

## Manors and other Estates

In 1086 there were four estates in Kilham. One comprising 3 carucates and 2 bovates, had been held in 1066 by four thegns, but in 1086 it was in the king's hands. The largest Domesday estate, consisting of 30 carucates, was held both before and after the Conquest by a king's thegn<sup>72</sup>, Ernain the priest, and it apparently passed to the king soon after the completion of the survey.

These two estates formed the royal manor of Kilham, half of which was granted by the king to the archbishop of Rouen in 1154-8. The other half been granted previously to the chapter of Rouen<sup>73</sup>. In 1284-5 the Rouen estate comprised 38 carucates and in 1316 the archbishop was returned as lord of the township<sup>74</sup>.

Rouen's tenure of the manor was interrupted by deprivation on several occasions, usually because of the French wars. King John took it into his hands<sup>75</sup> and in 1205 Richard de Belhus, the archbishop's tenant, gave two saddled horses to have possession of it<sup>76</sup>.

About 1321 the manor, which had recently been taken into the king's hands, was redelivered to the archbishop<sup>77</sup>. In 1324, it was again confiscated and custody was granted to Peter de Galicien<sup>78</sup>, described as its keeper in 1326<sup>79</sup>.

In 1330, the custody of half the manor was granted to Thomas of Garton for as long as it should remain in the king's hands by voidance of the see<sup>80</sup>. In 1334, the archbishop and chapter of Rouen granted the manor to William of Melton, archbishop of York<sup>81</sup>. In 1340, had royal licence to enfeoff two men who would transfer the manor to William son of Henry of Melton and his wife Joan. William son of Henry, who was the archbishop's heir, completed the transaction in 1341 after the latter's death<sup>82</sup>.

The manor, which comprised of 249 bovates in 1362<sup>83</sup>, was retained by the Meltons until the early 16<sup>th</sup> century<sup>84</sup>. In 1511 Sir John Melton settled it on his daughter Dorothy, who later married George D'Arcy<sup>85</sup>, and D'Arcy was lord in 1530<sup>86</sup>. John, Lord D'Arcy died without surviving heirs in 1635<sup>87</sup> and the manor passed to his widow; she later married Sir Francis Fane, who was in possession by 1639<sup>88</sup>. Fane died in 1680<sup>89</sup> and by 1869 the manor was passed to William Saville, grandson of John, Lord D'Arcy's sister Anne. Savile's father, another William, had been granted the reversion of the manor by Lord D'Arcy 1633<sup>90</sup>.

On the death of William Savile in 1692, the manor was divided between his daughters Mary, Anne, and Dorothy. Mary Savile married William Maude and they had issue, Major, Mary and Rosamond. Mary married Darcy Preston, to whom in 1730 Major and Rosamond sold their interest in the manor.

Anne Savile married John Smithson and her third of the manor passed in 1702 to John's mother Eleanor. In 1711 Eleanor devised her estate to her son-in-law William Iveson and in 1730 his daughter-in-law Elizabeth sold it to Darcy Preston. Savile's other daughter Dorothy married John Ricard, on whose death in 1724 her third of the manor was divided between their children Elizabeth, Arthur, Catherine, and Essex. Elizabeth sold her interest in the manor to Darcy Preston in 1726, Catherine in 1738, and Arthur in 1742. Essex married Henry More and after her death he sold his interest to Preston in 1747<sup>91</sup>. At inclosure in 1773 Darcy's son John Preston was awarded 1,175 a<sup>92</sup>.

In 1792 Preston sold the manor, then comprising 1,231 a. to Sir Christopher Sykes<sup>93</sup> and in 1831 Sir Mark Sykes sold the estate in separate lots<sup>94</sup>. The purchaser of the manor and the largest holding, about 800 a. was Thomas Duesbery<sup>95</sup>. In 1877 W. H. T. Duesbery sold 765 a. to W. H. Denison, Lord Londesborough<sup>96</sup>, and the estate was split up and sold by W. F. H. Denison, earl of Londesborough, in 1906-7.

The 264-acre Grange farm passed to Harry Middlewood, the 264-acre Kilham Field farm to Richard Standy, and the 239-acre manor farm to John Johnson<sup>77</sup>. Johnson died in 1920<sup>78</sup> and three years later the estate was acquired by R. D. Kirk<sup>79</sup> who sold it in 1927 to G. H. Thompson<sup>1</sup>. The Thompsons have since retained it.

In 1816 Sir Mark Sykes sold 212 a. in Kilham to J. B. Marche<sup>2</sup>. By 1872 the holding had passed to Thomas Holden, who sold it that year to W. H. Harrison-Broadley<sup>3</sup>. The 206-acre Westfield farm was sold in 1956 by Doris Harrison-Broadley to L. J. Marr<sup>4</sup>.

In the early 13<sup>th</sup> century the Thwing family held an estate in Kilham of the archbishop and chapter of Rouen. About 1227 Marmaduke of Thwing gave to William the Constable, of Holderness, on his marriage with Marmaduke's daughter Cecily, one bovate in demesne and a mesne lordship in 6 carucates in Kilham, for which William and Cecily were to render service to Rouen<sup>5</sup>. Part, at least, of the estate descended to Sir John Constable (d1587), who sold property in Kilham to Thomas Dalton in 1568<sup>6</sup>. The descent of this estate has not been traced further.

<sup>72</sup> *V.C.H. Yorks.* ii. 197, 204, 282, 287.

<sup>73</sup> *Cal. Doc. France*, ed. Round, pp. 4, 5; *E.Y.C.* i, pp. 338-41.

<sup>74</sup> *Feud. Aids*, vi. 26, 168.

<sup>75</sup> *Yorks. Assize R. John* (Y.A.S. Rec. Ser. xlv), 27.

<sup>76</sup> *Rot. de Ob. et Fin.* (Rec. Com.), 335.

<sup>77</sup> *Cal. Fine R.* 1319-27, 66-7; *Abbrev. Rot. Orig.* i (Rec. Com.), 259.

<sup>78</sup> *Abbrev. Rot. Orig.* i. 284; *Cal. Fine R.* 1319-27, 324.

<sup>79</sup> *Cal. Mem. R.* 1326-7, 272.

<sup>80</sup> *Cal. Pat.* 1330-4, 54.

<sup>81</sup> *Yorks. Fines*, 1327-47, 70.

<sup>82</sup> *Ibid.* 150; *Cal. Pat.* 1338-40, 413; 1340-3, 164; *Cal.*

*Inq. p.m.* viii, p. 198.

<sup>83</sup> *Cal. Inq. p.m.* xi, p. 285.

<sup>84</sup> C 140/58/47; C 142/25/121; *Cal. Close*, 1360-4, 358; *Abbrev. Rot. Orig.* ii (Rec. Com.), 302; *Test. Ebor.* i. 246; *Cal. Pat.* 1408-13, 280. For pedigrees of the Melton family see W. Flower, *Visit. Yorks.* (Harl. Soc. xvi), 202; G. Poulson, *Holderness*, ii. 199.

<sup>85</sup> C 142/70/60.

<sup>86</sup> E.R.R.O., DDDU/12/48.

<sup>87</sup> J. Foster, *Pedigrees of . . . Yorks.* iii, sub Preston, of Askham Bryan. The D'Arcy barony, which had been

forfeited when Thomas, Lord D'Arcy, was executed for treason in 1536, was restored to his son George in 1548: J. W. Clay, *Ext. & Dorm. Peerages of N. Cos.* 43; *Complete Peerage*, iii. 20.

<sup>88</sup> E.R.R.O., DDDU/12/3.

<sup>89</sup> *Royalist Composition Papers*, i (Y.A.S. Rec. Ser. xv), 215, 217; *Complete Peerage*, iv. 78.

<sup>90</sup> E.R.R.O., DDDU/11/39, 96; Foster, *Pedigrees of . . . Yorks.* iii, sub Preston, of Askham Bryan.

<sup>91</sup> E.R.R.O., DDDU/11/39.

<sup>92</sup> *Ibid.* /12.

<sup>93</sup> *Ibid.* /39, 221.

<sup>94</sup> *Ibid.* /18, 202.

<sup>95</sup> *Ibid.* /202, 231; /22/4.

<sup>96</sup> Registry of Deeds, Beverley, MH/343/509.

<sup>97</sup> *Ibid.* 91/153/142 (1906); 94/388/350; /407/368 (1907).

<sup>98</sup> *Ibid.* 226/465/384.

<sup>99</sup> *Ibid.* 259/249/207.

<sup>1</sup> *Ibid.* 343/425/362.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.* CZ/424/647.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.* DDHB/7/40-2, 44.

<sup>4</sup> Regy. of Deeds, 1040/372/330.

<sup>5</sup> J.I. 1/1046 m. 51; *Yorks. Deeds*, i. 101; *E.Y.C.* xi, pp.

204-5.

<sup>6</sup> *Yorks. Fines*, i. 358.

Other Constable land, however, apparently descended in another branch of the family to Marmaduke and Roger Constable, who held property in the parish in 1542.<sup>7</sup> Some of it was sold in 1568 to Walter Story.<sup>8</sup> In 1577 Story sold an estate there to George Mainprise,<sup>9</sup> who had previously acquired other land in the parish.<sup>10</sup> In 1591 Mainprise died seised of 48½ bovates in Kilham, leaving 9 bovates, together with lands in Thwing,<sup>11</sup> in trust for his three younger daughters, then minors, 13½ bovates to his son Richard, and 26 bovates to his eldest daughter Ellice.<sup>12</sup> It was subsequently further divided.

