pudegesaia, caritatis in[tuit]u et [? pro amore Dei et pro salute anime] mee et animarum antecessorum et successorum meorum, dedi et concessi et hac [presenti carta mei] confirmavi Deo et Pauperibus Hospitalis Sancti Petri Ebor., unum thoftum [et unam] acram terre in Wadelandis, in qua omnia edificia Willelmi clerici sunt sita; [Tenenda et] habenda predictis Pauperibus in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, libere, integre, [? et quiete de omni] servicio et exactione sicut aliqua elemosina liberius et melius teneri cum libera communa ville de Calvirlaia, et cum omnibus libertatibus [quibuscumque eidem] terre pertinentibus. Et [ego] Henricus et heredes mei p[re]fatam terram [cum libertatibus suis] predictis Pauperibus ubique warantizabimus, et contra omnes homines defen[demus in perpetuum]. Hiis testibus, Ricardo de Tanga, Ricardo persona de Birstal, Rogero de de Bestun, Thoma Hedne, Roberto de Wirkel', Ricardo de Tirsal,, Simone de Fersel', et aliis.²

¹ Curia Regis 36, m. 1*d.*

² Stowe Charter, 501.

Thomas Scot, 3 D, may have been a younger son of William **2 A**. He attested No. 3, undated, and was no doubt the father of William son of Thomas Scot of Newton, Nos. 6 and 53.

Alice Scot, 3 E, daughter of Robert **2 B**, was the wife of Simon de Farsley. By an undated charter (No. 5) she confirms a grant of her husband's of land in Tyersal to Nostell Priory. She may perhaps be identical with *Avelin* mother of William de Farsley, who is mentioned in No. 9. The Peter son of William de Farsley, mentioned in No. 27, and the Thomas son of William de Farsley, mentioned in No. 9, are probably her grandsons. Numerous references to others of the name will be found in the index.

John son of Robert de Calverley, 3 F, was possibly son of Robert Scot, **2 B**, and sister of the above Alice. By No. 24 he granted certain land, apparently in Calverley, to Sir William Scot. By charter No. 27 he released a rent of 1*d.* to Peter son of William de Farsley, who was probably his great-nephew. By No. 63 he granted to John Scot, **4 A**, a rent of 1½*d.* in Calverley.

Hugh son of Jordan, 3 G, and

Adam son of Jordan de Calverley, 3 H, may have been the sons of Jordan, **2 C**. Their connection with the family is by no means certain, and I am in some doubt as to whether they ought to be included or not.

Hugh recovered land in Calverley against Roger Scot, *circa* 1205 (*ante*, p. xxxv). Adam is mentioned in No. 3.

Sir **William Scot** of Calverley, **4 A**, was apparently the only son of Sir Roger Scot, **3 A**. He was born *circa* 1210.

His charters are Nos. 6, 9, 18, 21, 23, 24, 28, 29, 30, 32, 33, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 54, 127*n.* Of these No. 43 is dated in 1246, No. 44 in 1254, Nos. 42 and 45 in 1256, No. 40 in 1258, Nos. 41 and 46 in 1259, and No. 47 in 1260.

He attested Nos. 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 12*n.*, 13, 14, 14*n.*, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 22, 25, 26*n.*, 27, 31, 34, 35, 36, 48, 50, 51, 52, 53. Only one of these is dated, viz. No. 48, in 1246.

He is styled *Dominus* in Nos. 12, 18, and 22.

By No. 28 he settled lands in Calverley on his daughter Joan and her husband, Richard son of Richard Ingram of Nottingham.

No. 30 refers to the marriage of another daughter, Alice, with Simon de Otley, clerk. No. 38 is a grant in fee to Simon and his heirs, and not in frank-marriage, as one would have expected. There is a frank-marriage grant from another source, given in a note to No. 127.

No. 40, *a* and *b*, is a lease of certain property to Master William de Woodhall, in consideration of a certain sum of money advanced by Master William to William Scot in his great necessity, for the joint benefit of himself and Mabel his wife. Unfortunately, there is no hint of the nature of the difficulties referred to. This deed is dated 1258. He granted several other leases for money considerations about the same time, Nos. 38, 41, 42, 44, 45, 46, and 47. These may have had some reference to the difficulties referred to in No. 40.

He died between Martinmas, 1260, and May 27th, 1261, leaving John, his son and heir, aged 22.¹

His wife's name was Mabel, as appears from Nos 37 and 40. She is stated in the old pedigrees to have been a daughter of Sir Nicholas Stapleton, but this, I think, is more than doubtful. Sir Nicholas was of the Stapleton-on-Tees family, which at this time had little, if any, connection with the West Riding. This lady, if a Stapleton at all, is much more likely to have come from Thorpe-Stapleton, and she may possibly have been a sister or daughter of that Sir Robert Stapleton who is mentioned in No. 6, and who attests Nos. 29, 50, and 52.

Adam Scot of Pudsey, 4 B, was the son of Henry, 3 C.

There is only one charter of his in this collection, No. 16, undated, but about 1246.

He attests Nos. 6, 10*n*, 17, 19, 26*n*, 33, 34, 37, 38, 50, and 54, which are all undated, and No. 42, which is dated 1256. In No. 10*n* he is called lord of Pudsey.

Hugh Scot, 4 C, was the son of Henry, 3 C. He attests No. 14, together with his father; undated.

¹ *Yorkshire Inquisitions*, i, 264.

Maude Scot, 4 D, was the daughter of Henry, **3 C**.

Her father granted her a rent in Calverley, No. 52, which Maude gave to William Scot of Calverley, **3 A**, by No. 54; both deeds are undated.

William Scot of Newton, **4 E**, was the son of Thomas, **3 D**.

There is one charter of his, No. 6, undated, relating to land in Pudsey. He attests No. 53, also undated.

John Scot of Calverley, **5 A**, eldest son of Sir William, **4 A**, was aged 22 on the eve of the Apostles Peter and Paul, June 28th, 1261¹; he was therefore born in 1239.

Nos. 10 and 15, *circa* 1260, John witnesses together with his father; also Nos. 24 and 30, two deeds of his father's, of about the same date.

Probably all the others are after the death of William Scot in 1260 or 1261, and not many of them call for special remarks.

In Nos. 56, 57, and 58 he calls himself "John son of William the Scot," but does not use this style afterwards. The seal to No. 56 bears the device of a lion rampant sinister; it is probably this seal which gave Segar the idea that the Scots were allied to the royal family of Scotland.²

No. 58, dated 1261, is an exchange with his brother-in-law, Simon de Otley. Nos. 4, 63, and 67 are of approximate date.

No. 18ⁿ is dated 1262.

No. 58ⁿ, dated 1263, is a lease for five years of a tenement at Halliwell, near Heyton, in consideration of twelve marks paid to him in his great necessity; but, as in the case of the similar expression used by his father, No. 40, we get no further information.

Nos. 59 and 60 are also leases, both dated in 1265.

No. 61, also 1265, is a settlement of land in Calverley on his sister Margery and her husband, William de Wath. It is expressed to be made in consideration of six marks given by William de Wath to William Scot, John's father.

¹ *Yorkshire Inquisitions*, i, 264.

² See *ante*, p. xxxi.

Nos. 65 and 70, undated, but about 1265, show him purchasing several small holdings in Calverley. No. 66 is about the same date.

No. 28*n* is also somewhere about this date; it is a release to John from his brother-in-law, Richard Ingram, of the land settled by William Scot.

By No. 82 he grants a right of way to the Prior and Convent of Pontefract over his land of Halliwell to a turbary that the Earl of Lincoln had given them. This grant was to expire at Martinmas, 1288.

Nos. 127 and 128, undated, but *circa* 1284, show him purchasing from his nephew, Richard de Wath, some or all of the property settled on the marriage of William de Wath and Margery Scot, Richard's parents.

Nos. 139 and 140, *circa* 1289, probably belong to this John.

His wife's name does not appear in the charters. Segar gives her as Margery, Foster as Margaret.

He appears to have been dead in August, 1290, when his son John released all rights in Calverley Church to the Archbishop; see *post*, p. xl.

William Scot, 5 B, another son of Sir William, 4 A.

He attests No. 44, dated 1254, as William son of William Scot. This appears to be the only occasion on which he is mentioned. He may very probably have been the eldest son; but if so, he must have died without issue before his father.

Joan Scot, 5 C, daughter of Sir William, 4 A, married Richard son of Richard Ingram of Nottingham. Her father settled two bovates in Calverley on Richard and Joan and the heirs of their bodies, about 1246, or perhaps a little earlier (No. 28). Richard, the husband, subsequently released all his interest in this land to his brother-in-law, John Scot, 4 A, and agreed to indemnify him against any claim by Joan, who was still living, or his heirs (No. 28*n*).

