

HISTORY
OF THE
ANCIENT AND HISTORIC
Church of S. Andrew

Kildwick-in-Craven

BY

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VICAR, 1901-8

With Illustrations

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P R E F A C E

Some no long-time since, I read in a newspaper or magazine (the name of which I have now quite forgotten) a suggestion, which I then thought a very happy one, for the consideration of the clergy who had charge of old and interesting Parish Churches. It was briefly that they should, so far as opportunity afforded, collate from the various sources of information, and write for the benefit of future generations, a short and concise history of their Parish and its Church.

In this they would, of course, be but humble imitators of the monks of the middle ages, to whom, notwithstanding accusations of indolence and sloth by their Protestant enemies amid the violent upheaval of religious forces at the Reformation, we must yet acknowledge ourselves deeply indebted for their labours in recording the facts of their times.

I was then in charge of a Parish in the City of Bradford, the Church of which had just kept its jubilee, and which therefore had practically no history to record. I made, however, a mental note of the suggestion, and thought to myself that if

ever the privilege was afforded me of being the Rector or Vicar of an old Parish Church, I would do my best to carry it out.

The ancient and historic Church of S. Andrew, Kildwick-in-Craven has been ably described in years past, notably by the learned Dr. Whitaker, in his "History of Craven," yet much has happened since his day to warrant a further attempt, even if it were not that the price of the book excludes it from becoming the property of any except the few who can afford themselves the luxury of a copy. At the same time, I have not hesitated to avail myself of its aid to the uttermost, correcting certain details in regard to the interior of the Church, rendered necessary by the recent restoration.

I have also made considerable use of pamphlets and articles by former Vicars, viz., Rev. J. T C. Fawcett, M.A., 1843-68, and Rev. H. Salway, 1868-75.

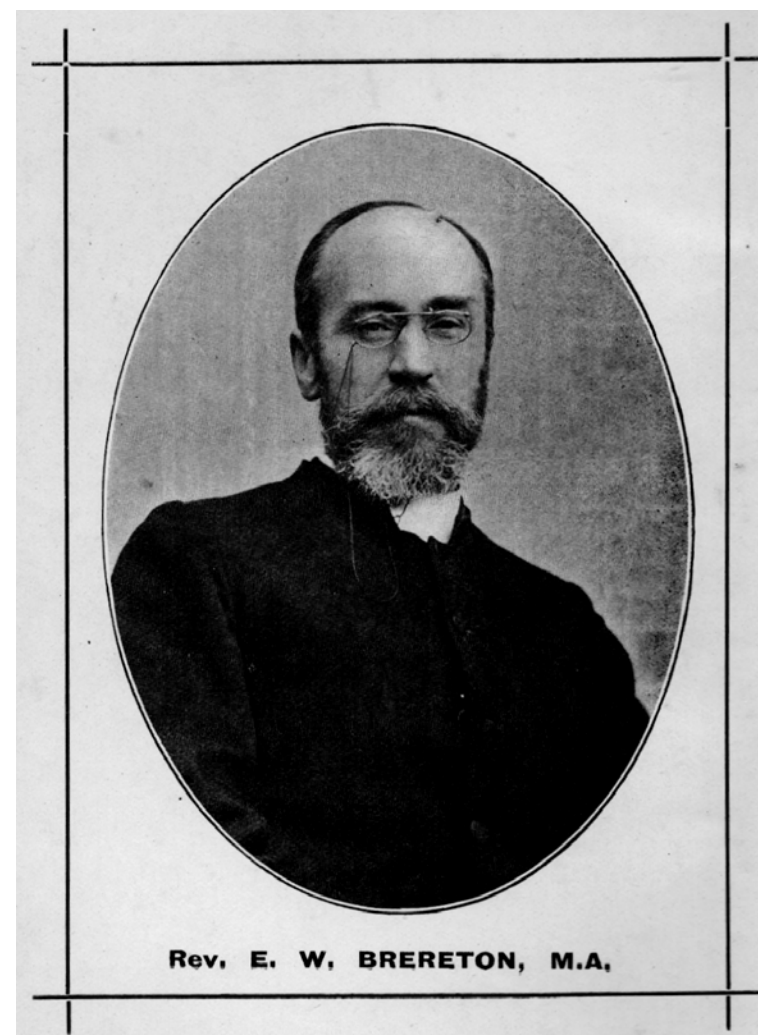
My removal from the Vicarage in January, 1909, has compelled me to bring my labours to a sudden close; otherwise I had hoped to include a record of the inscriptions on the tombstones in the Churchyard, which ought to be preserved in some way for the sake of posterity.

I have set myself to this work as a labour of love, and trust it may prove of some little value to those that follow after.

EDWARD WILLIAM BRERETON, M.A., VICAR.

*The Vicarage,
Kildwick-in- Craven,*

January, 1909.



CONTENTS.

CHAP.

- I. THE PARISH
- II. THE CHURCH
- III. THE RESTORATION OF 1901-3
- IV. THE VICARS
- V. THE ASSISTANT MINISTERS
- VI. THE PARISH CLERKS AND SEXTONS
- VII. THE STIVERTON MONUMENT
- VIII. THE MEMORIAL TABLETS
- IX. THE STAINED WINDOWS
- X. THE GRAVESTONES
- XI. THE PARISH REGISTERS

History of Kildwick Church.