Another part of the Thwing estate in Kilham descended in the Thwing and Lumley families with Thwing manor<sup>13</sup> and was sold with it in 1579 by John, Lord Lumley, to Sir Thomas Heneage.<sup>14</sup> In 1588 Heneage exchanged the property for certain Crown lands elsewhere.<sup>15</sup>

The Thompson family, who leased the rectory from the earlier 17th to the earlier 19th century,<sup>16</sup> also acquired a large freehold estate during the 17th century. In 1641 Thomas Drinkrowe sold property in the parish to Richard Thompson (d. 1653),<sup>17</sup> and in 1720 12 bovates of Gustavus Thompson's estate was known as Drinkrowe's farm.<sup>18</sup> In 1645 Richard Thompson held, in addition to the rectory, lands in Kilham said to have been worth about £35 a year before the Civil War.<sup>19</sup> After his death in 1653 his estate was apparently divided between his sons Jonas and Richard (d. 1713),<sup>20</sup> and thereafter two branches of the family held estates in Kilham. Both branches evidently bought additional property during the later 17th and early 18th centuries.

Jonas's estate descended to his grandson, another Jonas Thompson (d. 1739), who was Lord Mayor of York in 1731.<sup>21</sup> In 1717 his estate included 82½ bovates in the parish,<sup>22</sup> and in 1734 he bought a further 9 bovates from Christopher Beale.<sup>23</sup> At inclosure in 1773 Jonas's son Richard Thompson was awarded 1,490 a. for his freehold estate, in addition to 579 a. for rectorial tithes and glebe.<sup>24</sup> The estate descended in the Thompson family until 1918, when it was sold as five farms, including the 802-acre West Field farm, by the trustees of Anne Thompson (d. 1913).<sup>25</sup>

The estate of Richard Thompson (d. 1713)

passed to his grandson Gustavus,<sup>26</sup> whose widow in 1758 sold 56½ bovates to Joshua Wilson. She retained a further 12 bovates,<sup>27</sup> for which her devisees were awarded 164 a. at inclosure in 1773. Joshua Wilson then received 762 a. for his freehold estate, in addition to 459 a. for rectorial tithes and glebe.<sup>28</sup> The estate, which consisted of 1,000 a. in 1909, has subsequently descended in the Wilson family.<sup>29</sup> H. C. B. Wilson sold the 228-acre High farm in 1927 to the county council.<sup>30</sup>

An estate belonging to the Ewbank family may be traced at least from 1573, when Christopher Ewbank bought property in Kilham.<sup>31</sup> On the death of Richard Ewbank in 1634 his estate, then comprising 20 bovates, passed to his daughters Isabel, who later married Brian Towse, and Catherine, later wife of George Sinclair.<sup>32</sup> The Kilham property apparently descended in the Sinclair family as there is no further reference to the Towses in the parish. On the death of John Sinclair in 1764<sup>33</sup> the estate was divided between his daughters Anne, who married John England, and Elizabeth, wife of Benjamin Glossop. In 1768 Anne and John England sold their share of the estate to Francis Owston<sup>34</sup> who, in 1769, sold 8 bovates and in 1771 a further 5 bovates to John Outram.<sup>35</sup> Elizabeth and Benjamin Glossop sold their share of the estate, 7 bovates, to Outram in 1770.<sup>36</sup> Outram bought a further 8½ bovates in 1769, 19 bovates in 1770, and about 60 a. in 1772.<sup>37</sup> At inclosure in 1773 he was awarded 684 a.<sup>38</sup> In 1786 his devisees sold 220 a. to Ralph Creyke<sup>39</sup> and in 1792 his son Benjamin Outram sold 223 a. to Sir Christopher Sykes.<sup>40</sup> The remainder of the estate descended in the Outram family until it was sold by Sir Francis Outram in 1927 in three lots totalling 187 a.<sup>41</sup>

In 1086 6 carucates in Kilham held by the king were soke of Great Driffeld manor.<sup>42</sup> In 1241 Driffeld, together with its soke in Kilham, was granted by the king to Christine, wife of William, count of Aumale, in exchange for other property.<sup>43</sup> The estate later passed to Christine's sister Dervorguilla, wife of John de Balliol, and in both 1268 and 1290 the Kilham lands comprised one bovat held in demesne and 5 carucates and 7 bovates held by under-tenants.<sup>44</sup> In 1296 the Balliol estate, including Driffeld manor and its soke in

<sup>7</sup> C. 142/65/79.

<sup>8</sup> *Yorks. Fines*, i. 354.

<sup>9</sup> *Ibid.* ii. 99.

<sup>10</sup> *Yorks. Fines*, i. 323, 365-7; ii. 38.

<sup>11</sup> *See* p. 327.

<sup>12</sup> C. 142/232/65.

<sup>13</sup> E.R.R.O., DDCC/55/3, 4; *Yorks. Fines*, 1347-77, 14; i. 30; *Cal. Inq. p.m.* xiv, pp. 55-6, 74-5; *Cal. Inq. Misc.* vii, p. 41; *Cal. Pat.* 1553-4, 157-9; *see* below, p. 326.

<sup>14</sup> *Yorks. Fines*, ii. 138.

<sup>15</sup> *Ibid.* iii. 93.

<sup>16</sup> *See* p. 255. For a pedigree of the Thompson family *see* Foster, *Pedigrees of . . . Yorks.* iii, *sub* Thompson, of Humbleton and Kilham, and of Kirby Hall, Sheriff Hutton, etc. *See* also J. T. Ward, *E. Yorks. Landed Estates in the 19th Cent.* (E. Yorks. Loc. Hist. Ser. xxiii), 65.

<sup>17</sup> E.R.R.O., DC/10/195.

<sup>18</sup> Regy. of Deeds, G/368/814; *see* below.

<sup>19</sup> *Roy. Comp. Pap.* i. 10.

<sup>20</sup> Foster, *op. cit.*, *sub* Thompson.

<sup>21</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>22</sup> Regy. of Deeds, G/200/452; *Y.A.f.* i. 315.

<sup>23</sup> Regy. of Deeds, O/61/130.

<sup>24</sup> E.R.R.O., DDDU/11/12; *see* p. 255.

<sup>25</sup> Regy. of Deeds, 160/189/164; 190/165; 183/280/242; 282/244; 283/245; 300/260; 186/120/102.

<sup>26</sup> *Ibid.* E/156/269. Gustavus's father was Robert Thompson (fl. 1715) and not Richard, as stated by Foster, *op. cit.*, *sub* Thompson.

<sup>27</sup> Regy. of Deeds, AA/66/130.

<sup>28</sup> E.R.R.O., BDDU/11/12; *see* p. 255.

<sup>29</sup> Directories; Regy. of Deeds, 117/194/170.

<sup>30</sup> Regy. of Deeds, 343/576/480.

<sup>31</sup> *Yorks. Fines*, ii. 29.

<sup>32</sup> C. 142/528/65; C. 3/464/28.

<sup>33</sup> Regy. of Deeds, AB/426/767.

<sup>34</sup> *Ibid.* AL/74/134.

<sup>35</sup> *Ibid.* AM/163/268, 269; AP/99/159.

<sup>36</sup> *Ibid.* AM/545/561.

<sup>37</sup> E.R.R.O., DDSY/36/2.

<sup>38</sup> *Ibid.* DDDU/11/12.

<sup>39</sup> Regy. of Deeds, BI/582/902; *see* below, p. 254.

<sup>40</sup> *Ibid.* BQ/301/461; E.R.R.O., DDSY/36/2.

<sup>41</sup> Regy. of Deeds, 350/292/239; 354/176/143; 356/423/346.

<sup>42</sup> *V.C.H. Yorks.* ii. 197.

<sup>43</sup> *Cal. Chart. R.* 1226-57, 262; *Plac. de Quo Warr.* (Rec. Com.), 210.

<sup>44</sup> *Yorks. Inq.* i. 109; ii. 96; *Rot. Hund.* i (Rec. Com.), 114.

## A HISTORY OF YORKSHIRE: EAST RIDING

Kilham, was forfeited to the king, who in 1306 granted it to John of Brittany, earl of Richmond.<sup>45</sup> He still retained it in 1320<sup>46</sup> but it probably reverted to the Crown in 1341.<sup>47</sup> By the late 14th century the manor of Driffeld and its soke had passed to the Scrope family.<sup>48</sup> The Kilham estate is last mentioned as appurtenant to Driffeld manor in 1455, when Sir John Scrope died in possession.<sup>49</sup>

A family which took its name from the township was apparently an early demesne tenant of this fee. In 1218-19 Stephen of Kilham held one carucate, some of which, at least, was appurtenant to Driffeld manor.<sup>50</sup> John of Kilham granted 2 bovates which were soke of Driffeld, probably in the late 12th or 13th century, to Robert Burser. The latter granted them to his sister Isabel and she to Robert Wiles, by whom they were given to Bridlington priory before 1290.<sup>51</sup> In 1288 Richard of Kilham granted to Edmund of Kilham 7 bovates and the reversion of 2 more.<sup>52</sup> The estate may have descended to John of Kilham, whose daughter and heir Agnes married Thomas Mountford (d. 1489) of Hornby (Yorks. N.R.).<sup>53</sup> It is likely that Thomas and Agnes endowed a chantry in Hornby church with the Kilham estate.<sup>54</sup> In 1320 the Kilham estate of Gerard Salvin, the descent of which is traced below,<sup>55</sup> included 6 bovates which were soke of Driffeld manor.<sup>56</sup>