Richard Ingram, the husband, granted land in Calverley to Mabel, wife of Sir William Scot, 4 A, probably his wife's mother, about 1250 (No. 37); he was living in 1258, when he is mentioned in No. 40*a*.

Alice Scot, 5 D, daughter of Sir William, **4 A**, married Simon de Otley, clerk. Her father settled lands in Calverley (No. 127 π); the deed is undated, and is probably before 1250. Richard Ingram, Alice's brother-in-law, also settled a rent of 12*d.* (No. 37). About 1257, Sir William conveyed other lands in Calverley to Simon and his heirs (No. 38). About 1260, Simon agreed with his father-in-law that the latter might repurchase part of the settled property if he wished to do so (No. 30).

Margery Scot, 5 E, daughter of Sir William, **4 A**, married William de Wath. The marriage probably took place after the death of her father in 1261. Her brother John settled property in Calverley (No. 61), which Richard de Wath, son of William and Margery, after the death of his parents, released to his brother-in-law, John Scot, about 1284 (No. 127).

John Scot of Calverley, **6 A**, eldest son of John, **5 A**, was probably born about 1263.

The earliest of his deeds is No. 119, dated at Martinmas, 1284, when he was no doubt just of age. It is a lease of land in Calverley, and the lessor describes himself as "John son of John Scot, lord of Calverley." This is probably the only deed referring to him during his father's lifetime.

The following deed, dated in 1290, shows pretty clearly, I think, that his father was then dead. It is a release by "John son of John Scot of Calverley" to the Archbishop of York of all the disputed rights and claims to the advowson of the church of Calverley. The wonderful list of witnesses, thirteen knights and eleven gentlemen, makes this deed one of exceptional interest.

Assizes at York in the octave of the Assumption of Blessed Mary,
18 Edw. I.

John son of John Scot of Calverley comes and admits that he has made to John, Archbishop of York, a certain charter of quitclaim of the Church of Calverley, and prays that it may be enrolled.

Omnibus ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit, Johannes filius Johannis le Escot de Calverby [*sic*], salutem in Domino. Noveritis me concessisse, relaxasse, et omnino de me et heredibus meis et assignatis meis in perpetuum quietum clamasse Venerabili in Christo Patri Domino

Johanni Dei Gracie Ebor. Archiepiscopo, Anglie Primato, et successoribus suis, Decano et Capitulo Beati Petri Ebor., et eorum successoribus, totum jus et clameum quod habui vel quod aliquo modo habere potui in advocacione Ecclesie de Calverley, cum pertinenciis, ad Capellam Beate Marie et Sanctorum Angelorum Ebor. spectantis. Ita quod nec ego nec heredes mei sive assignati nostri aliquod jus vel clameum in predicta advocacione cum pertinenciis suis decetero vindicare, exigere seu clamare poterimus quoquo modo. In cujus rei testimonium presenti scripto sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus, Dominis Johanne de Bella aqua, Johanne de Reygate seniore, Willelmo le Vavasur, Willelmo de Rythre, Willelmo de Stopham, Simone Warde, Alexandro de Ledes, Nicholao de Worteley, Johanne de Draycotes, Roberto de Nunnewyk, Ricardo de Stockyld, Roberto de Furneus, Willelmo de Herthlington, militibus, Adam de Everingham, Johanne de Reygate juniore, Waltero de Haukesworth, Thoma de Schefeld, Johanne de Lascy, Roberto de Pavely, Roberto Vyleyn, Hugone de Wodehall, Johanne de Marcheley, Roberto de Liversegge, Thoma de Thornton, et aliis. Datum apud Cawode, die Jovis in festo Beati Laurentii Martiris, anno Domini millesimo ducesimo nonogesimo, et regni domini Edwardi filii Regis Henrici decimo octavo, etc.¹

There is a group of seven charters which seem to come close after this, that is about 1290; they are Nos. 118, 123, 134, 135, 136, 137, and 138. Some of the last five may possibly relate to the preceding John, but they seem to be clearly connected with No. 132, which is dated 1291, and therefore belongs to this John.

No. 102 is dated 1293, and No. 124 is *circa* 1295.

No. 129 is *circa* 1300, and No. 125, an attestation, probably in the same year.

No. 91, 1303, is a conveyance of a house and rent in Wakefield. No. 72 is dated 1304, and No. 62, 1305. He witnesses Nos. 95 and 97 about the same date.

Just about this time there is a group of five undated charters, which we have put as *circa* 1300, but which are very likely a few years later; these are Nos. 71, 129, 130, and 131. No. 162 is about the same date. Then follow Nos. 68, 69, 73, and 74, undated, but about 1304.

In 1307 we find two dated charters, Nos. 180 and 215; in 1308, several, viz.: Nos. 88, 181, 104, and 105. Next, there is a group of

¹ Assize Roll 1288, m. 6d.

undated charters, which are all of about the same date; these are Nos. 64, 75 to 81, 84, 86, 87, 89, 90, 99, and 100; and the attestations to Nos. 93, 94, and 98.

In 1309 there are two dated charters, Nos. 85 and 129~~n~~, and one in 1310, No. 183. The undated charters of approximate date are Nos. 83, 145, 160, 161, and 163 to 168.

In 1311 there is one dated charter, No. 202, and three in 1312, Nos. 106, 107, and 184. No. 202 is a very interesting document, being a grant by the Abbat of Kirkstall of certain rights of pasturage at Bramley and the erection of two mill dams on Bagley Beck.

No. 184 is one of the series of Poictevin-Headingley documents, of which more hereafter. No. 92 is probably of the year 1312.

No. 108, dated 1313, is another Poictevin document.

The next four years give us no dated charters, but three undated ones probably belong to 1315, Nos. 146, 170, and 185.

In 1318 there is one dated charter, No. 187, and he attests a lease of his son Walter's in the same year, No. 232; in 1319 two, Nos. 186 and 189; in 1320 three, Nos. 188, 191, and 192; and in the same year he attests No. 109. Seven undated charters probably belong to this last year, Nos. 143, 144, 147, 148, 149, 169, and 178, and the attestation of No. 151.

No. 178 is an important document, being a settlement by John on his son Walter and Joan his wife. The date is by no means certain, and it may very well be some years earlier.

In 1321 there are two charters, Nos. 193 and 195. The latter shows John as one of the executors of the will of Dame Isabel, wife of Sir Roger Darcy and mother of Sir John.

In 1322 there is one charter only, No. 212; in 1323 four, Nos. 196, 197, 201, and 213. In 1324 two, Nos. 154 and 214. By the former he purchased the manor of Esholt, and by the latter he gave the manor of Headingley to Kirkstall Abbey.

The documents relating to the manor of Headingley are very confusing. The earliest are two leases, each of which was to commence at Easter, 1312, made by John Scot (Nos. 106, 107).

The property in each case was described as lying in the field of Headingley. There is nothing to show how John acquired it.

A year afterwards, on the Thursday in Easter week, 1313, John released to Kirkstall Abbey for twenty-three years a rent of two marks, which the Abbey had formerly paid to William Poictevin (No. 108). The charter recites that William Poictevin, lord of Headingley, and Thomas his son and heir, had released this rent to the monks for a term of years, and that Thomas had afterwards granted the same to John Scot for ever.

In 1313¹ John (Scot) de Calverley agrees that Thomas Poictevin of Headingley and Elizabeth his wife may enter on the manor of Headingley in accordance with John's charter of feoffment (No. 184).

It seems clear from this that the manor had been conveyed to John prior to the date of No. 184, and there can be little doubt that this was done by the undated charter, No. 170. We are thus able to correct the date of No. 170, and to say that it was before the feast of All Souls, 1313, which was the date of No. 184.

In 1322 Thomas Poictevin was dead, and Elizabeth, his widow, conveyed the manor of Headingley and other property to John de Calverley, whom she describes as her brother (No. 212). This charter is not a release of her rights as widow in her husband's lands, but a conveyance of the fee simple.

In 1323 Alexander Poictevin, son of William and presumably brother of Thomas, released to John de Calverley all his interest in [*inter alia*] the manor of Headingley (Nos. 196, 197, 213).

In 1324 John de Calverley conveys the manor of Headingley to Kirkstall Abbey (No. 214).

He attests No. 152 in 1325.

No. 112 is wrongly dated in the text 1319; it should be 1326. It is a receipt for £50 (misprinted £500) paid by John Scot to Hugh son of Richard de Babington, and no doubt represents the purchase-money for two-thirds of the manor of Burley-in-Wharfedale, which had recently descended to Hugh on the death of his father, and which he sold to John Scot in this year.

¹ Wrongly printed on p. 143, as 1312.