In the days of the ancient Britons, and afterwards of the Romans, this part of Craven was an immense thick-set forest, and in early Saxon times abounded in gigantic oaks and very much wood. In the fourteenth year of the reign of the Saxon King Edgar, surnamed "the Peaceable, " the "Kirk Wood " as it was called, reached from Kildwick Woodside Gill to the N. W. limits of Royd House Farm. It was probably out of one of these gigantic oaks, growing' hard by the Kirk, that the old oak chest was made, which at present stands in the Church vestry. This very ancient and remarkable relic of sacred furniture appears to have been hewn or perhaps burnt out of the solid trunk, much after the manner of savage tribes in the construction of their canoes. The chest is very huge and heavy, with an extraordinary ponderous lid. Several centuries would have elapsed after the Conquest before the timber was cleared away. According to the Domesday Survey the land was taxed from 1/- to 1/4 per acre, and the rent was not above 1d. or 1.5d. per acre. Four centuries after the Conquest there were still no enclosures, only tofts, or insulated messuages had each a croft or toft annexed to them. The meadows lay open or in common next the township field, which was occupied in the

cultivation of barley and wheat, flax and hemp; at a distance, parted by a wall, was the common pasture for the cattle, and then beyond a wide waste of moorland and fell, grazed by sheep. — "Parish Almanack," 1870.

At that period, Kildwick must have been a literal "backwoods" settlement, if we may judge from the numerous instances of beasts and birds of prey plaguing the district. The Churchwardens' books show numerous instances from A. D. 1669 and during the following century, in which small amounts were paid for the slaughter of foxes, badgers, otters, fowmarts, hedgehogs, kites, hawks, &c. In 1673 we find 3/10 awarded to three persons for 150 crows' heads.

The extensive Parish of Kildwick consists of the following Townships, viz., Kildwick, Silsden, Steeton, Holden, Farn-hill, Estburne, Bradley, Cowling, Cononley, Glusburne, and Sutton-in-Airedale. The area according to the Ordnance Survey is 22,536ac. 3r. 19p., and from a "Statement printed *The Parish*. for circulation in the Parish by the Rev. J. T. C. Fawcett, Vicar," we find that the population in 1851 was 11,714, viz., Cowling, 2,304 ; Silsden, 2,508 ; Sutton, 1,657 ; Cononley, 1,272 ; Glusburn, 1,331 ; Steeton, 1,289 ; Bradley, 571 ; Farnhill, 581 ; Kildwick, 201. In 1871 the population was found to be 11,717 persons

living in 2,600 houses. After the census 'of 1901, the Registrar-General made the following' return, viz.:

Farnhill (part of)	163	inhabited houses;	626	population.
Kildwick	...	34	„ „	146
Glusburn(part of)	327	„ „	1334	„
Total	524		2106	

Great changes had taken place, and the Parish of Kildwick consists now only of Kildwick Township, Farnhill, and part only of Crosshills, in the Township of Glusburn, the other townships having been separated from the mother Church in order to form distinct parishes The Domesday Survey is as follows :

"TERRA REGIS.

In Childeuuc Archil n car. ad gld. 7 l eccta.

In Esebrune Gamelbar 111 caruc' tre 7 11 bou ad gld.

In Cutnelai Torchil 11 car ad gld.

In Bradelai Archil Torchil 7 Gamel v11 car ad gld.

In Fernehil Gamel 11 car ad gld.

In Sutun Rauenchil 11 car ad gld."

The meaning of which is :'

LAND OF THE KING.

Manor. In Childewic Archil had 2 carucates to be taxed,

and 1 church.

Manor. In Esebrune (Eastburn) Gamelbar had 3 carucates of land and 2 oxgangs to be taxed.

Manor. In Cutnelai (Cononley) Torchil had 2 carucates to be taxed.

3 Manors. In Btadelai (Bradley) Archil, Torchil and Gamel had 7 carucates to be taxed.

Manor. In Fernehil (Farnhill) Gamel had 2 carucates to be taxed.

Manor. In Sutun (Sutton) Ravenchil had 2 carucates to be taxed.

All these soon after became members of the first Skipton Fee granted to Robert de Romille. Gislebert Tison also held considerable estates here, viz., " In Estbrune n c. / n bo.: In Stiuetune in car' hh Gamelbar m til Gislebert tison : g^ In Glusebrun 7 Chelchis 111 car Gamel fit) Gislefr lit." The meaning of which is : In Estbrune (Eastburn) 2 carucates and 2 oxgangs : In Stivetune (Steeton) 3 carucates Gamelbar had, Gislebert Tison now has it : Manor. In Glusebrun and Chelchis (Malsis) Gamel had 3 carucates, Gislebert has it.

" TERRA OSBERNI DE ARCHES. IN CRAVE.

In Siglesdene hhr v taini vm car tree ad gld."

i.e. LAND OF OSBERN DE ARCHES IN CRAVEN.

5 Manors. In Siglesden (Silsden) 5 thanes had 8 carucates of land to be taxed.

These Manors afterwards became accessions to the Skipton Fee, though by what means cannot now be discovered. William de Percy also held a Manor in the last-mentioned villages, " In Glusebrun 7 Cheldis, fifi Gamel 111 car Wills fit," which means " Land of William de Perci. Manor—In Glusebrun (Glusburn) and Cheldis (Malsis) Gamel had three carucates. William has it."