Soke land of Driffeld also belonged to the Creyke family. Thomas Creyke, by will dated 1488, left land in Kilham called 'Driffeld fee'.<sup>57</sup> His son Robert died in 1539 seized of twelve houses and cottages and 30 bovates, held of Kilham manor.<sup>58</sup> The estate subsequently descended with Marton manor in the Creyke family.<sup>59</sup> At inclosure in 1773 Ralph Creyke was awarded 655 a.<sup>60</sup> and he increased his estate by the purchase of 220 a. from the devisees of John Outram in 1786.<sup>61</sup> The estate, then comprising about 850 a., was sold in 1873-4 by Ralph Creyke in separate lots.<sup>62</sup> The largest, the Dotterill Park estate, consisting of about 400 a., was bought by Thomas Oddy<sup>63</sup> and it was retained by the Oddys until the death of J. H. Oddy in 1929.<sup>64</sup> It was subsequently sold to Charles Burdass and the Burdass family have since retained it.<sup>65</sup>

In 1066 7 carucates in Kilham were held as two manors by Forne and Game. In 1086 the estate was held by Otes Arblaster.<sup>66</sup> In 1200 Robert Arblaster brought a lawsuit against Gilbert of Fangfoß

concerning 14 bovates in Kilham.<sup>67</sup> In 1284-5 3 carucates of the estate were held by Richard de Gorun and 3 carucates of the Chauncy fee.<sup>68</sup> Nothing more is known of Gorun's estate, but it may have been part of the Chauncy fee. In 1302-3 and 1346 the Chauncy lands were said to consist of 2½ carucates,<sup>69</sup> but another 14th-century survey attributed 5 carucates and 6 bovates to the fee.<sup>70</sup> In 1356 Thomas Chauncy granted his Kilham estate to William of Melton,<sup>71</sup> who died in 1362 seized of 6 carucates said to have been formerly part of the Chauncy fee.<sup>72</sup> The overlordship thereafter descended with Kilham manor.<sup>73</sup>

In 1259-60 Walter of Thirkleby, who held Kilham manor at farm in 1250,<sup>74</sup> secured possession of various small holdings in Kilham which were probably held of the Chauncy fee.<sup>75</sup> Walter's widow Lettice married Nicholas Wake and their heir Sybil married Robert Salvin. In 1289 Sybil, then a widow, granted the reversion of her Kilham estate to her son Gerard.<sup>76</sup> In 1302 Gerard Salvin obtained a quitclaim of a small estate in Kilham.<sup>77</sup> At his death in 1320 his estate comprised 19 bovates held of William Chauncy, 5 bovates of the archbishop of Rouen, 6 bovates of the earl of Richmond, and nearly 4 bovates of Richard Thorny,<sup>78</sup> the last-mentioned possibly holding a mesne lordship under the Chauncys. In 1428 another Gerard Salvin was returned as holding 8 bovates of the Chauncy fee in Kilham.<sup>79</sup> The estate was apparently dispersed during the 16th century. In the 1590s Ralph Salvin sold property there to Thomas Milner and to Bartholomew Williamson and John Cawood.<sup>80</sup> The descent of the estate has not been traced further, but it is likely that part, at least, passed during the 17th century to the Thompson family.<sup>81</sup>

In 1308 Gerard Salvin was granted property in various townships by Hugh de Vere and his wife Denise in exchange for a rent from it and from his other estates, including that at Kilham.<sup>82</sup> The rent descended as in Foston to Sir Henry Percy's daughter Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Burgh,<sup>83</sup> and it has not thereafter been traced.

Several religious houses and chantries held estates in Kilham. The largest holding was the 18 bovates of the chantry of the Virgin in Hornby church (Yorks. N.R.).<sup>84</sup> It is likely that this land was given to the chantry by Thomas Mountford (d. 1489) and his

<sup>45</sup> *V.C.H. Hunts.* ii. 9; T. Rymer, *Foedera*, i. 1002; *Cal. Chart. R.* 1300-26, 406.

<sup>46</sup> *Cal. Inq. p.m.* vi. p. 133.

<sup>47</sup> *V.C.H. Hunts.* ii. 9.

<sup>48</sup> *C* 136/78/28; *Cal. Close*, 1405-9, 30; 1413-19, 229, 251; *Cal. Inq. Misc.* vii. p. 288.

<sup>49</sup> *C* 139/161/14.

<sup>50</sup> *Rolls of Justices in Eyre for Yorks. 1218-19* (Selden Soc. lvi), 49, 59.

<sup>51</sup> *Bridlington Charty.* 145-6; see below, p. 255.

<sup>52</sup> *Yorks. Fines*, 1272-1300, 86.

<sup>53</sup> *Y.A.F.* xvii. 286.

<sup>54</sup> See below.

<sup>55</sup> See below.

<sup>56</sup> *Cal. Inq. p.m.* vi. p. 133.

<sup>57</sup> *Test. Ebor.* iv. 37-8.

<sup>58</sup> *C* 142/61/53.

<sup>59</sup> *C* 142/84/57; 1138/45; *Yorks. Fines*, 1614-25, 218; *Roy. Comp. Pap.* i. 17-18; see above, p. 96.

<sup>60</sup> E.R.R.O., DDDU/11/12.

<sup>61</sup> *Regy. of Deeds*, B1/582/902; see above, p. 253.

<sup>62</sup> *Ibid.* LG/283/372; 1284/373; 1342/460; LH/254/337; 1256/339; LI/183/226; LN/90/109; 1228/292.

<sup>63</sup> The estate comprised 605 a. in Kilham and Rudston: *ibid.* LG/274/362; see below, p. 312.

<sup>64</sup> *Ibid.* 394/77/67; 178/68.

<sup>65</sup> *Ibid.* 644/132/115; local inf.

<sup>66</sup> *V.C.H. Yorks.* ii. 282, 323.

<sup>67</sup> *Rot. de Ob. et Fin.* 54.

<sup>68</sup> *Feud. Aids*, vi. 31; the 'barony' may refer to Skirpenbeck, the seat of the Chauncy family.

<sup>69</sup> *Ibid.* 142, 211.

<sup>70</sup> B.M. Add. MS. 26729, f. 115d.

<sup>71</sup> *E.* 151/317/17; *Cal. Pat.* 1354-8, 341; *Abbrev. Rot. Orig.* ii. 242, 302.

<sup>72</sup> *Cal. Inq. p.m.* xi. p. 285.

<sup>73</sup> *C.P.* 40/482 m. 434d; *E.* 179/202/84; *C* 136/103/33; *C* 139/157/22.

<sup>74</sup> *K.B.* 26/142 m. 27d; 143 m. 3.

<sup>75</sup> *K.B.* 26/168 m. 1; 176 m. 27d; *Rot. Hund.* i. 114.

<sup>76</sup> *K.B.* 26/176 m. 27d; *Yorks. Fines*, 1272-1300, 89.

<sup>77</sup> *Yorks. Fines*, 1300-14, 21.

<sup>78</sup> *Cal. Inq. p.m.* vi. p. 133.

<sup>79</sup> *Feud. Aids*, vi. 267.

<sup>80</sup> *Yorks. Fines*, iii. 143; iv. 70, 99. <sup>81</sup> See p. 253.

<sup>82</sup> *Yorks. Fines*, 1300-14, 67; see above, p. 180.

<sup>83</sup> E.R.R.O., DDHU/17/6; *C* 139/162/16; *Cal. Close*, 1318-23, 659; *Cal. Inq. p.m.* vi. p. 480; vii, pp. 289-92; *Yorks. Inq. Hen. IV-V*, 20.

<sup>84</sup> *E.* 310/31/188 no. 69; *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), v. 248.

wife Agnes, daughter of John of Kilham.<sup>85</sup> The land was let by the Crown to Robert Thorpe in 1569 and to Thomas Scudamore in 1585.<sup>86</sup> It was still in the Crown's hands in 1602, when it was in the occupation of Thomas and Edward Johnson.<sup>87</sup> Its further descent has not been traced.

Bridlington priory held a small estate. In 1277 Henry of Bolton gave it 2 bovates<sup>88</sup> and, probably also during the 13th century, Christine Buzenant and Robert Wiles each granted 2 bovates.<sup>89</sup> After the Dissolution the estate, then comprising 5 bovates, was let by the Crown to Thomas Scudamore in 1568-9 and to Thomas Brandsby in 1576.<sup>90</sup> The priory of Arden (Yorks. N.R.) was granted 1½ bovat by Geoffrey de Thorny in 1252.<sup>91</sup> After the Dissolution the holding, comprising 2¾ bovates, was let to Martin Garret in 1563, Thomas Scudamore in 1568-9, and Thomas Johnson in 1585.<sup>92</sup> In 1585 land in Kilham formerly belonging to St. William's college, York, was let to Thomas Johnson.<sup>93</sup>

In 1086 9 carucates in Swaythorpe, held before the Conquest by Forne, were in the hands of Otes Arblastet.<sup>94</sup> Probably as early as 1115-18,<sup>95</sup> and certainly by 1166, the estate formed part of the Chauncy fee.<sup>96</sup> The overlordship passed from Thomas Chauncy to William of Melton in 1356 and thereafter descended with Kilham manor.<sup>97</sup>

Early demesne tenants included Jordan Folioto, who gave land in Swaythorpe to St. Peter's hospital, York, in 1160-70,<sup>98</sup> and Walter of Warter, who gave a toft to the hospital in 1190-1210.<sup>99</sup> The Thwing family is first referred to in the township in 1289, when Marmaduke of Thwing was confirmed in possession of a third part of SWAYTHORPE manor.<sup>1</sup> The estate descended with the Thwing land in Kilham<sup>2</sup> and passed with it from Sir Thomas Heneage to the Crown in 1588.<sup>3</sup> Its further descent has not been traced but it presumably passed to the Griffith family.