It is obviously in connection with this purchase that John did homage to the Archbishop of York on September 14th, 1326.¹

No. 126, dated in 1327, is an interesting document. It is a licence from the Prior of Bolton to John Scot of Calverley to assign certain lands in Yeadon and Esholt to Isabel de Calverley, Prioress of Esholt, and the Prioress of Esholt, in frankalmoign. Isabel was apparently John's sister, though she is not so described.

The property to be conveyed by John comprised all the lands and tenements in Yeadon and Esholt which he had of the gift of Simon de Brame, son of Benedict de Hagh. This seems to refer to the conveyance in 1324 (No. 154) by Simon de Brame to John, lord of Calverley, where the property is described as Simon's manor in Esholt and land belonging thereto in Yeadon. It is called the manor of Esholt in the Inquisition ad Quod Damnum.²

The very curious letter from Alice de Stopham to 'her dear friend and cousin, John de Calverley' (No. 172), is probably of rather earlier date. The relationship is unknown. Alice widow of William de Stopham, John de Calverley, John le Vavasour, and Reyner the Chaplain were executors of William de Stopham's will in 1323.³

This John greatly improved and added to the family property by purchasing a large number of small holdings in Calverley, Pudsey, and elsewhere. He also bought, as already mentioned, the manors of Burley, Esholt and Headingley, the two latter of which he gave to Esholt Priory (No. 126) and to Kirkstall Abbey (No. 214) respectively.⁴

There is no clue to his wife's name; even her Christian name is not mentioned. The old pedigrees are so hopelessly mixed as to the Johns in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, that they are more than useless on the question. Segar states that one of the Johns married a sister of Sir Simon Warde of Guiseley and Given-dale, and there is some slight support to this in the charters. Sir Simon witnesses several of this John's deeds, and he grants a rent

¹ Surtees Society, xlix, 416.

² File 195, No. 13.

³ De Banco, Mich., 17 Edward II, m. 267.

⁴ See Inq. ad Quod Damnum, file 164, No. 8.

charged on Guiseley Mills to John's son (No. 110), whom he calls his "vallet," meaning either ward or esquire (No. 120). A further corroboration appears from the fact that John de Calverley and Walter de Hawksworth the younger were executors of the will of Walter de Hawksworth the elder in 1308. On the assumption of the Warde marriage, John and Walter were brothers-in-law.¹

John was evidently dead in 1336, when his son John made the settlements of the Burley property, *post*.

Roger de Calverley, 6 B, was probably a son of John, 5 A. He is described as son of John de Calverley in the only charter in which he occurs. This is No. 64, undated, but *circa* 1308, and is a conveyance by Roger and Maude his wife to John Scot of Calverley, presumably Roger's brother, of some property in Calverley which Maude inherited from her brother John.

Walter Scot of Hayton, co. Notts., 6 C, was probably a son of John, 5 A, but there is no positive evidence of it. He is the grantee of property in Hayton in 1309 (No. 262).

Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Poictevin of Headingley, 6 D. In 1322 (No. 212) she conveyed the manor of Headingley and other property to John de Calverley, whom she describes as her brother. She is mentioned in an earlier deed, No. 184, dated 1313, which was an agreement between John de Calverley and Thomas Poictevin and Elizabeth his wife, relating to the manor of Headingley, the exact bearing and effect of which are very obscure. Thomas Poictevin was dead in 1322 (No. 212). Elizabeth herself died in 1342. Her will, dated in August of that year (No. 209), mentions her brothers William and Wilfred and their children, her sisters Agatha and Lucy, and William son of Wilfred. John de Calverley was one of the executors.

¹ This Sir Simon Warde was one of the most prominent men in Yorkshire during the reign of Edward II and the early part of Edward III. The extraordinarily inaccurate pedigree in Slater's *History of Guiseley* (p. 102 *et seq.*) gives him two wives, five sons, and three daughters; two of the daughters are said to be Beatrice wife of Walter Hawksworth and Joanna wife of Sir Hugh de Calverley. As a matter of fact, Sir Simon died without issue, before 1339, and was succeeded by his brother John.

Notwithstanding the explicit reference to John de Calverley as her brother, I do not feel clearly satisfied that there was any blood relationship. The terms "father," "mother," "son," "daughter," "brother," "sister," and the like, were used with great laxity in early documents, and are often extremely puzzling and very misleading. Thus the term "brother" was equally applied to a sister's husband, a husband's or wife's brother, or even a husband's or wife's sister's husband. "Son" and "daughter" were used in a similarly loose way. When greater precision was required, the word "natural" was used to denote actual physical relationship; thus, a "natural brother" would include a brother of the whole or half blood, to the exclusion of mere connections. Elizabeth Poictevin may have been the natural sister of John Scot, but I have grave doubts if the other brothers and sisters she mentions in her will were Scots; I have therefore omitted their names from the pedigree.

Sir **John Scot** of Calverley, **7 A**, eldest son of John, **6 A**, was probably born about 1290.

Although we know approximately when his father died, it is very difficult in many cases to distinguish between his charters and those of his father.

He seems to have married pretty early in life, and in many of his charters his wife's name is also mentioned. This is a valuable distinction, when it occurs, between his charters and his father's. There is also the advantage that the number of undated documents gets rapidly smaller.

He was married in or before 1314. On the Saturday before the feast of SS. Simon and Jude in that year, that is on October 26th, Sir Simon Warde of Givendale settled a rent of two marks charged on Guiseley Mills on John le Scot of Calverley and Joan his wife, for their lives (No. 110), and by another deed of the same date he appointed his brother, Sir Nicholas Warde, and Jordan de Byerley, to deliver seisin (No. 120). In the second of these documents John is described as Sir Simon's *vallet*, which probably indicates either a young man living in Sir Simon's household, or else his esquire. I am inclined to think that this grant must have been made at or

very shortly after John's marriage. If John's mother was Sir Simon's sister, it is natural enough that John should be a member of Sir Simon's household.

No. 176, conjecturally dated *circa* 1310, ought probably to be later, say 1314. Nos. 101 and 101*n*, also undated, are about 1316.

In 1320 there are conveyances to John and Joan of property in Burley and Askwith (No. 190), and in Stead (No. 194.)

In 1323 Joan daughter of Simon de Givendale conveyed to John and Joan property in Guiseley, which she had of the gift of Sir Simon Warde (Nos. 198, 199, 200). In 1324 there is one charter, No. 111, a conveyance of a house in Pontefract.

About 1325 and 1326 there are nine charters relating to some property in Calverley belonging to a family called Barwick. John son of Hugh de Barwick of Rawdon conveys certain fields to John de Calverley and Joan his wife, by No. 175; this is undated, and must be prior to the following. Agnes daughter of the John son of Hugh grants other lands in Calverley by a deed dated the Thursday after the feast of S. Augustine [May 26th], 1326 (No. 204); the reference to her mother's dower seems to show that her father was dead. The next deed, No. 205, also from this Agnes, mentions the recent death of her father; this is dated on the Thursday after the Epiphany, 1326-7. Agnes, by the way, was a widow, and evidently childless. Three other daughters of John de Barwick, Elizabeth, Maude, and Parnell, by undated charters, Nos. 203, 206, and 207, convey their interests in the property to John and Joan. Elizabeth was a widow; the other two were unmarried. Another daughter, Margaret by name, assigned her interest in 1344 (No. 113), and the grantor of No. 114 in the same year is probably yet another sister. The father of these ladies calls himself John de Rawdon son of Hugh de Barwick, in a deed of *circa* 1289 (No. 140).

I have gone into this group of charters at some length because some of the old pedigrees state that John's wife, Joan, was one of the same family, and though there is no direct evidence of it, so far as I am aware, these deeds point strongly in that direction. It would thus be a case of John and Joan buying out the shares of

Joan's six childless sisters. It is noteworthy that Joan herself left no issue.

About this time (1325 or 1326) comes the conveyance of a further small property at Burley (No. 177), and probably the grant of land at Rawdon mentioned in No. 55*n*.

In 1328 he attests No. 208.

There are three undated charters about 1330, Nos. 142, 153, and 158. The first of these is a grant by John Scot, described as 'lord of Pudsey,' of land there to Hugh de Wortley. The original, which is missing, is said to have had a seal with a device of S. George on horseback. It may belong to the previous John, 6 A.

In 1335 there is one dated charter, No. 141, and probably the one undated, No. 159.

Two charters in 1336, Nos. 115 and 116, are fortunately dated. The first is a settlement by John and Joan of property in Burley on Walter son of Walter Scot of Calverley for life, with remainder to John son of Walter Scot of Calverley and Agnes his wife and the heirs of their bodies, with remainder to the right heirs of John the settlor. The second one is a similar settlement on William son of Walter Scot of Calverley for life, with remainders over as before. The settlor does not mention his relationship to the persons thus benefited, but they were clearly his nephews.