The Village and Manor of Kildwick were amongst the first donations to the Priory of Etnbsay by Cecilia de Romille its foundress, the daughter of a Norman noble, to whom great estates in Craven were granted by the Conqueror. The Priory was afterwards translated to Bolton, and the noble pile, still standing majestic in its ruins, was erected by the clear-sighted monks on one of the most picturesque sites by the River Wharfe. In that House it continued until the dissolution of Bolton Priory A.D. 1540.

" Kyldewyk. In eadem villa est i car. terrae quam Prior de Bolton tenet in puram et perpetuam elemosinam a tempore unde non extat memoria, et nullum inde fit servitium de quo fit mentio in

inquisitionibus praedictis."— Kirkby's "Inquest" A.D. 1284. Which translated runs thus: "Kildwick. In the same village is 1 carucate of land, which the Prior of Bolton holds for pure and perpetual alms from time immemorial, and for which no service is done, concerning which there is mention made in the aforesaid inquisitions." By the "Nomina Villarum," 9th Edw. II, it is seen that the Prior of Bolton was also then Lord of the Manor.

"The Canons of Bolton had a farm here."—[Burt. "Mon," 116].

In Dr. Whitaker's "History of Craven," 3rd ed. 1878, p. 449, "Grant to the Canons of Embsay of the vill of Chil-dewic." "To Danson Richardson Curre, Esq., this plate engraved at his expense from two original charters in his possession is respectfully inscribed by the Author."

After the dissolution of Bolton Prior)', the manor of Kildwick was granted by Henry VIII, A.R. 32, to Robert Wilkinson and Thomas Drake, of the Parish of Halifax. In the 2nd year of King Edward VI, there is a license to Drake to alienate the Manor of Kildwick to John Garforth, of Farnhill, by whom, or his son, anno I Eliz : A.D. 1558, it was sold to Henry Curre, Esq. From the Curre family it passed to the Richardsons, of Bierley, for John Richardson, son of Richard Richardson, of Bierley, M.D., and Dorothy Curre, his second wife, daughter of Henry Curre and Mary Fothergill, and

co-heir of her neice, Sarah Curre, succeeded to the estate on the death of his cousin, Sarah Curre, A.D. 1759, and assumed the name of Curre. The next owner was the Rev. Henry Richardson, Rector of Thornton-in-Craven, 1758-1784, son of the Rev. Henry Richardson, M.A., Rector of Thornton, and Mary Dawson, of Oldham. He assumed the name of Curre, and succeeded to the Kildwick and other estates on the death of his uncle John, A.D. 1784. His only child, Frances Mary Richardson Curre, having died unmarried, A.D. 1861, the estate passed to her half-brother, Sir Mathew Wilson, Bart., son of Mathew Wilson, of Eshton Hall, by Margaret Clive Wilson, his cousin, and the widow of the Rev. Henry Richardson Curre. The present owner is Richard Henry Francis Wharton Wilson, Lieut.-Col. 10th Hussars.

The following- ancient charter, which contains the name of the first known Ecclesiastic connected with Kildwick, is given by Dr. Whitaker, under Silsden: " Wilf f Helie de Scilesden confirmavi Deo et Eccl 'e B. M. de Boolton i bov in Scilesden, quam pater meus dedit. Test. Renier de Gluse-burne. Ad' de Fernhill, Samson de Cunetleie, Rodb' *Cap' de Kildwick*, Rodb' Cap' de Scipt', Ada de Karelt." The translation runs : " I, William, son of Eli of Silsden, have confirmed to God and the Church of Blessed

Mary of Bolton, 1 oxgang in Silsden, which my father gave. Witnesses, Renier of Glusburn, Adam of Farnhill, Samson of Cononley, Rodb. *Chaplain of Kildwick*, Rodb. Chaplain of Skipton, Ada of Karelt."

The Parish lies for the most part along the valley on either side of the River Aire, whence the name Airedale. The river indeed, as it courses along, divides the parish into two parts, and before the introduction of bridges must have proved a formidable obstacle to travellers, especially in the heavy floods. The bridge at Kildwick, commonly known as "Aire-brigg," is a monument to the well-judged liberality of the Canons of Bolton, by whom it was built, or perhaps rebuilt, in the reign of Edward II, A.D. 1305, at a cost of £21 12s. 9d.— *Vide* the Compotus of Bolton Priory. It is the oldest bridge over the Aire of which any written record exists, although reference is made to one at Bingley a few years later, viz., in an Agreement between the Monasteries of Drax and Rievaulx in A.D. 1312, but both places being important manors with churches in early Norman times, it is more than likely that bridges connecting them with outlying parts of the parishes existed some centuries before this. Mention is made of a bridge at Eshton, near Gargrave; and Briggate, Leeds, likewise

suggests a much earlier foundation than our first notice of the bridge in 1376.

The structure at Kildwick consists of two pointed and two rounded arches, and was originally only about half its present width, as may be seen by an examination of the piers underneath it. The widening took place in 1780, when the four east arches were all made round. Its ancient appearance has therefore to a large extent been destroyed.