Sir Walter Griffith held 4 bovates in Swaythorpe at his death in 1481,<sup>4</sup> and more land was later acquired by the Griffiths.<sup>5</sup> The estate, known as Swaythorpe manor, descended with Burton Agnes<sup>6</sup> to Sir Henry Griffith, who sold it in 1653, when it apparently comprised virtually the whole township, to John Anlaby. In 1653 or 1654 Anlaby sold it to Durand Hotham<sup>7</sup> and it descended in the Hotham family<sup>8</sup> until between 1856 and 1862, when it passed to Sir Charles Legard; it then consisted of 777 a.<sup>9</sup>

<sup>85</sup> *V.C.H. Yorks. N.R.* i. 320; see above, p. 254.

<sup>86</sup> E 310/31/188 no. 69; E 310/33/202 no. 58.

<sup>87</sup> E 134/45 Eliz. Hil./16.

<sup>88</sup> *Yorks. Fines, 1272-1300*, 10; *Bridlington Charty.* 147-8.

<sup>89</sup> *Bridlington Charty.* 7, 145-6, 149; see above, p. 254.

<sup>90</sup> E 310/30/181 no. 75; E 310/32/196 no. 42.

<sup>91</sup> *Cal. Chart. R.* 1226-59, 382.

<sup>92</sup> E 310/28/164 no. 9; /32/196 no. 42; /33/202 no. 58.

<sup>93</sup> E 310/33/202 no. 58.

<sup>94</sup> *V.C.H. Yorks.* ii. 282, 323.

<sup>95</sup> *Ibid.* 183.

<sup>96</sup> *E.Y.C.* ii, p. 175.

<sup>97</sup> C 143/317/17; *Cal. Pat.* 1354-8, 341; see above, p. 252.

<sup>98</sup> *E.Y.C.* ii, p. 189.

<sup>99</sup> *Ibid.* pp. 189-90.

<sup>1</sup> *Yorks. Fines, 1272-1300*, 87.

<sup>2</sup> See p. 253.

<sup>3</sup> *Yorks. Fines*, iii, 93.

<sup>4</sup> C 140/80/43.

<sup>5</sup> E.R.R.O., DDWB/17/1; *Yorks. Fines*, i. 101.

<sup>6</sup> See p. 108.

<sup>7</sup> E.R.R.O., DDHO/38/2; /70/8.

<sup>8</sup> *Ibid.* /21/23; /37/3; /70/15, 22, 37; /71/5.

Sir Algernon Legard sold the estate in 1911 to Harold Wrigley,<sup>10</sup> and the Wrigleys have since retained it.

About 1225 Robert de Meynell granted to Walter of Thirkleby 2 carucates in Swaythorpe,<sup>11</sup> and together with the Thirkleby estate in Kilham the property passed to the Salvins.<sup>12</sup> By 1345 the estate comprised 20 bovates.<sup>13</sup> Part, at least, descended to William Salvin, who in 1533 sold property in Swaythorpe to Marmaduke Constable, of Wassand.<sup>14</sup> Its descent has not been traced further.

The rectory was appropriated by the dean of York in the 13th century<sup>15</sup> and let by him in 1532 to Bartholomew Thwing, in 1542 to Thomas Ledes, in 1596 to Timothy Hutton,<sup>16</sup> in 1617 to Sir Timothy Hutton, and in 1629 and 1638 to Francis Thompson.<sup>17</sup> The Thompson family remained lessees until the early 19th century. In 1645 the rectory was said to have been worth £160 a year before the Civil War; the lessee then paid an annuity of £50 to Henry Thompson, a York alderman.<sup>18</sup> In 1650 the gross value was £250, and the rent was paid to the Commonwealth.<sup>19</sup> In 1692 the rectory was said to be worth about £300<sup>20</sup> and in 1728 tithes were worth £268 and 8 bovates of glebe £18.<sup>21</sup>

In 1760 Richard Thompson sold half of his lease to Joshua Wilson<sup>22</sup> and at inclosure in 1773 Thompson was allotted 532 a. and a rent-charge of £102 10s. for tithes in Kilham, and Wilson 418 a. and £102 10s. They also received 47 a. and 41 a. respectively in lieu of the glebe, then known as 'Proctor lands'. The Swaythorpe tithes were not commuted at that time,<sup>23</sup> and from at least 1796 until 1844 they were let to the Hotham family.<sup>24</sup> In the latter year they were commuted for £256 7s. 6d.<sup>25</sup>

The Thompsons continued as lessees of half the rectory until 1835, when it was let to John Singleton.<sup>26</sup> Joshua Wilson's lease of the other half was renewed in 1796, but in 1814 and 1817 the property was let to the trustees of the Revd. Francis Drake.<sup>27</sup> In 1844 the rectory was transferred to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners,<sup>28</sup> and they have since retained it.

**ECONOMIC HISTORY.** In 1086 at least three of the four estates in Kilham were waste, namely those held by the king as soke of Driffild manor, by Otes Arblastet, and by Ernuin. Otes's estate had been worth £1 in 1066. The king's estate of 3 carucates

<sup>9</sup> Regy. of Deeds, KT/328/449; 134/290/265; Sheahan and Whellan, *Hist. York & E.R.* ii. 482.

<sup>10</sup> Regy. of Deeds, 134/290/265.

<sup>11</sup> Hist. MSS. Com. lxxix, *Middleton*, p. 60.

<sup>12</sup> See p. 254.

<sup>13</sup> C.P. 40/337 m. 74.

<sup>14</sup> *Yorks. Fines*, i. 66.

<sup>15</sup> See p. 259.

<sup>16</sup> D. & C. York, Torre MS. 'York Minster'.

<sup>17</sup> *Ibid.* S 3 (5) b, pp. 17, 101; S 1 (1) f.

<sup>18</sup> *Royalist Composition Papers*, i (Y.A.S. Rec. Ser. xv), 10.

<sup>19</sup> T.E.R.A.S. ii. 56.

<sup>20</sup> C 5/197/25.

<sup>21</sup> D. & C. York, S 3 (5) a, p. 11.

<sup>22</sup> *Ibid.* S 3 (5) c, p. 48d.

<sup>23</sup> E.R.R.O., DDDU/11/12.

<sup>24</sup> D. & C. York, S 1 (1) e, p. 44; B.I.H.R., TA. 543S.

<sup>25</sup> B.I.H.R., TA. 543S.

<sup>26</sup> D. & C. York, S 1 (1) e, p. 43; E.R.R.O., DDDU/11/217; Registry of Deeds, Beverley, EX/275/311; /276/313.

<sup>27</sup> D. & C. York, S 1 (1) e, p. 44.

<sup>28</sup> *Lond. Gaz.* 19 July 1844, pp. 2499-2505.

## A HISTORY OF YORKSHIRE: EAST RIDING

and 2 bovates had land for three ploughs and was worth £2 before the Conquest. Ernuin's 30-carucate estate, together with 10 carucates in Harpham and Gransmoor, contained land for 20 ploughs and had been worth £15 in 1066. At Swaythorpe, Otes Arblaster's estate had land for nine ploughs and had been worth £1 before the Conquest, but in 1086 it, too, was waste.<sup>29</sup>

Customary tenants were numerous on the capital manor in the 14th and 15th centuries. In 1362, for example, 22 tenants held 220 bovates and paid £22 rent, as well as performing 80 autumn works and other boon-works worth £4 a year, and in 1420-1 the rents of tenants-at-will amounted to about £14. In both years the demesne lands, mills, and tolls were let at farm, producing about £11 in 1420-1.<sup>30</sup> In 1530 32 tenants-at-will paid about £44;<sup>31</sup> in 1718 22 customary tenants paid about £200 and in 1752 16 paid about £300.<sup>32</sup> These tenants held meadow and pasture, the mills, and 60-70 bovates of arable land, including the demesne. There were about 10 landless cottagers and a few tenants held only pasture or meadow. The largest open-field holding contained 12½ bovates in 1530 and 20½ in 1752, and the average size of a holding was respectively 4 and 11 bovates in those years.

From the 15th to the 18th century free rents on the capital manor amounted to about £20-£25. There were 44 free tenants in 1530, about 25 in the earlier 18th century, and about 20 in the 19th century.<sup>33</sup>

After the Dissolution tenants of the former Bridlington priory estate in Kilham held by copy of court roll and were still obliged to carry stone for the repair of the piers at Bridlington.<sup>34</sup>

The open-field area of Kilham was apparently divided from an early date into two large fields, lying on the wold slopes north and south of the village. They are first named in the early 14th century, North field *c.* 1317 and South field in 1320.<sup>35</sup> They were later subdivided and known from at least the early 17th century as the North Side and the South Side fields.<sup>36</sup> The East and West fields, mentioned in 1608,<sup>37</sup> were apparently part of the North and South Side fields.<sup>38</sup> In 1362 there were at least 249 bovates of open-field land in Kilham.<sup>39</sup> At inclosure in 1773 3,960 a. were allotted from the North Side and 2,995 a. from the South Side fields.<sup>40</sup>

In 1729 there were 29 'fields' or furlongs in the North Side fields and 18 in the South Side. A rotation of crops, based on groups of furlongs, was practised in each of the Sides.<sup>41</sup> In 1639 the number of bylawmen was apparently increased and thence-

forward there were to be six, three responsible for each Side,<sup>42</sup> and they regulated the cropping of groups of furlongs each year. Because not all farmers held equal amounts of land in both Sides, a field of a particular crop assigned on one Side had to be duplicated on the other.<sup>43</sup>