A further settlement of the Burley property was effected by a Fine levied in Easter Term, 1337, of which a translation follows:—

Fine levied in Easter Term, 11 Edward III, between John son of Walter Scot of Calverlay and Agnes his wife, plaintiffs, and John Scot of Calverlay and Joan his wife, deforciant, of a messuage, a wind-mill, 80 acres of land and 14 acres of meadow in Burghlay in Wherfdale. John and Joan grant the premises to John and Agnes and the heirs of their bodies, to hold of John and Joan and the heirs of John for ever, paying yearly 1*l*. at Christmas, for all service, and doing also all service due to the chief lord of the fee. If John son of Walter and Agnes shall die without heir of their bodies, remainder to William, the brother of John son of Walter, and the heirs of his body. If William shall die without heir of his body, remainder to Thomas, his brother, and the heirs of his body. If Thomas shall die without heir of his body, remainder to Walter, his brother, and the heirs of his body. If Walter

PLATE I SEALS.



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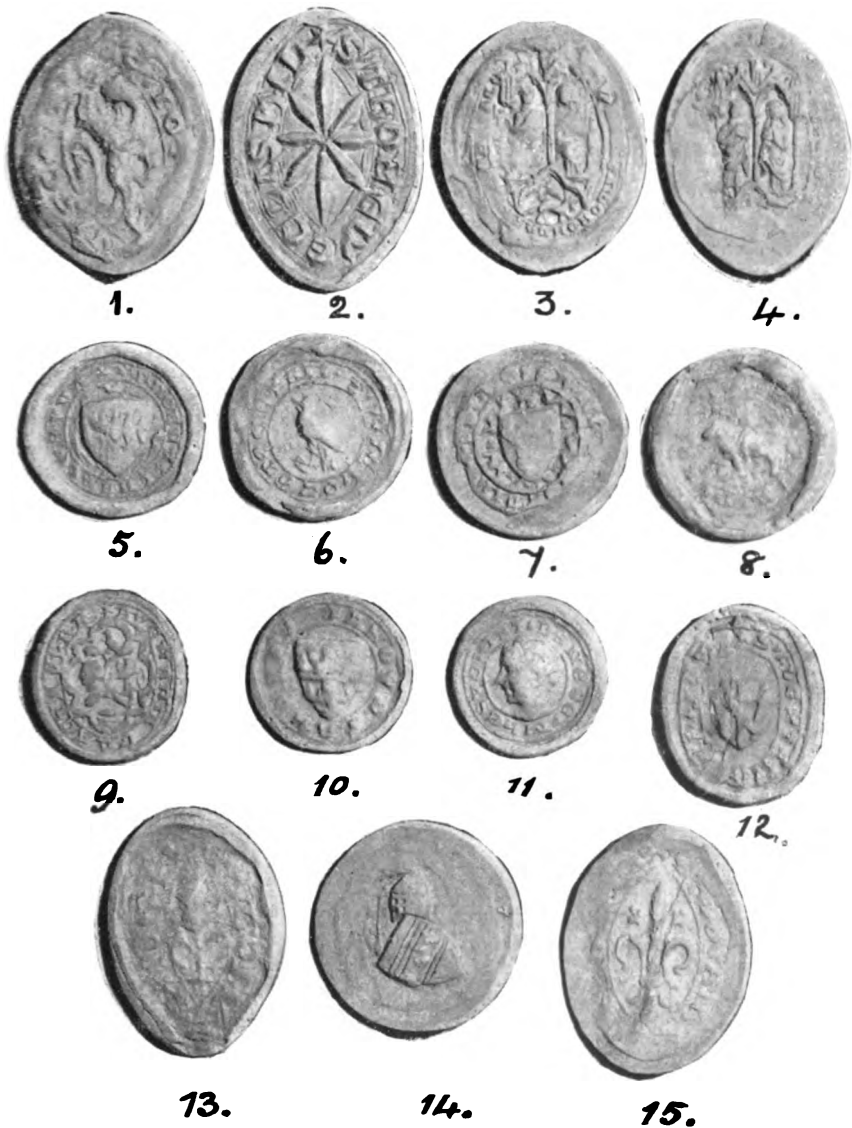
11



12

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. Will. de Woodhall. (No. 67) | 7. Nigel de Plumpton (No. 50) |
| 2. Simon de Otley. (No. 30.) | 8. Hugh de Woodhall (No. 170) |
| 3. Simon de Otley. (No. 41) | 9. John de Calverley (No. 223) |
| 4. Tho. fil. Will. Raylesin. (71) | 10. Henry Scot (No. 52) |
| 5. Roger Scot. (No. 12) | 11. Peronilla Rawdon ? (No. 207) |
| 6. John de Rawdon. (140) | 12. John Cnollan. (No. 109) |

PLATE II. SEALS.



- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Joh. fil. Will. le Scot (No. 56) | 9. Joh. f. Will. Pastew (No. 201) |
| 2. Thom. de Eccleshill (No. 79) | 10. Joh. de Calverley (No. 214) |
| 3. Benedict de Foxley (Nos. 187, 188) | 11. Tho. f. Nigel de Horsforth (124) |
| 4. Rob. de Plumpton (No. 125) | 12. Alex. Paytefin. . . (No. 196) |
| 5. Rob. le Rede (No. 152) | 13. Joh. f. Hugh de Barwick (175) |
| 6. Will. de Finchden. (No. 157) | 14. Joh. de Normanville (210) |
| 7. Will. le Faber. (No. 155) | 15. Eliz. Paytefin (No. 209) |

hall die without heir of his body, remainder to Beatrice, his sister, and the heirs of her body. If Beatrice shall die without heir of her body, remainder to the said John and Joan and the heirs of John.¹

This valuable document clearly gives us the whole of the family, except Isabel, the Prioress of Esholt, who, being dead in law, would naturally not be mentioned.

An undated charter, No. 174, *circa* 1340, belongs to this John, and is probably his last.

He seems to have died about 1340 or soon afterwards; there is no direct evidence on the point. He left no surviving issue, if he ever had any.

Walter de Calverley, 7 B, second son of John, **6 A**, was born about 1295; at any rate, he was of age in 1318.

His father settled property in Calverley on Walter and his wife Joan and the heirs of their bodies, about 1318, or perhaps a little earlier, reserving a rent of a penny at Christmas (Nos. 178 and 179).

In 1318 (No. 234) William de Greenfield granted to Walter de Calverley certain property in Pudsey acquired by Greenfield from Hugh de Woodhall, and appointed John de Pudsey to give seisin to Walter and Joan his wife (No. 235). By No. 236 Walter appointed an attorney to receive seisin of this property. The seal to this deed is probably the earliest example of the Calverley arms; the device, though not on a shield, is clearly heraldic, consisting of an inescutcheon within an orle of six owls. In the same year there is a curious agreement (No. 233), by which Walter undertakes to reconvey the property on certain conditions.

Hugh de Woodhall releases all his interest by an undated charter of about 1320 (No. 229), and writes a letter to his tenant, Richard de Morley, instructing him to do homage and render all future services to Walter (No. 230).

Walter grants a lease of part of this land in 1318 (No. 232), to which his father is a witness.

He bought two small properties in Pudsey about the same time (Nos. 231 and 237).

¹ Feet of Fines, Case 273, File 112, No. 47.

He and his father witnessed a charter of Hugh de Woodhalls, about 1320 (No. 151).

Isabel de Calverley, 7 C, Prioress of Esholt, is apparently of this generation; and if so, must have been a daughter of John Scot, 6 A. She is mentioned in No. 126, dated 1327.

Sir **John Scot** of Calverley, 8 A, eldest son of Walter Scot, 7 B, was probably born about 1310, or thereabouts, as he was already married in January, 1336 (Nos. 115 and 116).

He first occurs as witness to a charter of his uncle's, No. 175, undated, but about 1325; and probably is the attesting witness to No. 208, in 1328.

He was already married in January, 1336, when the settlements were made on his brothers Walter and William (Nos. 115 and 116); after the deaths of Walter and William, the property given to them for their lives was to go to John son of Walter and Agnes his wife and the heirs of their bodies. He is the ultimate remainder-man in the Fine of 1337, *ante*, p. xlvi.

In 1342 he was executor of the will of Elizabeth widow of Thomas Poictevin of Headingley, who may have been his great-aunt, though there is some doubt about it.

In 1344 he seems to have purchased the interest of another sister of his uncle's wife [see p. xlvii], Margaret, daughter of John de Barwick of Rawdon, then of age and unmarried (No. 113). The Alice widow of Thomas son of Michael de Rawdon (No. 114), was probably another sister. In both these he is called 'John Scot of Calverley.'

As 'John, lord of Calverley,' he attests the two charters Nos. 156 and 155, dated 1344 and 1345 respectively, and as 'John de Calverley,' No. 171, about the same date.