The following enclosure Acts have been passed, viz., 8th Geo. III, for Cononley ; 13th Geo. III, for Kildwick ; 18th Geo. III, for Chisburn Moor ; 25th Geo. III, for Kildwick ; 27th Geo. III, for Steeton and Eastburn ; 29th Geo. III, for Bradley ; 35th Geo. III, for Sutton ; and 46th Geo. III, for Kildwick.

The Midland Railway from Keighley to Skipton, opened Sept., 1847, has of course quite transformed the general appearance of the district.



CHAPTER II

THE CHURCH.

The birthday of the Northumbrian Church was on Easter Eve, April 11, A.D. 627, when the Roman missionary, S. Paulinus, who had come from Rome with S. Augustine on a mission from Pope Gregory, baptized King Edwin and many of his pagan followers in a little wooden chapel at York, on the site now covered by the noble Minster. S. Paulinus baptized large numbers here in Yorkshire, especially in Swaledale, but whether he was the first to preach the gospel in Craven we have no means of knowing. His work in the North was but of short duration, and the foundations do not appear to have been very well laid, for when the King was slain in battle by the heathen Penda, and the widowed Queen with the Bishop fled to the South, the people reverted wholesale to paganism. From heathen darkness they were brought back to Christ on the death of Penda by the earnest self-denying labours of S. Aidan, the Celtic monk from Iona, in A.D. 635. We may well call Aidan if not " of England," at least the Apostle " of the North." It may have been during that blessed time when "Aidan preached

and Oswald the King interpreted "to his people the preacher's message, that the good people of "Childeuic " were moved to build their first Church to the glory of Almighty God, and in commemoration of the Apostle S. Andrew.

The original Saxon edifice, erected on the edge of an extended wood called " Kirk Wood," was humility itself as contrasted with later buildings, with its heavy oak-timbered roof, thatched with straw overlaid with turf, and a very broad low tower (if it may so be called), without any porch. Not a vestige, however, of this structure now remains. Some very interesting- blocks of stone were discovered embedded in the wall in taking- down the pillars and arches on the south side of the chancel during- the restoration of 1901-3. These have probably formed portions of the old Saxon Churchyard Cross, and if so, will probably represent the only monuments we possess of the Saxon period. They are elaborately carved with scroll work, one piece of stone plainly displaying the Saviour on the Cross.

It is only when we come down to Norman times that we gather definite and reliable information concerning our "historic " Church. " The Church of S. Andrew "says Dr. Whitaker, " in this place was given by Cecilia de Romille to God, S. Mary, the Church of S.

Cuthbert of Embsay, and the Canons there serving God." The father of this lady had come over with the Conqueror, and like many others, had settled in Craven on receiving from the King considerable estates here. William de Meschines, and Cecilia his wife, founded at Embsay in A.D. 1121 a Priory for Canons regular, which was dedicated to S. Mary and S. Cuthbert, and continued there about thirty-three years, when it was translated to Bolton, by the banks of the River Wharfe, with the consent of the Lady Adaliza (or Alice), daughter of the original founder, who had married one William Fitz Duncan, son of King Duncan II, and nephew of King David I of Scotland. This William Fitz Duncan had been despatched by the King, his uncle, into Yorkshire, A.D. 1138, where he laid waste by fire and sword the celebrated monastery called "Slitherness," probably Furness Abbey, and the province called "Crafna" (Craven). In this expedition was fought the battle of Clit-heroe, between Fitz Duncan and King Stephen, who attacked him in four divisions, but was routed with great slaughter "the 15th day before the Nativity of S. John the Baptist, A.D. 1138." Fourteen years afterwards, King David established by force this William Fitz Duncan in the honour of "Skipton and Crafna," and destroyed a small fortress which his enemies had erected to oppose him. In this expedition the Scots rifled some Churches in Craven of their sacred utensils, and David, by way of

atonement for these acts of sacrilege, presented each of them with a silver chalice. "I should not be sorry," adds Dr. Whitaker, "to learn that any of these propitiatory offerings were yet in existence." Well we have in Kildwick Church what seems to be a very old paten and chalice, but we fear not ancient enough for A.D. 1138.

The Church was soon after appropriated by Archbishop Thurstan of York, and in 1381 the portion of the Vicarage was confirmed by Archbishop Melton. But in 1455 Archbishop Booth ordained that the portions anciently belonging to this Vicarage be declared, viz., "all manner of tithes, " obventions, oblations, and profits of the Church, excepting " to the religious (of Bolton) tithes of gerbes, wool, lamb, albi, " and mills ; ordaining that the Vicar shall have the manse which the Vicars have been wont to inhabit, and pay all " burdens incumbent on the said Vicarage, excepting repairs " of the chancel, which the prior and convent shall perform at " their own cost, the Vicar allowing them yearly £1 6s. 8d." [N.B. Decimae Albarum (of white silver) an ancient personal tithe levied upon the wages of all labourers and artificers, which were supposed to be paid in silver. See Du Cange in "Voce Albi," and a Constitution of Archbishop Winchelsey, apud. Lyndwood 1 III t.

16. A more oppressive or unpopular exaction can scarcely be conceived].

In the Register of Archbishop Melton, 12th Edward II (1318-19) the taxation of this Church is reduced to 18 marks, this probably as the consequence of its having been wasted and destroyed by the Scots, in their daring incursions of havoc and depredations into sundry parts of Yorkshire, after their victory over the English at Bannockburn, A.D. 1314. Kildwick is a discharged living, valued in the King's books at £10 8s. 1.5d., and at £38 8s. 8d. clear yearly value.