It is possible that part of the open fields was not regularly cultivated and that, in the 18th century at least, an infield-outfield system was practised. In 1740 an inhabitant was fined for trespassing in 'the South Side outfield',<sup>44</sup> and in the mid 19th century areas in the north-east and north-west of Kilham were known as Out field.<sup>45</sup>

Swaythorpe apparently had its own open fields in the Middle Ages. The 'common field' there is mentioned in 1421, when two waste tenements and 1½ bovat were delimited.<sup>46</sup> The township probably suffered severely from the Black Death,<sup>47</sup> but a yeoman still had a plough there in 1437<sup>48</sup> and a toft, croft, and 4 bovates were recorded in 1482.<sup>49</sup> The township may have been finally depopulated by the Griffith family in the late 15th or 16th century.<sup>50</sup> In 1545 a ruined house and four tofts were mentioned, together with 12 bovates,<sup>51</sup> but by the early 17th century the whole township had apparently been converted to pasture. In 1621 'a sheep pasture called Swaythorpe' was held by Henry Griffith.<sup>52</sup> From at least the early 18th century the township was cultivated as one farm,<sup>53</sup> and it was subdivided into closes by the mid 19th century.<sup>54</sup>

Meadow land lay mainly in the valleys. In 1362 8 a. of demesne meadow was recorded,<sup>55</sup> and in 1530 the demesne included meadow called Mill leys and Bridlington leys.<sup>56</sup> In 1620 the occupiers of Mill leys were required to provide gates for the passage of carts; it lay south-east of the village, beside Lowthorpe beck.<sup>57</sup> In 1771 Mill leys was commonable each year from 10 October to 5 April.<sup>58</sup> Hall ings, also part of the demesne in 1530, lay west of the village near the Langtoft road.<sup>59</sup> Meadow or pasture called the Crofts was recorded in 1675.<sup>60</sup>

Much of the pasture in Kilham probably lay on the higher wold slopes on the periphery of the township. In 1293 200 a. of pasture belonged to the manor.<sup>61</sup> In 1340 a manorial rabbit warren was mentioned<sup>62</sup> and in 1362 the demesne included a warren and a pasture called Burrow.<sup>63</sup> In 1420-1 a demesne pasture called 'Birhowe' lay in the west 'between the fields of Kilham and Langtoft'.<sup>64</sup> The warren and the Burrow were also recorded in 1455<sup>65</sup> and 1530,<sup>66</sup> and the Burrow is referred to until the early 17th century.<sup>67</sup>

Areas called the Cow pastures lay within both the

<sup>29</sup> *V.C.H. Yorks.* ii. 197, 204, 282, 287.

<sup>30</sup> B.M. Harl. Roll H. 12; *Cal. Inq. p.m.* xi, p. 285.

<sup>31</sup> E.R.R.O., DDDU/12/48. <sup>32</sup> *Ibid.* /50.

<sup>33</sup> *Ibid.* /48, 50-1; B.M. Harl. Roll H. 12.

<sup>34</sup> E 310/28/164 no. 9.

<sup>35</sup> E.R.R.O., DDCC/55/4, 5.

<sup>36</sup> *Ibid.* /3; DDDU/11/59. <sup>37</sup> L.R. 2/229 f. 258.

<sup>38</sup> E.R.R.O., DDDU/11/12; /12/53; an area in the west of the parish was known as Kilham West field in the mid 19th century: O.S. Map 6" (1854).

<sup>39</sup> *Cal. Inq. p.m.* xi, p. 285.

<sup>40</sup> E.R.R.O., DDDU/11/12.

<sup>41</sup> *Ibid.* /12/54; A. Harris, *Open Fields of E. Yorks.* (E. Yorks. Loc. Hist. Ser. ix), 7-8.

<sup>42</sup> E.R.R.O., DDDU/12/3.

<sup>43</sup> *Ibid.*; Harris, *op. cit.* 7.

<sup>44</sup> E.R.R.O., DDDU/12/2; Harris, *op. cit.* 7.

<sup>45</sup> O.S. Map 6" (1854).

<sup>46</sup> *T.E.R.A.S.* xix. 20.

<sup>47</sup> E 179/202/53.

<sup>48</sup> *Monastic Notes*, i (Y.A.S. Rec. Ser. xvii), 250.

<sup>49</sup> C 140/80/43.

<sup>50</sup> See p. 255.

<sup>51</sup> E.R.R.O., DDWB/17/1.

<sup>52</sup> Hull Univ. Libr. MS. DWB/9/1.

<sup>53</sup> E.R.R.O., DDHO/14/16-46, 53-4.

<sup>54</sup> O.S. Map 6" (1854).

<sup>55</sup> *Cal. Inq. p.m.* xi, p. 285.

<sup>56</sup> E.R.R.O., DDDU/12/48.

<sup>57</sup> *Ibid.* /3, 53.

<sup>58</sup> 11 Geo. III, c. 44 (Priv. Act).

<sup>59</sup> E.R.R.O., DDDU/12/3, 48.

<sup>60</sup> *Ibid.* DDSY/36/2.

<sup>61</sup> *Plac. de Quo Warr.* (Rec. Com.), 213.

<sup>62</sup> *Cal. Pat.* 1338-40, 494.

<sup>63</sup> *Cal. Inq. p.m.* xi, p. 285.

<sup>64</sup> B.M. Harl. Roll H. 12.

<sup>65</sup> E.R.R.O., DDDU/12/48.

<sup>66</sup> *Ibid.* DC/53/3451, 3461; C 142/273/82; *Yorks. Fines*, iii. 98; 1614-25, 55.

North and South Side fields in 1620 and the bylawmen were responsible for regulating them. Each inhabitant had common rights on whichever pasture lay within the Side containing most of his land.<sup>68</sup> The Horse pasture was mentioned in 1721, when it was stipulated that only draft oxen were to be pastured there.<sup>69</sup> In 1814, after inclosure, about 200 a. were said to have been 'lately called the Sheep pasture'<sup>70</sup> and in the mid 19th century an area in the west of the parish between York Road and the Langtoft road was known as the Sheepwalk.<sup>71</sup> Encroachments on the commons are recorded in 1631 and 1633, when men were ordered to restore grassland which they had ploughed from 'the lord's waste' and from balks between furlongs. In 1620 whins growing in the West field should have been taken only with the lord's permission.<sup>72</sup>

The inhabitants had pasture rights on all the commons and on the open fields after harvest. In 1620 the stint was one beast or horse and 10 sheep for each bovat, 10 sheep for each house, and 5 sheep for each cottage. As early as 1620 the large number of cottagers with common rights was causing concern, and inhabitants of cottages built since 1591 were then denied such rights. The stint for cattle was reduced in 1721 to one beast or two young animals for every 3 bovates. Provision was made in 1734 for the letting of unused gates.<sup>73</sup>

There was apparently little early inclosure of commonable land. The demesne in 1530 included Hall garth, Great close, and Stroms, and there were then also seven closes in the hands of tenants-at-will.<sup>74</sup> All these closes were, however, confined to the area of crofts and garths around the village.<sup>75</sup>

Proposals for a partial inclosure of the open fields were made c. 1770, by which some land would have remained uninclosed but in consolidated 'flats'.<sup>76</sup> A full inclosure was nevertheless decided upon and an Act secured in 1771.<sup>77</sup> Despite the hostility of the vicar,<sup>78</sup> inclosure took place in 1773.<sup>79</sup> Commonable land to be inclosed amounted to 7,107 a., and 7,003 a. were actually allotted. John Preston, as lord of the manor, was awarded 1,175 a. Richard Thompson received 1,490 a., as well as 579 a. for tithes and glebe, and Joshua Wilson received 762 a., together with 459 a. for tithes and glebe. Thompson and Wilson were each directed to build a farm-house on their rectorial allotments to replace buildings on the glebe. The vicar received 82 a. in lieu of tithes. There were three other large allotments: John Outram got 684 a., Ralph Creyke 655 a., and Foord Newton 291 a. There were also 3 allotments of 100 a.-200 a., 3 of 50 a.-100 a., 3 of 10 a.-50 a., and 21 of under 10 a. each.

In 1801 2,421 a. in Kilham were under crops, mainly barley (767 a.), oats (607 a.), wheat (517 a.), and turnips or rape (413 a.).<sup>80</sup> Cinquefoil and grass seeds were sown on Thomas Duesbery's estate c. 1813. About 200 a. of Duesbery's land in the north-east of the parish were still in one large allotment, although under arable cultivation; subdivision took place soon after.<sup>81</sup> It was reported c. 1830 that the introduction of bone manure and turnips within the previous 15-20 years had greatly improved farming at Kilham.<sup>82</sup> In 1905 about 6,500 a. there were under arable, 1,000 a. were grassland, and 89 a. woodland.<sup>83</sup>

The number of farmers in the parish in the 19th and 20th centuries has varied between 22 and 33. Some farms were very large: Swaythorpe farm, for example, has comprised about 770 a. since at least the earlier 18th century, and Kilham West Field farm covered 802 a. in 1913.<sup>84</sup> In 1921 14 farms had acreages of 150 or over and 11 were smaller; in 1937 there were 11 large farms and 22 smaller.<sup>85</sup> Swaythorpe farm was nominated the best-managed farm in Yorkshire in 1839 by the Yorkshire Central Agricultural Society.<sup>86</sup> In 1844 it comprised 586 a. of arable, 171 a. of grassland, and 6 a. of woodland.<sup>87</sup>

A 237-acre farm was bought by the county council in 1910 and divided into eighteen small-holdings, mostly between 7 a. and 20 a. each.<sup>88</sup> In 1937 there were nine smallholders in Kilham.<sup>89</sup> In 1823 a gardener and seedsman and in the 1840s two cattle-dealers and a horse-dealer were recorded.<sup>90</sup> A market-gardener was first mentioned in 1872 and in the later 19th and 20th centuries there have usually been from 2 to 5 of them.<sup>91</sup> There was a large turkey farm in 1970.