Sir John de Normanville gives him a receipt for seven marks in 1345 (No. 210), but this does not appear to have any connection with the alleged subsequent Normanville marriage.

He was knighted prior to September, 1346, No. 216, which he attests as 'Sir John de Calverley.'

In 1347 he gives a bond for eight marks to William de Finchden (No. 157). In 1348 he attests No. 217, and in 1349 Nos. 218 and 228.

In 1349 there was a resettlement of the family property (No. 219). Sir John had a life estate, with remainders to his sons John, Walter, and Richard, and the heirs male of their bodies successively. It is remarkable that Sir John's wife was not given a life estate, and the natural inference would be that she was dead. But as he certainly left a widow named Agnes, and there is no evidence of a second marriage, we must assume that she was otherwise provided for. In the same year he attests Nos. 228 and 228*n*.

In 1351 (No. 220) there is a curious transaction with John de Markington, to whom Sir John hands £40 to trade with. The money is to be returned and the profits accounted for within six weeks, May 13th to June 24th, so that the speculation, whatever it was, was not a lengthy one. He attests No. 221 in the same year.

In 1352 (No. 222) he grants the wardship and marriage of his tenant, Thomas, the infant son and heir of Robert le Rede of Pudsey.

By No. 223, dated in the 26th of Edward III, 1352-3, he settles property in Pudsey on William Atwell and Isabel his wife and the heirs male of their bodies, reserving a yearly rent of a rose, with reversion to his own heirs. The form of the document strongly suggests that Isabel was Sir John's daughter, but it is not so stated. The seal to this deed is especially interesting as being the earliest example of the Calverley arms on a shield.

In 1357 (No. 224) we have another marriage settlement by Sir John, namely on his (second) son Walter and Margery daughter of John de Dyneley and the heirs of their bodies. The rent of a rose is again reserved. No. 225 relates to the same transaction.

Sir John was dead before May, 1361 (No. 238). His widow, Agnes, gave a receipt for a rent due to her from the Burley property (No. 227). The person paying her was John de Dyneley, no doubt the one just mentioned, and in all probability executor of Sir John de Calverley's will. There is a similar receipt in 1366 (No. 226).

The old pedigrees mention two other daughters in addition to those shown on this pedigree, namely, Mary, wife of Sir Adam de Everingham of Birkin, and Anne, wife of Richard Hawksworth of Hawksworth.

William Scot of Calverley, **8 B**, was the second son of Walter, **7 B**.

In 1336 (No. 116) his uncle, John Scot, settled lands in Burley on William son of Walter Scot of Calverley for life, with remainder to John son of Walter Scot and Agnes his wife and the heirs of their bodies.

This is the only appearance of William in these charters, unless he is identical with William Scot of Hayton.

He comes second in the Fine of 1337. (See *ante*, p. xlvi.)

The old pedigrees make a *Sir* William de Calverley to have been the eldest son of Walter (which he certainly was not), and state that he married Eleanor daughter of Sir John Thornhill, and died without issue some time after 1376.

Thomas Scot, **8 C**, son of Walter, **7 B**, comes third in the Fine of 1337. (See *ante*, p. xlvi.) He does not appear to be mentioned in these charters, and he probably died young.

Walter Scot of Calverley, **8 D**, son of Walter, **6 B**, comes fourth in the Fine of 1337. (See *ante*, p. xlvi.)

In 1336 (No. 115) his uncle, John Scot, settled lands in Burley on Walter son of Walter Scot of Calverley for life, with remainder to John son of Walter Scot and Agnes his wife and the heirs of their bodies.

He does not appear to be mentioned again in these charters.

Beatrice Scot, **8 E**, daughter of Walter, **7 B**, comes fifth in the Fine of 1337. (See *ante*, p. xlvi.)

She is not mentioned in the charters.

Isabel de Calverley, **8 F**, Prioress of Esholt, was probably another daughter of John, **7 B**.

No. 228 is a grant of a rent in Burley to her and the convent of Esholt, dated 1349.

John de Calverley, 9 A, eldest son of Sir John, **8 A**, was born about 1338. From his position in the settlement of 1349 (No. 219), it seems quite clear that he was the eldest son, and probably then unmarried.

It is quite clear also that he never succeeded to the family property. He must therefore have died without issue in the lifetime of his father.

Sir **Walter de Calverley, 9 B**, was the second son of Sir John, **8 A**; he was of age in May, 1361, which would make him born about 1340.

He is first mentioned in the settlement of 1349 (No. 219), in which he has the second estate tail, after that of his elder brother John.

In 1357 he married Margery, daughter of John de Dyneley, probably of the family of Downham, co. Lancs. Sir John de Calverley settled all his property in Pudsey and Woodhall, and several tenements in Calverley, on Walter and Margery and the heirs of their bodies, reserving the rent of a rose for all service (Nos. 224 and 225).

In 1359 (No. 239) Thomas, vicar of Calverley, and Adam de Gerford, chaplain, who were evidently feoffees to uses, conveyed to Walter and Margery and the heirs of their bodies certain lands in Halliwell and elsewhere.

On Sunday, May 2nd, 1361 (No. 238), he granted to Peter de Pudsey a life estate in certain property in Pudsey. The style used, 'Walter, lord of Calverley,' shows that his father was dead.

In 1362 (No. 240) he calls himself, 'Walter son of Sir John de Calverley, knight.'

In the same year he grants a life estate in Pudsey to Isabel widow of William Atwell, reserving the rent of a rose (No. 241). I have already pointed out (p. li) that there is considerable reason for believing that Isabel was his sister.

There are deeds of his in 1363 (No. 242, in which he calls himself 'Walter Scott of Calvirley'), 1365 (No. 243), 1366¹ (No. 244), and 1367 (No. 245; attestation only).

¹ For another deed of this year see *Yorkshire Archeological Journal*, xi, 56.

In 1368 (No. 246) he paid twenty marks to Richard de Dyneley, who may have been his brother-in-law.

In 1369 he attests two deeds (Nos. 247 and 261); both deeds of Walter Paslew.

In 1370 there is one deed (No. 248), of no special importance.

In 1372 he attests two deeds (Nos. 249 and 250).

In 1374 there is one deed (No. 251) a settlement of a tenement in Pontefract on John Leadbeater of Walton and Ellen his wife. The terms of this document suggest that there was some relationship between them and the Calverleys.

In the same year Walter attests a charter of John Atwell of Pudsey (No. 252); the seal, which Atwell calls *sigillum meum*, has the shield of the Calverley arms, but with six owls instead of eight, and the legend: 'S. Johannis de Calverley.' The matrix had probably belonged to Sir John, Walter's father.

In 1377 Walter obtained a general pardon from Edward III (No. 253). As usual, the particular offence which rendered the pardon necessary is not stated, and it would be idle to speculate on its nature.

To the same year belongs the very interesting agreement with William de Bramley, already referred to (No. 254; *ante*, p. xxiii).

In 1381 there is one deed (No. 255) and its counterpart (No. 255); and in 1382 a bond (No. 257).

In 1383 he purchased land in Clareborough and elsewhere in Nottinghamshire from Sarah daughter and heir of Thomas de Lound (No. 258), and also from Sarah widow of William de Calverley of Hayton (No. 276).

In 1384 William de Caldbeck conveys to Walter Scot of Calverley the manors of Calverley and Burley and the other Yorkshire property to hold to Walter, his heirs and assigns (No. 260). This looks to me like the winding up of a previous feoffment to uses, with the view to a new one. In that case, Caldbeck would probably be the survivor of the old set of feoffees.

In 1387 Walter, who had then been knighted, purchased land in Pudsey from William Atwell (No. 282).

In 1388 is the very interesting bill or contract (it is not quite clear which) of Dame Joan de Calverley, already referred to (No. 280; *ante*, p. xxiv). From this we learn that Sir Walter's first wife was dead, and that he was married to his second. This Joan is probably the lady given in the printed pedigrees as the first wife, namely, the daughter of Sir John de Normanville. The fact that John Normanville acted as trustee and arbitrator for Sir Walter in 1398 (Nos. 281, 286, and 305), lends some probability to the story.

In 1389 Sir Walter granted the manor of Burley to three persons, two of whom were clerics (No. 283); it was probably a grant to uses.

In the same year he obtained a lease of the manor of Eccleshill for the lives of himself, his wife Joan, and his daughter Joan (No. 284), the terms of which have already been referred to (*ante*, p. xxiv). It is not certain whether this daughter was by the first or second wife. If by the second wife, she must have been very young, and the reason for such a transaction is not obvious. The Christian name of Joan is perhaps in favour of this. On the other hand, if she were the daughter of the first wife, she would probably be grown up, and Walter might well wish to provide for her in case of the birth of a son by the second wife. On the whole, I am inclined to take this view, which is supported by the fact that she was married to John Paslew in or before 1397.