The Fabric bears evident marks of restorations and additions at different periods. We may picture to ourselves at least three Churches on the present site, viz., the Saxon, the Norman, and the present building. The following passage in an old historian, says Dr. Whitaker, while it confirms my conjecture as to the foundation of most of the Craven Churches in the reign of Henry I, tempts me to extend my observations on the different eras of Church building in this and the neighbouring districts, beyond the hints already given in the introduction of this work : " Narrationi nostrae perhibent evidens testimonium novae basilicae et multa oratoria nuper condita per vicos Angliae et operosa claustra caenobiorum cum aliis officinis monachorum quae constructa

sunt Henrici regis tempore. Omnis-enim ordo religiosorum pace fruens et prosperitate in omnibus quae ad cultum Deitatis pertinent intus et exterius suam diligentiam satagit exhibere. Unde templa domosque fervens fidelium devotio prae-sumit prosternere eademque meliorando et renovando iterare. Prisca ergo sedificia quae sub Edgardo vel Edvardo aliisque Christianis regibus constructa sunt dejiciuntur ut amplitudine vel operis elegantia ad laudem Creatoris competenter emendentur."—*Vide* Orde-rici Vitalis Angligenas Caenobii Uticensis Monachi. Eccl. Hist. I. 10. Of the original and properly Saxon structures of these Churches it is needless to say that not a vestige remains. They were probably levelled to make way for those more spacious and elegant buildings of which Ordericus speaks as having been so universally substituted for the others in the reign of Henry I. On this authority therefore, as well as from the many striking appearances of their architecture, we may assign the interval between A.D. 1100 and 1135 as the first great era of Church building in Craven. Property was now consolidated, the wounds left by the Conquest were sealed, and the Norman lords, feeling themselves at home, began to indulge their piety and their taste without control or apprehension.

In this state our Churches continued at least four centuries, when either from increase of population or change of fashion, a general enlargement in their structures took place. From that time to the beginning of the reign of her late Majesty Queen Victoria, little further change took place. The latter part of the first half of the 19th century may therefore be considered as the third great era of Church building amongst us, in accordance with the foregoing, we may well imagine that some time in the early portion of the 12th century, the old Saxon edifice would give place to a larger, more substantial, and altogether finer Church. The eastern limits of this Church may be clearly seen by observing the pillars (unusually strong ones) on either side in the present nave, viz., between the fourth and fifth arches from the west end, and during the recent restoration (1901-3) the end stones were plainly visible on the walls above the pillars; they are now again concealed by the plaster.

The early part of the 14th century proved a sad time both for Church and Parish at Kildwick. During the three years 1314-15-16, a sore calamity of famine was experienced by our ancestors, the inhabitants of this parish. Such dearth of victuals and utter scarcity of bread was never known to exist in England for so long a time neither before nor since. A scarcity of all things so oppressed the whole land, such murrain in cattle and oxen, that

the people were fain to eat horse flesh, dogs, cats, mice, and anything they could get. A quarter of corn and salt advanced in price from 30/- to 40/- from June to September, 1314, and was three times as much in price afterwards in fact, it could not be purchased for money. The price of corn rose to such an exorbitant amount that the King had hardly bread for the sustenance of his own household, and what there was of it was in such an unwholesome state that numbers died, so that the quick were not sufficient to bury the dead. The corruption of meats by reason of the unwholesome ness of the ground was so infectious that many died of the flux, many of hot fevers, and divers of the pestilence, and the Parish of Kildwick had its share. Many were driven to steal fat dogs and eat them. Some were said in secret corners to eat their own children. Some would steal other men's children, and kill and eat them privily. The year before this extraordinary famine, the English fought against Robert de Bruce at Estriven, where a sanguinary conflict ensued, which resulted in the defeat of the English, and so eagerly were they pursued by the Scots that many English noblemen were slain, amongst others the Earl of Gloucester, Robert, 1st Lord Clifford of Skipton Castle, and Edmund Maule, with others to the number of forty-two, and 227 knights and barons, besides men of name who were taken prisoners, and of common soldiers 10,000, or

according to Scottish history, 50,000. It has been said that the knight " Lord de Estburn " died of the wounds he received in this famous battle, along with others of our ancestors in this Parish of Kildwick, probably not a few ; but as against this, the date of his death is given on his tomb 1307. The Scots being exulted with this victory, invaded England in 1314, and came wasting the Northern parts as far as York. But it was not until 1317 that the Scots invaded this and other parts of Craven. Edward II in the 11th year of his reign assembled a new host and went into Scotland, laying siege to Berwick, but meanwhile the Scots by another route invaded Yorkshire, robbing and harrying the country, and slaughtering the people. Wherefore the Archbishop of York (Melton) and other Abbots, Priors, Clerks, and husbandmen assembled a great company and gave them battle at a place called " Mitton," or " Mitton-in-Holden," or " Hodder Dale," (in the district of Clitheroe) where the English were defeated and many slain, but the Archbishop, the Abbot of Selby, and others escaped. Because there were so many spiritual men, or priests, slain, it was called -'The White Battle," or " The White Battle of the Spiritual Men in Yorkshire." William de Gargrave was priest at Kildwick Church when the battle of Mitton was fought. He succeeded John de Walkyngton the year before 1316, wherefore it may be presumed that Walkyngton died of the famine, or at

least during the third year of its ravages. William de Gargrave was called, along with the Prior of Bolton-in-Wharfedale, and the husbandmen of this parish or such of" them as were able-bodied, for there would not be many after suffering the great privations of the great famine; some of them would be slain at the battle of Mitton, but it appears that the greater portion of them escaped with their priest, William de Gargrave.