As a market centre Kilham no doubt had tradesmen and shopkeepers who served the surrounding countryside. In 1420-1 the lord of the manor owned several shops, including four newly-built in the east part of the village,<sup>92</sup> and a shop was held by St. Lawrence's chantry in 1535.<sup>93</sup> There are several references to shops during the 17th century;<sup>94</sup> mercers were recorded in 1619 and 1641, and grocers in 1671.<sup>95</sup> One grocer, Robert Gibson, issued a trade token in 1667.<sup>96</sup> In the 18th century, in addition to the usual village craftsmen and tradesmen, an apothecary, a glazier, a mantua-maker, several weavers, a brick-layer, and a 'mechanic' were recorded.<sup>97</sup> In 1764 a large section of the population was said to consist of 'poor handicrafts'.<sup>98</sup> Glovers, a fellmonger, a book-seller, surgeons, a druggist, a tinner, a watch-maker, a veterinary surgeon, and a builder were all mentioned in the 19th century. A cycle-maker, mentioned in 1909,

<sup>68</sup> E.R.R.O., DDDU/12/3.

<sup>70</sup> Ibid. /11 21.

<sup>71</sup> O.S. Map 6\* (1854).

<sup>72</sup> E.R.R.O., DDDU/12/3.

<sup>73</sup> Ibid. /3, 4.

<sup>74</sup> Ibid. /48.

<sup>75</sup> Ibid. /3, 53.

<sup>76</sup> Ibid. DDX/40/190.

<sup>77</sup> 11 Geo. III, c. 44 (Priv. Act).

<sup>78</sup> Olga Wilkinson, *Agric. Revolution in E.R. Yorks.* (E. Yorks. Loc. Hist. Ser. v), 8-9.

<sup>79</sup> E.R.R.O., DDDU/11/12.

<sup>80</sup> 1801 Crop Returns.

<sup>81</sup> E.R.R.O., DDDU/11/255; A. Harris, *Rural Landscape of E.R. Yorks.* 67-8.

<sup>82</sup> E.R.R.O., DDDU/11/218.

<sup>83</sup> Acreage Returns, 1905.

<sup>69</sup> Ibid. /4.

<sup>84</sup> E.R.R.O., DDHO/14/16-46, 53-4; Registry of Deeds, Beverley, 160/190/165.

<sup>85</sup> Directories.

<sup>86</sup> Sheahan and Whellan, *Hist. York & E.R.* ii. 482.

<sup>87</sup> B.I.H.R., TA. 543S.

<sup>88</sup> E.R.C.C. Mins. 1910-11, 69, 399, 401.

<sup>89</sup> Kelly's *Dir. N. & E.R. Yorks.* (1937), 490-1.

<sup>90</sup> Baines, *Hist. Yorks.* (1823), ii. 360; White, *Dir. E. & N.R. Yorks.* (1840), 392; (1846), 445-6.

<sup>91</sup> Directories. <sup>92</sup> B.M. Harl. Roll H. 12.

<sup>93</sup> *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), v. 120; see below, p. 260.

<sup>94</sup> E.R.R.O., DDDU/11/80; /12/3.

<sup>95</sup> Ibid. /11/59, 63; DC/10/195.

<sup>96</sup> P. Whitting, *Coins, Tokens and Medals of E.R. Yorks.*

(E. Yorks. Loc. Hist. Ser. xxv), 26.

<sup>97</sup> E.R.R.O., PR. 2015.

<sup>98</sup> B.I.H.R., Bp. V. 1764/Ret. 85.

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had become an engineer by 1913, and the business survived until c. 1930. A carter and wagonette proprietor, recorded from 1909 to 1921, gave way to a haulage contractor in the late 1920s and 1930s.<sup>99</sup> In 1971 there was a firm of agricultural engineers and also a coal merchant.

Several individual occupations are especially noteworthy. The first evidence of rope-making in the parish is in 1739.<sup>1</sup> A ropery was established c. 1825<sup>2</sup> and by 1840 there were two rope-makers.<sup>3</sup> In the mid 19th century one ropery lay in East Street and another south of the village in Driffield Lane.<sup>4</sup> One apparently ceased to exist between 1879 and 1889.<sup>5</sup> The other, in East Street and adjoining the Burton Fleming road, was owned by the Kilham Rope Company in the 1890s and 1900s, and was run from the 1920s by the Harrison family.<sup>6</sup> It ceased to exist in the late 1930s or early 1940s.<sup>7</sup>

Brick-making was first recorded in 1743, when a Kilham man paid the lord of the manor for the privilege.<sup>8</sup> A brick- and tile-maker was recorded in 1823<sup>9</sup> and ten years later a brickyard.<sup>10</sup> In the mid 19th century the yard was situated south of the Rudston road, east of the village,<sup>11</sup> and bricks, draining tiles, and pantiles were all made.<sup>12</sup> It apparently ceased to be used in the early 20th century.<sup>13</sup>

Malting is first explicitly mentioned in 1758, when a former malt-kiln was used as a barn,<sup>14</sup> but kilns recorded from the 16th century onwards may have been for drying corn or malt.<sup>15</sup> A malt-kiln, worth £7 a year, was mentioned in 1863.<sup>16</sup> A steam brewery was established in 1840 and it survived as a combined brewery and malting until at least 1897. The buildings, including the stump of the chimney, still stood in East Street in 1971. A smaller brewery was established in 1852 and apparently survived until the 1890s.<sup>17</sup>

A mill in Kilham is first mentioned in 1200.<sup>18</sup> By 1293 the archbishop of Rouen held two mills,<sup>19</sup> and a windmill and a water-mill belonged to the manor in 1362.<sup>20</sup> The bylaws of 1620 included an obligation on the lessees of the water-mill to maintain paths and bridges leading to it.<sup>21</sup> There were still both water- and windmills in 1694<sup>22</sup> but the former is not mentioned again. It stood on Lowthorpe beck, south of Beck Head. By the mid 19th century a

windmill stood in the south of the village, in Mill Back Side,<sup>23</sup> and a miller was recorded throughout the 19th and early 20th centuries. By 1889 wind was supplemented by steam power and by 1937 the mill was powered solely by oil.<sup>24</sup> It became disused soon after;<sup>25</sup> the miller's house and the brick tower still stood in 1971.

**MARKET AND FAIRS.** From the 13th to the 19th century Kilham filled the role of a regional market centre. A Tuesday market and an annual fair on 9 and 10 August were granted to the chapter of Rouen in 1227.<sup>26</sup> In 1334, however, William of Melton received a grant of a Saturday market and two annual fairs, one lasting from 9 to 11 August and the other from 29 October to 3 November.<sup>27</sup> Only the market and the three-day fair were mentioned in 1362.<sup>28</sup> In 1455, however, both fairs were recorded, though the second was then held from 31 October to 1 November.<sup>29</sup> Between 1723 and 1790 the dates of the fairs were changed to 21 August and 12 November<sup>30</sup> and by 1770 the market-day was Thursday.<sup>31</sup> From at least the earlier 17th until the mid 19th century the November fair was also a statute fair for the hiring of servants.<sup>32</sup> A market was apparently still held in 1792,<sup>33</sup> but by 1823 it was said to have 'long declined' and to be 'wholly disused'.<sup>34</sup> Both fairs still survived in 1872<sup>35</sup> but by 1888 they had ceased to exist.<sup>36</sup>

Tolls from the market and fairs were received by the lord of the manor.<sup>37</sup> During the 18th century the manorial officers usually included two market-searchers,<sup>38</sup> and stall-gear was kept in a toll-house. The tolls are first specified in the early 18th century<sup>39</sup> and the rates were the same in 1814, when inhabitants of Kilham were exempt from tolls on livestock, though not from stallage.<sup>40</sup> Open stalls were used at the August fair but in November the stalls were covered. Between 1719 and 1725 the tolls were let for £10 a year, but thereafter they steadily decreased<sup>41</sup> and by 1833 they were worth only £5.<sup>42</sup> Accounts of fair tolls survive for 1814-16.<sup>43</sup>

Panniermen sold fish at the market in 1620.<sup>44</sup> Henry Best of Elmswell noted in 1641 that the November fair at Kilham was the last of the year in the area and consequently the prices of produce and livestock were 'a rule for the country until the next

<sup>99</sup> Directories.

<sup>1</sup> E.R.R.O., PR. 2015.

<sup>2</sup> Sheahan and Whellan, *Hist. York & E.R.* ii. 481.

<sup>3</sup> White, *Dir. E. & N.R. Yorks.* (1840), 392.

<sup>4</sup> O.S. Map 6" (1854).

<sup>5</sup> *Kelly's Dir. N. & E.R. Yorks.* (1879), 612; (1889), 415.

<sup>6</sup> Directories; O.S. Map 25" (1910).

<sup>7</sup> Local inf.

<sup>8</sup> E.R.R.O., DDDU/12/50.

<sup>9</sup> Baines, *Hist. Yorks.* ii. 360.

<sup>10</sup> E.R.R.O., PR. 2029.

<sup>11</sup> O.S. Map 6" (1854).

<sup>12</sup> Sheahan and Whellan, *Hist. York & E.R.* ii. 481.

<sup>13</sup> Directories; O.S. Map 6" (1892, 1911).

<sup>14</sup> Regy. of Deeds, AA/66/130.