In 1391 Sir Walter appointed certain attorneys to deliver seisin of some unspecified property to John de Normanville and three others, who were evidently feoffees to uses (No. 286). The actual conveyance to the feoffees has not been preserved; it probably relates to Sir Walter's second marriage.

In this same year occurred the legal proceedings with the Abbat of Kirkstall, recorded in No. 288.

In 1392 he made a further addition to the Nottinghamshire property (No. 259).

In 1393 there are five charters relating to a purchase in Pudsey (Nos. 289 to 293).

In 1394 he conveyed to Henry Milner and two others (perhaps trustees) certain lands in Thornton in Bradford-dale, of ancient time

called 'Scot-land' and 'Calverley-land,' of which one would like to know more (No. 296). In the same year he attests Nos. 294 and 295.

In 1396 Henry Goion, chaplain, and Walter Howet, who are evidently feoffees to uses, leased to Sir Walter for twenty years the manor of Calverley and other family property (No. 297). The conveyance to these feoffees is not in the collection, and the reason for the lease is not easy to suggest. He witnesses No. 299 in the same year.

In 1397 Robert Newall and Thomas Whitehead, evidently feoffees to uses, settle certain lands in Pudsey on John Paslew and Joan, Sir Walter's daughter, and the heirs of their bodies (No. 298), which Sir Walter confirms (No. 300).

In 1398 he had a dispute with Thomas de Thorner relating to the manor of Wadlands. The parties agreed to submit the matter to arbitration (No. 281); Sir Walter chose as his arbitrators John Amyas and John Normanville. Thorner and a surety gave a bond of £40 to Sir Walter and his son-in-law John Paslew, to abide the award (No. 304), which is set out in the final agreement between the contending parties (No. 305).

In the same year he gave leave to Nicholas Adamson to assign certain property in Pudsey to Kirkstall Abbey (No. 302). He also witnesses No. 301 in 1398, and No. 303 in 1399.

In 1401 we find an arrangement for paying off a debt due to Robert de Erythorn (No. 306).

In the autumn of this year occurs the series of conveyances and settlements in connection with Sir Walter's third marriage. It is not known when Dame Joan, the second wife, died. The third wife was also named Joan, and was a daughter of Sir John Bigod of Settrington. Sir Walter assigns all his property to the trustees, one of whom seems to have been his bride's father (Nos. 307, 308, 309, and 310). Sir Walter's seal is preserved on three of these deeds: he has six owls only on his shield. Seisin was given late in September or early in October (Nos. 313, 314, and 315). The marriage took place shortly afterwards, and on the Wednesday after

Martinmas the feoffees settled the property conveyed to them on Sir Walter and Joan his wife, for their lives and the life of the survivor, reserving the rent of a rose, if demanded (No 312).

Sir Walter attests No. 311 in 1401.

In 1402 he had a successful lawsuit relating to a free rent in Burley (No. 316).

In 1403 he attested No. 317, which is the last of the charters with which he is concerned.

He died in the following year, and his will was proved on December 18th, 1404.¹

His widow, Dame Joan, took the vow of chastity in December, 1404.²

She gives a receipt to the purchaser of certain wood in 1406 (No. 318), and pays rent due to the Abbat of Kirkstall in 1407 (No. 319).

In 1415 she arranges for the marriage of her son Walter (No. 320), and assigns to him and his wife a rent of five marks arising out of the property settled on herself (No. 321).

In 1420 she obtains a release of a claim to certain land in Pudsey (No. 322). She appears to have been dead in June, 1423.

Richard de Calverley, 9 C, was the third son of Sir John de Calverley, 8 A.

He appears to be mentioned only once in the charters, namely in 1349, when he was the third tenant in tail in the settlement of that year (No. 219).

Isabel, 9 D, wife of William At-Well of Pudsey, may have been a daughter of Sir John, 8 A; the charters certainly suggest some relationship.

In 1352-3 Sir John settled land in Pudsey on William and Isabel, with remainder to the heirs male of their bodies, with remainder to Sir John's own heirs (No. 223). In 1362 Walter de Calverley, Sir John's son, gave to Isabel widow of William At-Well a life estate in Pudsey (No. 241). In each case the only rent reserved was a rose at midsummer.

¹ *Test. Ebor.*, i, No. 233.

² *Ibid.*, iii, 318.

Joan de Calverley, 10 A, daughter of Sir Walter, **9 B**, probably by his first wife, Margery de Dyneley. She seems to have been the only child of this marriage. It is true that the old pedigrees give a son, Sir John Calverley, said to have been older than Walter (who undoubtedly succeeded to his father); this John is said to have been killed at the Battle of Shrewsbury, in 1403. For this various Chronicles are cited, where the fact is duly recorded. But a search of the Patent Rolls shows that this Sir John, whoever he may have been, had no connection with the West Riding, or even with Yorkshire. He was, in all probability, one of the Cheshire Calverleys.

Be this as it may, there is no trace of his existence in these charters, and I feel convinced that he was not a son of Sir Walter.

To return to Joan. Her father, Sir Walter, in 1389 obtained a lease of the manor of Eccleshill for the lives of himself and his then wife and his daughter Joan, who was evidently then unmarried (Nos. 284 and 285).

She married, probably in 1397, John son of Robert Paslew of Potter Newton, when Sir Walter settled lands in Pudsey on them and the heirs of their bodies (Nos. 298 and 300). No. 277 probably relates to the settlement made by John Paslew on this occasion.

Paslew is mentioned in Nos. 304 and 305, in June, 1398.

This marriage came to a tragic termination. In Michaelmas Term, 1398, Joan widow of John son of Robert Paslew of Newton appealed Sir Roger de Ledes, William his son, and others, for the murder of her husband; her pledges were Sir Walter de Calverley and Robert Paslew, her father and her father-in-law.¹

The John Paslew who witnesses No. 328 in 1423, and several later deeds, was probably her son.

Walter de Calverley, 10 B, the eldest son of Sir Walter, **9 B**, by his third wife, Joan Bigod, was born in 1402. His father died two years later, and the consequent long minority seems to have been well managed, and resulted in considerable benefit to the

¹ *Coram Rege*, Mich., 22 Ric. II, m. 76. It is intended to print further details of this murder in *Miscellanea*.

family prosperity. His mother, Dame Joan, as already stated, had taken the vow of chastity shortly after Sir Walter's death, and she no doubt devoted her energies to the education of her infant son and the management of his property.

When thirteen years of age, young Walter was married to Elizabeth daughter of Thomas Markenfield of Markenfield. The agreement for the marriage is dated March 1st, 1415 (No. 320), and the assignment of a rent in Pudsey shows that the marriage had taken place before April 16th in that year (No. 321).

Walter came of age in May or June, 1423, probably in May. His first proceeding was to acquire a further small property in Pudsey (Nos. 323 to 327), all of which are dated in May, 1423. In June of the same year, the trustees of his mother's marriage settlement released and assigned to him all the family property in their possession (No. 328), and there was a further release in 1424 (No. 329). The John Paslew who witnesses these two deeds was probably Walter's nephew, the son of his sister Joan.

In 1424 John de Suttbiry and others give a bond to Walter de Calverley (No. 330).

In 1426 the Sheriff appoints Walter and others to arrest certain persons and take them to York Castle (No. 331).

In 1427 there had been a conveyance of the family property to feoffees to uses, which has not been preserved. No. 333 is a settlement by these feoffees on Walter for life. In the same year there is a bond (No. 332) and an attestation (No. 334).

In 1428 there is a conveyance of a burgage in Bradford (No. 335).

In 1431 Walter, called "Watkyn of Calverley," purchased the wardship and marriage of John son and heir of John Wentworth of Elmsall, from the assignees of the Crown (Nos. 336 and 337). Such purchases were common enough, both of male and female wards, and were generally made with the view of marrying the ward to one of the purchaser's family. In this case John Wentworth was married to Anne, Walter's daughter.

In 1433 Sir Robert de Hopton conveys property in Eccleshill to John de Tonge and Henry de Rastrick (Nos. 338 and 339), who

were probably trustees for Walter; and he gives a bond for £20 to Walter a few weeks afterwards (No. 340), which no doubt relates to the same transaction. Tonge and Rastrick conveyed the property to Walter, and Henry de Hopton, chaplain, released his rights thereto (Nos. 341 and 342). In these deeds Walter is called "Walter de Calvorlay," the last use of the *de*.

In 1434 there is an agreement for the marriage of Alice, another of Walter's daughters, with Gilbert son of Gilbert del Legh of Middleton (No. 344). Walter was to pay £40 for this marriage, and apparently he borrowed some of the money from William Wright of Yeaddon (No. 343).