We find in "Topographical History "that Hugh de Mitton built Mitton Church, in 1216, rebuilt by Archbishop Melton in 1328. This clearly shows that the Church built the said Hugh was destroyed by the Scots; the same was done at Kildwick Church; but with this there is an exception: the young King of Scotland, David II, took refuge in a very ancient house, where the present Royd House now stands, in which our valiant ancestors kept him as hostage till the Scots entered in and signed a treaty of peace with England. David afterwards married the amiable and beautiful young princess, daughter of King Edward II, named Joan or Jane, styled "Jane Makepeace," in 1327.

How much damage was really done by the Scots during their incursion into Craven in 1317 to the Church at Kildwick seems very difficult to ascertain. It has been asserted that they spared

the Church from destruction from the consideration of its being dedicated to S. Andrew, the Patron Saint of their own country. This fact, no doubt, would serve the Scots as a great inducement at that age, and Kildwick Church may not have suffered very much. On the other hand, during the recent restoration (1901-3), a piscina was discovered in the south wall, marking the position of the Altar in a side Chapel, and a little further east, the end stones were clearly seen both on the north and south walls when stripped of the plaister, thus marking the limits of the Church when the Norman Church disappeared, and an early English one took its place and was extended considerably further in an easterly direction than its predecessor. This re-building or restoration is generally supposed to have taken place in the 14th century, after the destruction caused by the Scots, during the invasion already described about A.D. 1320. The Tower and parts of the nave and aisles nearest it, are probably of the 14th century. The windows in the decorated style of Gothic, both of the north and south aisles, also mark the same date.

Extract from Burton's "Monasticon Eboracense, or Ecclesiastical History of Yorkshire," page 115 :—

"Kildewic—Cicily de Rumli gave all this village with the mill, and soc or suit thereof and the hagh (haga) and all the premises of Aspsiche, from the boundaries of Fern-hill to those of Silesden to Aspsiche and following Aspsiche to the river Ayre. M.a.v. 2, p. 100, 101.

" 117. Kildwick. —This Church was given to Bolton Priory, and was appropriated to it by Thurstan, Archbishop of York [M.a.v. 2, p. 103, app. No. 12] and on the 18th of March, A.D. 1381 [? 1321], the portion of the Vicarage was confirmed. [Reg. Willm. Melton, p. 154.]

" On the 9th of May, A.D. 1455, this new endowment of the Vicarage was made by the Archbishop of York, who assigned and ordained that all the portions anciently belonging to this Church be declared, viz., all manner of tithes, ob-ventions and oblations and profits of the Church, excepting to the said religious House, the tithes of garbs, wool and lamb and of albi and of mills [or the mill], furthermore ordaining that the vicar shall have the mansion in which the vicars were wont to inhabit, and that the vicar shall pay all burdens ordinary and extraordinary incumbent on the vicarage; excepting the repairs of the chancel of the Church, which the said prior and convent shall bear at their own

cost, the vicar and his successors allowing them £1 6s. 8d. yearly at Pentecost and Martinmas. [Reg. Willm. Booth, p. 226.] At the dissolution of the monasteries, this Church was given to the Dean and Canons of Christ Church at Oxford."

Extracted from Torre's " Archdeaconry of York," page S37'—

"KILDWYK CH. OF ST. ANDREW.—TOWN—In the town of Kyldwyk is one carucat of land, wch. the Prior of Boulton held in Frank almoigne time out of mind, wch. pd. no rent. The sd. town being given by Cecily de Rumeli to that priory. [M.A. 2, 102.]

"CHURCH.—The Church of Kildwyke was given to the sd. priory of Bolton, to wch. house it was appropriated by Walter Grey, Archbishop of York.

"VICARIDGE ORDAINED.—And on 18 Martii., A.D. 1321, the portion of ye vicaridge was confirmed. [Ac. 7/154.]

ON 9 MAII, A.D. 1455

" NEW ORDINATION OF YE VICARIDGE.—This new endowment of ye Vicaridge of Kyldwyk in Craven (appropriated at first by Walter Grey, Abp., to the prior and convent of Boul-ton, &c., was made

by William, Abp. of York, who assigned and ordained that all the portions anciently belonging to this Church be thus declared, viz., All manner of tythes, oblations and obventions and profits of the Church (excepting to the said Religious, the tythes of garbs, wool and lamb, of albi and mills). Furthermore ordaining that the vicar shall have the mansion in wch. the vicars of ye Church were wont to inhabit. And that the vicar shall pay all burdens ordinary and extraordinary incumbent on the vicaridge (excepting the repairs of ye chancell of the Church, wch. the sd. prior and convent shall bear at their own costs, the vicar and his successors allowing them 26/8 yearly at Pent, and Martinmas. (Ap. 7/226.) At the dissolution of that priory the Church was given to the Dean and Chapter of Ch. Ch., Oxon."