<sup>15</sup> *Ibid.* G/200/452; E.R.R.O., DDDU/12/48; E 301/66

no. 156; L.R. 2/229 f. 255; C 142/667/176.

<sup>16</sup> E.R.R.O., PR. 2029.

<sup>17</sup> Sheahan and Whellan, *Hist. York & E.R.* ii. 481; directories.

<sup>18</sup> *Cur. Reg. R. i. 215; Rot. de Ob. et Fin.* (Rec. Com.), 54.

<sup>19</sup> *Plac. de Quo Warr.* 213.

<sup>20</sup> *Cal. Inq. p.m.* xi, p. 285; for later references see

C 136/103/33; B.M. Harl. Roll H. 12; E.R.R.O., DDDU/

12/48.

<sup>21</sup> E.R.R.O., DDDU/12/3.

<sup>22</sup> *Ibid.* /11/80.

<sup>23</sup> O.S. Map 6" (1854).

<sup>24</sup> *Kelly's Dir. N. & E.R. Yorks.* (1889), 415-6; (1937),

49.

<sup>25</sup> Local inf.

<sup>26</sup> *Cal. Chart. R.* 1226-57, 46; *Rot. Litt. Claus.* ii (Rec. Com.), 191.

<sup>27</sup> *Cal. Chart. R.* 1327-41, 310.

<sup>28</sup> *Cal. Inq. p.m.* xi, p. 285.

<sup>29</sup> C 139/157/22.

<sup>30</sup> E.R.R.O., DDDU/12/50; OSF, Mich. 1790, E.9.

<sup>31</sup> *Yorks. Fairs and Mkts.* (Thoresby Soc. xxxix), 175.

<sup>32</sup> *Farming Bk. of Hen. Best of Elmswell* (Sur. Soc. xxxiii),

135; Sheahan and Whellan, *Hist. York & E.R.* ii. 481.

<sup>33</sup> *1st Rep. Royal Com. Mkt. Rights and Tolls*, Vol. i,

[C.5550], p. 218, H.C. (1888), liii.

<sup>34</sup> Baines, *Hist. Yorks.* ii. 350.

<sup>35</sup> *Kelly's Dir. N. & E.R. Yorks.* (1872), 511.

<sup>36</sup> *1st Rep. Royal Com. Mkt. Rights and Tolls*, i. 218.

<sup>37</sup> C 136/103/33.

<sup>38</sup> E.R.R.O., DDDU/12/52.

<sup>39</sup> *Ibid.* /50.

<sup>40</sup> *Ibid.* /11/211.

<sup>41</sup> *Ibid.* /12/50.

<sup>42</sup> *Ibid.* PR. 2029.

<sup>43</sup> *Ibid.* DDDU/11/236.

<sup>44</sup> *Ibid.* /12/3.

spring'. At that fair he sold foals, old horses, and all sorts of sheep. Kilham's situation 'betwixt Holderness and the Wolds' increased its importance as a sheep market, for lowland farmers acquired stock there.<sup>45</sup> The main livestock fair in the early 19th century was still apparently that held in November. At the August fair in 1816 there were no sheep, 'and seldom are any at this fair', and no horses.<sup>46</sup> In 1840, however, both fairs were said to be 'well supplied with all kinds of cattle'.<sup>47</sup> In the early 19th century tradesmen from Kilham and elsewhere had stalls at the fairs. At the August fair in 1814 shoemakers had eighteen stalls and there were also hardware, cheese, and cap stalls.<sup>48</sup>

The site of the markets and fairs is not certainly known. There may have been a fairground south of the main street,<sup>49</sup> but both the markets and the fairs may have been held in the wide part of Church Street south and east of the church. A by-law of 1620 obliged householders and shopkeepers in East Gate to cleanse the street in front of their premises before a fair, and stalls were prohibited in the streets without licence. The 'market-place' is also mentioned in 1620.<sup>50</sup> A market cross stood in Kilham in 1721<sup>51</sup> but had apparently been removed by the mid 19th century.<sup>52</sup> A cross now in Lowthorpe churchyard is said to be from Kilham market-place.<sup>53</sup>

**LOCAL GOVERNMENT.** As lord of Kilham the archbishop of Rouen claimed various franchises, including infangtheof, gallows, tumbrel, and the assize of bread and ale.<sup>54</sup> In 1303 there was a prison, presumably franchisal, in the village.<sup>55</sup> Gallows hill, a barrow south-west of the village, may have been the place of execution. When excavated it was found to have been disturbed at the centre, perhaps when a gallows was erected, and there were some shallow burials upon it, possibly medieval.<sup>56</sup>

There are surviving rolls of pains and by-laws 'anciently made' by the manorial court and enrolled in 1620, with additions and amendments to 1734; another roll records pains between 1793 and 1811.<sup>57</sup> There is also a 17th-century list of articles of inquiry to be made by the court jury.<sup>58</sup> The by-laws concern the usual agricultural and domestic matters and also deal with the appointment and functions of officers, infringements of the assize, the exclusion of strangers liable to become a burden on the parish, and the administration of the market and fairs. It was stipulated that every occupier of land should carry a cart-load of stone for each bovat held, under the direction of the surveyors of highways, for the repair of the roads. Other officers mentioned include

the bylawmen. In 1639 it was laid down that there should be six of them, three to regulate the North Side and three the South Side fields. They were to be chosen from among inhabitants whose land lay wholly or mainly within the fields for which they were to be responsible.<sup>59</sup> Meetings of the bylawmen were to be convened by the pinder. Constables were to render an annual list of the parish armour, in addition to their own accounts. The parish neat-herd was also mentioned.

There are surviving court records, mainly estreats of amercements, jury papers, and call rolls, for the periods 1703-1813 and 1852-66.<sup>60</sup> The court dealt mainly with agricultural offences and petty misdemeanors. After inclosure in 1773 there were fewer presentments and in many years none at all. Throughout the 18th century the officers generally appointed were 2 constables, 6 bylawmen, 2 market-searchers, and a pinder. In the earlier 18th century there were also occasional references to 2 water-searchers, 2 affeerors, and a swine-herd. Bylawmen were last mentioned in 1771, just before inclosure. The other officers continued to be appointed until at least 1813.

Churchwardens' accounts and vestry minutes survive for the period 1833-1902.<sup>61</sup> There were always two churchwardens. In the 18th and early 19th centuries there were also two overseers of the poor.<sup>62</sup> There were poorhouses in the churchyard by 1702,<sup>63</sup> and in 1764 a poorhouse there was described as an old thatched building of brick and mud, divided into three one-roomed tenements, which had been built by the parish about ten years earlier.<sup>64</sup> It was presumably another poorhouse which was said in 1783 to have been recently built on 'the Greens'.<sup>65</sup> It was reported in 1822 that money left by Robert and Jonas Thompson had been used to buy a poorhouse, and in that year a poorhouse was still being maintained by the parish.<sup>66</sup> In 1836 Kilham joined the Driffeld union.<sup>67</sup>

**CHURCH.** Between 1100 and 1108 Kilham church was granted to the see of York by the king, who between c. 1119 and 1129 directed that it should be enjoyed by the dean. It was confirmed to the dean by the archbishop<sup>68</sup> and it remained a peculiar of the deanery until 1844, when it was vested in the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.<sup>69</sup> A vicarage was ordained in 1252.<sup>70</sup> A chapel at Swaythorpe, dedicated to St. Leonard, was mentioned for the first time in 1348 and for the last in 1388.<sup>71</sup>

The advowson of Kilham belonged to the dean of York<sup>72</sup> until 1868, when it was transferred to the

<sup>45</sup> *Farming Bk. of Hen. Best of Elmswell*, 30, 114; Harris, *Rural Landscape*, 33.

<sup>46</sup> E.R.R.O., DDDU/11/236.

<sup>47</sup> White, *Dir. E. & N.R. Yorks.* (1840), 392.

<sup>48</sup> E.R.R.O., DDDU/11/236.

<sup>49</sup> See p. 249.

<sup>50</sup> E.R.R.O., DDDU/12/3.

<sup>51</sup> Regy. of Deeds, H/107/225.

<sup>52</sup> O.S. Map 6" (1854).

<sup>53</sup> T.E.R.A.S. iv. 2 n.; see below, p. 277.

<sup>54</sup> J.I. 1/1110 m. 78.

<sup>55</sup> *Cal. Pat.* 1301-7, 177.

<sup>56</sup> Ex inf. Mr. T. C. M. Brewster, 1971.

<sup>57</sup> E.R.R.O., DDDU/12/3-5.

<sup>58</sup> *Ibid.* /55.

<sup>59</sup> See p. 256.

<sup>60</sup> E.R.R.O., DDDU/12/1, 2, 6-47, 52.

<sup>61</sup> *Ibid.*, PR. 2029.

<sup>62</sup> *Ibid.* DDDU/11/16; 12/51.

<sup>63</sup> *Ibid.*, PR. 2017.

<sup>64</sup> B.I.H.R., Bp. V. 1764/Ret. 85.

<sup>65</sup> E.R.R.O., DDDU/11/16; see above, p. 249.

<sup>66</sup> 9th Rep. *Char. Com.* 736; see below, p. 263.

<sup>67</sup> 3rd Rep. *Poor Law Com.* 168.

<sup>68</sup> E.Y.C. i, pp. 333-7.

<sup>69</sup> *Lond. Gaz.* 19 July 1844, pp. 2499-2505.

<sup>70</sup> *Reg. Gray* (Sur. Soc. lvi), 211, 213.