In 1435 he acquires a copyhold house and land at Bradford (No. 345).

In 1437 he attests a deed (No. 346).

In 1441 there is a bond of £40 to Walter from John Kippax and others (No. 347).

In 1442 he arranges with Sir John Tempest of Bracewell a marriage between William Calverley, Walter's eldest son, and Agnes Tempest, Sir John's daughter (Nos. 348 and 349).

In the same year Walter's daughter Isabel married John Slingsby of Scriven. John's grandmother, Margaret widow of William Slingsby, settled property in Scriven and North Studley, Walter Calverley witnessing the deed (No. 350).

In the same year another daughter was safely provided for, Margaret Calverley marrying Thomas, eldest son of Thomas Clapham of Beamsley (Nos. 351 and 352).

In 1443 Walter is mentioned in connection with the agreement for the marriage of Richard son of William Brearey of Menston and Catherine daughter of William Clapham of Clapham (No. 353).

In the same year Walter gives a general acquittance to William Jackson of Burley (No. 354).

In 1444 he conveys all his property to trustees (No. 355), and himself appears as one of the trustees of Sir John Gra (No. 356).

In 1445 Walter and Sir Robert Waterton pay twenty marks due to Thomas, Lord Dacre (No. 357), and Walter gives a bond for ten marks to Geoffrey Mauleverer (No. 358).

In 1446 he arranges for the marriage of his daughter Amice to Robert, eldest son of Nicholas Baildon of Baildon (No. 359).

In the same year he arranges for the marriage of yet another daughter, Beatrice, to Tristram, eldest son of Robert Bolling of Bolling (No. 360).

In 1451 he acquires further property in Eccleshill (Nos. 361 to 364), and in 1452 a rent in Pudsey (No. 365).

In 1454 Walter complains of the vicars of Bingley and Ilkley and others for trespass (No. 366); he is described as "one of the servants of our most dear cousin, Richard, Earl of Salisbury," then Lord Chancellor.

In 1456 there is a document relating to the collection of the tithage in Yorkshire, the precise purport of which is very obscure (No. 367).

In 1457 Walter conveyed to trustees his Nottinghamshire property and also lands at Eccleshill, Manningham, Guiseley, and Menston (No. 369). Four days later the trustees settled this property on Thomas Calverley, Walter's second son, with remainder to Robert, the third son (No. 368).

In 1459 another set of trustees, at the request of Walter, grant life estate to Robert, the third son, in Woodhall and elsewhere (No. 370).

In 1459 there was an assignment from the old trustees of the Wentworth property, of whom Walter Calverley was one, to a new set of trustees (No. 371). This transaction no doubt indicates the coming of age of John Wentworth's son, Walter's grandson, which would show that he was born in 1438.

In 1461 Walter complains of William Keighley and others for trespass (No. 372).

His will, dated April 6th, 1466, and proved March 5th, 1467, is printed in *Testamenta Eboracensia*, vol. ii, p. 280. The executors were

William Calverley, the eldest son, Lawrence Keighley, and Thomas Clapham, the two latter probably sons-in-law.

His first wife, Elizabeth Markenfield, was living in 1442 (No. 348), and it is not known when she died. Walter married as his second wife, Katherine. Her maiden name is unknown; she had been married twice before, to Robert Drax and Richard Burton of South Milford. She survived Walter Calverley, and is mentioned in his will; she was living in 1472.¹ She is probably identical with the Catherine Calverley of Milford, whose will was dated in 1481 and proved in 1484.²

Walter's sons are treated separately. His daughters were:—

1. Anne, 11 D, wife of John Wentworth of Elmsall; married *circa* 1431 (No. 336). She is called Elizabeth in the Visitations.
2. Alice, 11 E, wife of Gilbert Legh of Middleton; married *circa* 1434 (No. 344).
3. Isabel, 11 F, wife of John Slingsby of Scriven; married in 1442 (No. 350).
4. Margaret, 11 G, wife of Thomas Clapham of Beamsley; married *circa* 1442 (No. 351).
5. Amice, 11 H, wife of Robert Baildon of Baildon; married *circa* 1446 (No. 359).
6. Beatrice, 11 J, wife of Tristram Bolling of Bolling; married *circa* 1446 (No. 360); mentioned in her father's will.
7. Elizabeth, 11 K, a nun at Esholt; living 1488; mentioned in the will of her brother William.

In addition to these, the old pedigrees give three other daughters of whom I find no direct evidence. They are:—

8. A daughter, wife of William Scot of Scot Hall.
9. A daughter, wife of Lawrence Keighley of Newhall. The old pedigrees call him Richard, but I think he is more likely to have been the Lawrence Keighley who was one of Walter Calverley's feoffees in 1459 (No. 370), and one of the executors of his will in 1467. The Richard Keighley of 1488 (No. 390) may have been a son of the marriage.

¹ Pardon Roll, 11 Edw. IV.

² *Test. Ebor.*, ii, 280v.

10. A daughter, wife of Gilbert Topcliffe of Topcliffe.

William Calverley, 11 A, eldest son of Walter, **10 B**, was born about 1425. Both Flower's and Glover's pedigrees begin with him.

He married Agnes daughter of Sir John Tempest of Bracewell; the contract is dated January 7th, 1442 (Nos. 348 and 349). Walter Calverley, the father, reserved power to provide for his two younger sons, Thomas and Robert; but apart from this, all the family property was settled on William and Agnes and the heirs of their bodies.

In 1444 he witnessed No. 356.

In 1459 he witnessed the charter relating to the Wentworth estates (No. 371).

In 1465 he and his brother Thomas were apparently trustees with the Earl of Northumberland, Robert Neville, and Thomas Bolling, and as such had lands in Byerley conveyed to them by William Tomlinson of Bradford (No. 375). This property was released by the others to Thomas Calverley in 1466 (No. 376).

In 1467 he arranges for the marriage of his daughter Joan with Christopher, eldest son of Lawrence Lister (Nos. 378 and 379).

In 1475 he attests No. 380.

In 1482 Thomas Bolling conveys land at Rothley in Calverley to William and John Calverley and John Rastrick (Nos. 382 and 383).

In 1485 Gilbert Legh, who was apparently the surviving feoffee of the conveyance by Walter Calverley in 1444 (No. 355), releases all his interest in the manor of Calverley, etc., to William Calverley the elder (No. 385). William thereupon conveys the same to a new set of feoffees (No. 386).

In 1487 William, his eldest son William, his brother Thomas, and others, were appointed arbitrators to settle a dispute as to some lands in Woodhall and elsewhere (No. 387).

He made his will on April 12th, 1488 (No. 388), and it was proved on July 5th, 1489 (No. 389), by his eldest son William and his brother Robert, two of the executors.

His wife, Agnes (Tempest), survived him. She was appointed one of his executors, but did not prove the will (Nos. 388 and 389).

His sons are mentioned separately. His daughters were:—

1. Joan, **12 G**, wife of Christopher Lister, 1467 (Nos. 378 and 379).
2. A daughter, **12 H**, wife of George Box; mentioned in the will of Ralph Snaith, 1472.¹
3. Alice, **12 I**, a nun at Esholt; mentioned in her father's will, 1488 (No. 388).

He is also stated to have had four other daughters, whose names do not appear in these charters nor in their father's will. They are:—

4. Isabel, wife of Thomas Mering of Wheldale.
5. Eleanor, wife of John Leventhorpe
6. Margaret, wife of Popeley.
7. Anne, wife of Thomas Ellis of Kiddall.

Thomas Calverley, 11 B, was the second son of Walter, **10 B**.

In 1442, when Walter Calverley was arranging the marriage of his eldest son William with Agnes Tempest, he reserved the right of making provision out of his estates for his younger sons, Thomas and Robert (Nos. 348 and 349).

In 1457 Walter's feoffees settled some of the property in Nottinghamshire and also in Eccleshill, Manningham, Guiseley, and Menston, on Thomas and the heirs male of his body, with remainder to Robert and the heirs male of his body (No. 368).

In 1459 he was appointed attorney to give seisin of the Wentworth estates (No. 371).

In 1465 he was one of the feoffees of property in Byerley (No. 375), which was released to him by the other feoffees in 1466 (No. 376.)

In 1466 certain property in Eccleshill was conveyed to him (No. 377). In 1475 he attested No. 380.

In 1478 he made an agreement for the repayment of £20 due from John Bradford (No. 381).

In 1482 he attested Nos. 382 and 383.

In 1485 he was a feoffee for his brother William (No. 386).

¹ *Test. Ebor.*, iii, 205.

In 1487 he was one of the arbitrators already mentioned (No. 387).

In 1488 he attests the will of his brother William (No. 388).