The Compotus of Bolton gives under this year, viz., 1321, the following:—" In exp. D'ni aep. et fam. sua? Prioris et Conven. et servient. temp. Visitationis £xxiii xix s. v d. In exp. Prioris apud Kildwick et Emesey, eod. tempore xlv s." This year, 1321, Archbishop Melton visited in person at Bolton, Kildwick and Embsay. The expenses of his reception lay very heavy upon the impoverished canons. His attendants must have been very numerous, for the sums charged to this article would have been sufficient for 200 men and horses, twenty times as many as a very stately prelate would deem necessary in later days.

We now pass on to the beginning of the 16th century, when during the first years of the reign of King Henry VIII, the fabric seems to have been almost entirely renewed. The present choir was then added in perpendicular Gothic. The Church having been extended to an unusual length, acquired with the vulgar the name of " the Lang Kirk o' Craven," by which designation it has ever since been commonly known. It is the longest Church in the Deanery, and one of the longest in Yorkshire. Why it was lengthened thus prodigiously has never yet been satisfactorily explained. There certainly could not have been any increase of population, needing such additional accommodation. We are therefore driven to the conclusion that at this time our forefathers thought they would like in re-building their ancient Parish Church to have a House of God by reason of its immense size and majestic proportions more worthy of that high and holy purpose for which it had originally been consecrated and set apart.

The Church is 145.5 feet in length, and 48.5 feet in width, including the aisles. The nave itself is 18.5 feet in width. It consists of nave and chancel with aisles of the whole length, a square tower at the west end, and a south porch, replaced in 1873. There are four doors, viz., at the west end and on the north side, and on the south side two, viz., one at the west end and the

other at the east. In the middle of the south aisle there may be seen also another entrance, walled up in 1868-9. During the recent restoration (1901-3) the walling was partly taken down, and over the top of the doorway was seen a flat stone, with a moulded S. Andrew's cross along its full length and at either end a small Maltese cross. As the walling was not replaced, the stone may still be seen, and the upper part of the doorway now forms a recess.

The nave has six bays of arches, and the chancel four; there does not appear to have been any chancel arch, but the original screen remained until recently, when it was found impossible to repair it, and consequently a new screen has taken its place. Dr. Whitaker says that the original rood screen had been removed nearer to the east. There are not any indications of a loft. Four pairs of pillars in the nave are composed of four half-columns; the remainder are octagonal or partly octagonal, and partly with half-round columns. The arches have not any mouldings, but merely two chamfers. There is a clerestory, lighted by square-headed windows, and the roof is open, and has tie beams; it is probably of sixteenth century work. The water-tabling of an earlier and higher-pitched roof can be seen on the tower. The windows of the north aisle have middle-pointed tracery, those of the south aisle

have been similar, but in the 15th century have been very clumsily altered to square-headed, portions of the arches being left and the window heads cut into them. The east window has seven lights, with straight mullions, and not any tracery. "There are not any indications of either sedilia or piscina," says Dr. Whitaker, but as has already been mentioned, a piscina was discovered in the south wall during the restoration of 1901-1903.

The tower appears to have been built in the 14th century. "Nothing satisfactory," says Dr. Whitaker, "can be traced of the caps of the piers, as they have been all plastered." But at the recent restoration, 1901-3, the plaster



THE INTERIOR.

was all knocked off, and it was then seen that the caps had been so mutilated as to be practically worthless. The base of one pier,

at the south-west end of the nave, appears to be formed partly with a Norman abacus reversed. The base also of another pier, the third from the south-west end of the nave, also shows Norman work.

The east end of the north aisle, formerly the Scarborough Chapel, had been vaulted over to form a memorial chapel for the Curre family, but at the recent restoration, 1901-3, the vaulted roof was taken down, also the iron palisading which enclosed the chapel, and the chapel was prolonged westward to the screen. A special form of "principal" was placed in the roof in order to mark the exact length of the original Curre Chapel, and the east end window, which had been blocked up for many years by the enormous Curre Monument, was opened out, new mullions inserted, and cathedral glass. The whole chapel was re-seated with the old oak pews, the altar that formerly stood in the chancel, was placed at the east end of the chapel, which now forms an admirable place for the daily services. The old Farnhill Hall square pew, bearing the date 1633 and the initials E.E." i.e., -Edmund Eltoft, was replaced on the north side of the chapel a little further west than' formerly. On the front pew on the south side is the coat of arms of the Rev. D. R. Curre " 1811. The east end of the south aisle (divided by parclose screens) formerly the

chapel, is now used as a double vestry, viz., for clergy and choir, separated by a drawn curtain. From 1709 the vestry had been in the north-west angle of the Church. Under the clergy vestry is the vault of the Spencer family, who in 1868-9 surrendered their rights in this chapel in return for a vault at the north-east corner of the churchyard. Two original windows, with iron bars, looking into the vault from the churchyard, still remain.

The south porch was rebuilt in 1873, by Miss Elizabeth Smith, in memory of her brother, Mr. Binns Smith, who died September 21st, 1871, aged 66 years. The following inscription may be seen over the door: "This Porch was rebuilt in 1873 to the Glory of God, and in memory of a beloved brother, Binns Smith, of Cote House, who died September 21, 1871, aged 66. Elizabeth Smith." Both the south doorways were raised in 1868-9 to the level of the Church floor. There were previously two or three steps within the Church from each of them. The steps are now brought to the outside and into the porch respectively. The doors were new in both places.