<sup>71</sup> *Yorks. Fines*, 1347-77, 14; *Cal. Inq. p.m.* xiv, pp. 56-8; *Cal. Pat.* 1385-9, 445.

<sup>72</sup> C 5/197/25; D. & C. York, S 1 (1) e, pp. 43-4; E.R.R.O., DDDU/11/217; *Fasti Parochiales*, iii. 50-1. In 1388 Roger of Fulthorpe gave his son Thomas the advowson of Kilham: *Cal. Inq. Misc.* v, p. 14; it was presumably held by grant from the dean.

## A HISTORY OF YORKSHIRE: EAST RIDING

Crown,<sup>73</sup> which still held it in 1971.<sup>74</sup> The advowson of Swaythorpe chapel was held by Thomas Thwing from at least 1348 until his death in 1374.<sup>75</sup>

At ordination in 1252 the vicar was assigned the usual small tithes and oblations, except wool and lamb tithes, the three main oblations, the tithe of mills, flax, and hemp, and mortuaries in livestock.<sup>76</sup> In 1535 the vicarage was worth £6 net.<sup>77</sup> In 1645 the impropiator paid the vicar about £20 a year<sup>78</sup> and four years later the vicarage was augmented, though apparently only temporarily, with £50 a year out of Burton Agnes rectory.<sup>79</sup> In 1650 the vicarage was worth £15 8s. net.<sup>80</sup> In 1692 and throughout the 18th and much of the 19th centuries the impropiator paid the vicar £10 a year.<sup>81</sup> The vicarage was worth £35 in 1716.<sup>82</sup> The average net income in 1829-31 was £145<sup>83</sup> and in 1850 the living was worth £240.<sup>84</sup> It was endowed out of the common fund in 1863 with £84 a year<sup>85</sup> and in 1884 its net value was £243.<sup>86</sup>

In 1535 the income came wholly from tithes.<sup>87</sup> In 1716 it also included the rent of a close.<sup>88</sup> At inclosure in 1773 the vicar was awarded 82 a. and a rent-charge of 6s. 4d. a year for his Kilham tithes.<sup>89</sup> On the commutation of the Swaythorpe tithes in 1844 he received a rent-charge of £11.<sup>90</sup> The glebe was still held in 1971.

A vicarage house is first mentioned in 1571, when the vicar was accused of allowing an ale-house to be kept in it.<sup>91</sup> In 1578 it was in decay. It was again said to be in disrepair in 1663,<sup>92</sup> and c. 1700 the vicar planted trees in the close 'where the old house stood'.<sup>93</sup> In 1743 there was said to have been no vicarage house within living memory and the vicar rented a house.<sup>94</sup> In 1764 the vicar reported that he had built himself a house near the church.<sup>95</sup> There was no Vicarage, however, until one was built in 1860 in Driffield Lane.<sup>96</sup> The large red-brick house with yellow-brick bands and dressings was sold in 1959.<sup>97</sup>

A chantry certainly existed at Kilham, though there was some confusion as to its foundation and its location. In 1351 Alan Kilham was licensed to grant a house, £1 rent, and 6 bovates of land in Kilham to a chaplain to celebrate at the altar of St. Mary in the church of St. Lawrence.<sup>98</sup> The chantry is generally regarded as having been in the parish church of All

Saints, and it was usually called St. Lawrence's chantry. When suppressed c. 1547, however, it was said to lie 1,000 ft. from the parish church, and it was thought to have been founded by the ancestors of the then lord of the manor.<sup>99</sup>

The chantry was worth £4 in 1525-6,<sup>1</sup> £3 6s. 8d. in 1535, when its property included 5 bovates of land,<sup>2</sup> and £3 17s. 4d. net in 1547.<sup>3</sup> Grants of its former property after the suppression include a 'guildhall' in 1563 and a close called Spittle garth in 1590.<sup>4</sup> The latter may at one time have belonged to or been the site of a hospital, mentioned in 1297 and 1333-4.<sup>5</sup> Spittle garth lay west of the village, beside the Langtoft road.<sup>6</sup> Four bovates of former chantry land were let to Martin Garret in 1563, and 5 bovates were let to Thomas Brandsby in 1576 and 1585<sup>7</sup> before being granted in fee to Richard Young and Thomas Lake in 1590.<sup>8</sup> By 1608 the land had been acquired by William Burtham<sup>9</sup> and in 1619 it passed to his son Nicholas.<sup>10</sup>

It was stipulated on the ordination of the vicarage in 1252 that the vicar should 'keep one chaplain always with him',<sup>11</sup> and in 1525-6 a chaplain had a stipend of £4 6s. 8d. a year.<sup>12</sup>

In 1662 the vicar also held the livings of Boynton and Carnaby.<sup>13</sup> In 1743 he lived at Thwing and served as curate there and at Rudston during the absence of the incumbents.<sup>14</sup> Between 1742 and 1764 he was also master of the grammar school.<sup>15</sup> An assistant curate was employed in 1774, when he was also usher of the school,<sup>16</sup> and in 1835.<sup>17</sup> In 1871 and 1884 the vicar, E.F.B. Fellowes, was non-resident and employed a curate;<sup>18</sup> his debts led to the sequestration of the church between 1871 and 1883.<sup>19</sup> In 1971 the vicar also held the livings of Lowthorpe and Ruston Parva,<sup>20</sup> and he lived at Lowthorpe.

In 1743 a service was usually held twice a week, although recently only one had been held because the vicar had also been serving Rudston church. Communion was administered five times a year and about 125 people had received the previous Easter.<sup>21</sup> In 1764 at least one service was held weekly. About thirty people usually communicated.<sup>22</sup> By 1865 there were regularly two services each week and communion was held every month with about fifteen communicants.<sup>23</sup> In 1884 communion was sometimes administered twice a month in summer,

<sup>73</sup> *Lond. Gaz.* 15 Sept. 1868, p. 4978.

<sup>74</sup> *Crockford.*

<sup>75</sup> *Yorks. Fines, 1347-77*, 14; *Cal. Inq. p.m.* xiv, pp. 53-8.

<sup>76</sup> *Reg. Gray*, 213.

<sup>77</sup> *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), v. 123.

<sup>78</sup> *Roy. Comp. Pap.* i. 10.

<sup>79</sup> *Cal. Cttee. for Compounding*, 162.

<sup>80</sup> *T.E.R.A.S.* ii. 56.

<sup>81</sup> C 5/197/25; B.I.H.R., TER. J. Kilham 1716 etc.

<sup>82</sup> B.I.H.R., TER. J. Kilham 1716.

<sup>83</sup> *Rep. Com. Eccl. Revenues*, 946-7.

<sup>84</sup> H.O. 129/24/523.

<sup>85</sup> *Lond. Gaz.* 28 July 1863, pp. 3735-6.

<sup>86</sup> B.I.H.R., Bp. V. 1884/Ret.

<sup>87</sup> *Valor Eccl.* v. 120.

<sup>88</sup> B.I.H.R., TER. J. Kilham 1716.

<sup>89</sup> E.R.R.O., DDDU/11/12.

<sup>90</sup> B.I.H.R., TA. 543S.

<sup>91</sup> J. S. Purvis, *Tudor Par. Docs. of Dioc. York*, 195.

<sup>92</sup> B.I.H.R., Churches index.

<sup>93</sup> E.R.R.O., PR. 2013.

<sup>94</sup> B.I.H.R., Bp. V. 1764/Ret. 85. <sup>94</sup> *Herring's Visit.* ii. 138-9.

<sup>95</sup> *Ibid.* TER. J. Kilham 1861; *Rep. Com. Eccl. Revenues*, 946-7.

<sup>96</sup> *Regy. of Deeds*, 1157/242/222.

<sup>97</sup> C 143/304/4; *Cal. Pat.* 1350-4, 133.

<sup>99</sup> *Chantry Surv.* i (Sur. Soc. xci), 139; *Yorks. Deeds*, ix. 111.

<sup>1</sup> *Y.A.J.* xxiv. 69.

<sup>2</sup> *Valor Eccl.* v. 123.

<sup>3</sup> E 301/66 no. 56.

<sup>4</sup> C 66/1348 m. 5; *Cal. Pat.* 1563-6, 52.

<sup>5</sup> *Yorks. Lay Subsidy, 1297* (Y.A.S. Rec. Ser. xvi), 138; *Y.A.J.* xv. 205.

<sup>6</sup> E.R.R.O.; DDDU/12/54.

<sup>7</sup> E 310/28/164 no. 9; E 310/30/181 no. 75; E 310/33/202 no. 6.

<sup>8</sup> C 66/1348 m. 5.

<sup>9</sup> L.R. 2/229 f. 254.

<sup>10</sup> C 142/670/103.

<sup>11</sup> *Reg. Gray*, 213.

<sup>12</sup> *Y.A.J.* xxiv. 69.

<sup>13</sup> *Fasti Parochiales*, iii. 51.

<sup>14</sup> *Herring's Visit.* iii. 173; see below, p. 329.

<sup>15</sup> B.I.H.R., Bp. V. 1764/Ret. 85; Schools index; see below, p. 262.

<sup>16</sup> D. & C. York, S 3 (5) d.

<sup>17</sup> *Rep. Com. Eccl. Revenues*, 946-7.

<sup>18</sup> B.I.H.R., V. 1871/Ret. 263; Bp. V. 1884/Ret.

<sup>19</sup> *Ibid.* Bp. V. 1871-83.

<sup>20</sup> *Crockford.*

<sup>21</sup> *Herring's Visit.* ii. 138-9.

<sup>22</sup> B.I.H.R., Bp. V. 1764/Ret. 85.

<sup>23</sup> *Ibid.* V. 1865/Ret. 289.