He is said to have married Agnes daughter of Sir Richard Scargill, and had issue:—

1. Christopher, 12 K, who attested No. 398 in 1498, and No. 400 in 1499.
2. Perhaps Thomas Calverley, 12 L, chaplain, who attested William Calverley's will in 1488 (No. 388).

His will was dated December 30th, 1500.¹

Robert Calverley, 11 C, was the third son of Walter, 10 B.

In 1442, when Walter Calverley was arranging the marriage of his eldest son William with Agnes Tempest, he reserved the right of making provision out of his estates for his younger sons, Thomas and Robert (Nos. 348 and 349).

In 1457 Walter's feoffees settled some of the Nottinghamshire property, and also lands in Eccleshill and elsewhere, on his second son, Thomas, and the heirs male of his body, with remainder to Robert, his third son, and the heirs male of his body (No. 368).

In 1456 Robert appears to have been acting as Bailiff and Constable of Bingley (No. 373).

In 1459 Walter's feoffees conveyed to Robert a life estate in lands in Woodhall, Stede, Guiseley, and Otley (No. 370).

An undated return of some sort shows him holding five bovates in Altofts, which Walter Calverley formerly held (No. 374).

In 1482 he was appointed to deliver seisin of land at Rothley to his brother William (No. 383).

In 1484 a Robert Calverley received a general pardon (No. 384). He is described as of Broxtowe and Bareford, in Nottinghamshire, but I presume he is the Robert now under consideration.

In 1486 he was one of the feoffees of his brother William (No. 386), and in that capacity he is mentioned in William's will in 1488 (No. 388). He was appointed one of the executors, and he and his nephew William proved the will (No. 389).

¹ *Calverley Registers*, edited by Samuel Margerison, i, 28.

In 1496 he was one of the feoffees of his nephew William; he is described as Robert Calverley the elder, to distinguish him from his nephew (No. 394).

His will was proved on April 3rd, 1499. He mentions his daughters, Catherine and Alison, and the children of his brother Thomas.¹

Sir **William Calverley**, knight, 12 A, the eldest son of William, 11 A, was probably born about 1450.

His first appearance in these documents is as one of the arbitrators in the dispute in 1487 (No. 387).

In 1488 his father bequeathed him a standing piece of silver with a cover, parcel gilt, and appointed him one of the executors (No. 388). William the younger and his uncle Robert proved the will in 1489 (No. 389).

In 1491 he purchased some property in Pudsey from Thomas Rastrick (No. 392), which was conveyed to him by Rastrick's feoffees, of whom William's brother, Richard Calverley, was one (No. 391). William thereupon leased the property to Rastrick for forty years, if Rastrick should live so long, reserving a rent of 20*d.* to Robert Calverley, his brother (No. 393).

In 1496 he conveyed certain lands in Halliwell in Houghton and Pudsey to his uncle, Robert Calverley, Nicholas Calverley, vicar of Batley (relationship not stated), and Christopher Lister (No. 394). In 1497 he declared the trusts of this grant to be for the purpose of making a life estate to himself and Alice his wife, and the survivor of them (No. 395).

He was knighted in 13 Henry VII, 1497-8, in Scotland, by Thomas, Earl of Surrey, the King's Lieutenant.² Sir William was knighted before May 24th, 1498, on which day lands in Pudsey were conveyed to him (No. 396).

In the same year he attested No. 398.

¹ *Test. Ebor.*, ii, 281*n.*

² Metcalfe's *Book of Knights*, p. 31. A Richard de Calverley was knighted on the same occasion.

In 1499 he was one of the trustees of Stephen Wright of Calverley, his late servant (Nos. 399 and 400).

Here we take leave of Sir William so far as this present volume is concerned.

His wife Alice, daughter of Sir John Saville of Thornhill, is mentioned in 1497 (No. 395).

None of his children come into this volume.

John Calverley, 12 B, was the second son¹ of William, 11 A.

In 1482 Thomas Bolling conveyed land in Rothley to William and John Calverley and John Rastrick (Nos. 382 and 383).

In 1488 his father bequeathed him chattels to the value of £10 (No. 388).

He is said to be the ancestor of the existing Calverleys of Rothwell and Oulton.

Richard Calverley, 12 C, was the third son² of William, 11 A.

In 1488 his father bequeathed him £10 in money (No. 388).

In 1489 he was one of four feoffees of land in Pudsey which was settled on Robert Ley and Agnes his wife, daughter of Thomas Mering, and the heirs of their bodies, with remainder to the heirs of John Ley (No. 390). Agnes was probably the daughter of Thomas Mering and Isabel his wife, daughter of William Calverley, 11 A, and consequently Richard's niece. This apparently is the property conveyed in 1498 by No. 396.

In 1491 Richard Calverley, Thomas Mering, and others, feoffees of John Rastrick, conveyed property in Pudsey to William Calverley, Richard's brother (No. 391).

In 1498 John Harper, described as of Otley, conveyed all his property in Calverley to Richard Calverley, esquire (No. 398), and a few days later, describing himself as of Calverley, he releases the same property to Richard (No. 397).

Robert Calverley, 12 D, was the fourth son of William, 11 A.

In 1488 his father bequeathed him £10 in money (No. 388).

¹ For these younger sons I have adopted the order in which they are named in their father's will (No. 388).

² *Test. Ebor.*, iv, 179.

In 1491 Sir William leased certain lands in Pudsey to John Rastrick, reserving a rent of 20*d.* to Robert Calverley, his brother, for his life (No. 393).

Thomas Calverley, 12 E, was the fifth son of William, 11*A*.

In 1485 he is mentioned as Thomas Calverley the younger (No. 386), his uncle Thomas being still alive.

In 1488 his father bequeathed him £10, to be paid at the discretion of his executors (No. 388). Probably Thomas was under age.

In 1499 he attested No. 400.

Nicholas Calverley, 12 F, was the sixth son of William, 11 A.

In 1488 his father bequeathed him £10, to be paid at the discretion of his executors (No. 388). This probably indicates that Nicholas was under age.

In 1496 Nicholas Calverley, vicar of Batley, was one of the feoffees of (Sir) William (No. 394). No relationship is stated, and Nicholas must have been very young to have been the vicar of a place like Batley. However, there is no other Nicholas, so far as I know.

In 1499 Nicholas Calverley, the vicar, was one of the trustees of Stephen Wright (Nos. 399 and 400).

THE SCOTTS OF NEWTON.

Various members of this family occur as witnesses to these charters.

They were certainly descended from the same stock as the Scots of Calverley, but there is not sufficient evidence here to connect them into a pedigree. I therefore give a list of them in tabular form:—

Temp. Henry III. William Scot of Newton, son of Thomas, No. 6.

Circa 1250. William Scot of Newton, No. 53.

1322. William Scot of Newton, No. 212.

1323. William Scot of Newton, No. 196.

1369. John Scot of Newton, No. 247.

1387. John Scot, No. 282.

1397. John Scot, Nos. 298 and 300.

1397. John Scot of Potternewton, No. 277.

1401. John Scot of Newton, No. 307.
 1433. William Scott, Nos. 338, 339, 341, and 342.

Henry Scot of Hopperton may also be mentioned here. He attested No. 55 in 1282.

THE CALVERLEYS OF HAYTON, co. NOTTS.

These can only be dealt with in a similar way:—

- (?) *Circa* 1300. Robert de Calverley of Hayton, No. 279.
 1309. Walter Scot of Hayton and Agnes his wife, No. 262.
 1326. Thomas de Calverley, No. 278.
 1327. Thomas de Calverley, No. 263.
 1329. Adam son of Robert de Calverley of Hayton; Alice, his mother; Thomas, his brother; Richard de Calverley of Hayton; No. 264.
 1329. Richard son of Robert de Calverley of Hayton; Thomas, his brother; Maude, his sister; No. 265.
 1332. Beatrice, widow of Richard de Calverley of Hayton; Thomas de Calverley of Hayton; No. 266.
 1334. Thomas de Calverley, No. 267.
 1334. Thomas de Calverley of Hayton, No. 268.
 1337. Thomas de Calverley, No. 269.
 1339. Thomas de Calverley; Adam de Calverley; No. 270.
 1340. Thomas de Calverley; Adam de Calverley; No. 271.
 1340. Thomas de Calverley; No. 272.
 1341. Thomas de Calverley; Adam de Calverley; No. 273.
 1346. Thomas de Calverley of Hayton; Adam Calverley of Hayton; No. 274.
 1350. William Calverley of Hayton and Sarah his wife, daughter of Thomas Lound, No. 275.
 1383. Sarah, widow of William de Calverley of Hayton; No. 276.

The two blocks of the Calverley arms, which appear on the sheet pedigree, have been kindly lent by Mr. J. Horsfall Turner.

W. PALEY BAILDON.

Lincoln's Inn.

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