The seating is chiefly modern, but there are several portions of Jacobean character, one part dated 1631. The font is octagonal, in very fair preservation, probably 15th century work. Upon each side is a shield containing monograms or

emblems as follows : (1) " it " in black letter ; (2) the monogram of the Blessed Virgin Mary : (3) spear and sponge in saltire ; (4) two scourges in saltire ; (5) three nails and [apparently] two dice ; (6) sword and in saltire ; (7) hammer and pincers ; (8) in black letter. It is very similar to that at Padiham, engraved in vol. ii. p. 53, of Whitaker's " Whalley." There is a very beautiful canopy or font cover, the gift of Mrs. Tennant, of Kildwick Hall. It was put up when the old gallery, erected in 1825, was taken down in 1868-9. At the same time the font was placed on a new base, more suited to its octagonal form. The old canopy, originally the gift of the canons of Bolton, was removed to make room for this gallery ; it was cast aside, and afterwards made into chairs, and sold by public auction.

The pews in the chancel were wont to be occupied in former days, and appropriated by private families. On the north side the two pews next the screen are called the " vicarage " pews ; on a small square board at the back are cut the letters, " R.P." i.e., for Richard Pollard, " Vicar, 1681, I.B." and on the front seat " I.T.C.F. Vicar, 1846." i.e., for John Turner Colman Fawcett. The next two pews on the north side were occupied by the "Wainman" family, of Carr Head; on the

front seat are the letters:

W
W B 1846

i.e., William Bradley Wainman.

On the south side, the two pews next the screen are said to belong " by prescriptive right " to the owner of Kildwick Hall. In 1882-3 the right was contested by the Vicar ; a full account of the contest is contained in a History Book at present in the iron safe. On the back seat is the following:

P. C.
1636

i.e., P . . . Curren. On the front seat the letters:

C
F M R 1853

i.e., Frances Mary Richardson Curren.

The next two pews on the south side belonged to Christ Church, Oxford, as the Patrons of the Benefice, and were occupied by the family of "Bairstow," as farming the tithes. On the front seat is carved "Rectores, A.D. 1853."

Returning again to the Chapel, a pew door which now forms

the back of the litany stool has the name of "R. Parker, Esq." followed by Coat of Arms. The Coat of Arms is that of the Scarboroughs, viz., "Arg. a bend sinister betw. in chief three cups covered, and in base as many falcons sable."—Whitaker's "History of Craven," 3rd ed. p. 212. The small brass plate with " R. Parker, Esq." is of subsequent addition. Robert Parker, of Entwistle, married Mary Scarborough, on Sept. 24th, 1627, and through his wife became possessed of the Glusburn estate. To the same family of Parker probably belongs Col. Parker, of Browsholme, and the late Canon Parker, Rector of Burnley.

On the end of the third pew from the east, on the north side, are the letters " W.I." and on the end of the fourth pew from the east, on the north side, the date " 1624."

Outside the chapel near the organ, along the front of the pews are the letters "P.S. N.S. F.S." and at the end of the same pew the letters:

M
R P

Coming next to the choir seats, we find on the north side the initials "J.W." and date 1847," and on the south side

I.C. 1716

and at the back the date " 1857." In the nave, on the front pew on the south side, as follows:

1626 I.B.S. 1691

The lectern, a brass eagle, has the following inscription: "Presented to Kildwick Church to the Glory of GOD and in Memory of two beloved parents, William Bradley Wainman and Maria Wainman, of Carr Head, by their daughters Mary, Amelia, and Edith, A.D. 1875." It stands on the south side, immediately beneath the memorial tablet on the south wall to Mr. Richard Wain man and his wife.

The organ, by Forster & Andrews, Hull, was placed in the Church during the vicariate of the Rev. Henry Salwey, A.D. 1868-9, thus taking the place of an harmonium formerly used for the services. During the restoration of 1901-3, it was taken out of the Church and renovated by Laycock & Bannister, organ builders, of Crosshills. The organ stands adjoining the north wall, close by the entrance to the chapel. In the clergy vestry (formerly the " Spencer " Chapel) will be found (1) in the north-east corner the iron safe, procured at the restoration 1901-3, at a cost of £11 10s. 0d. It bears the following inscription "S. Griffith & Sons, Heath Town, Wolverhampton, Gold Medal Fire Resisting Safes." It contains the registers,

churchwardens' account books, and other documents of great interest, also the communion vessels. (2) An old oak table, with cupboard and drawers, containing altar linen, &c. It was apparently once upon a time an "Altar Table," the cupboards and drawers being inserted subsequently. (3) There is also another iron safe of smaller size inserted in the east wall on the south side, in which are deposited some books belonging to the Parochial Library. (4) An old vestry table with drawer. (5) An oak chest of considerable length against the screen on the north side, used to contain the tithe award maps and plan of the churchyard. (6) An old cupboard of oak, with open front, two doors of trellis work containing a 17th century library, many of the books, the works of Anglican divines, being the gift of Henry Currer, of Kildwick Hall. Also a cupboard containing the Sunday School Library. In the outer or choir vestry there stands, (1) An old oak cupboard and also a modern one, containing choir surplices and cassocks. (2) The ancient chest. (3) The altar frontal chest, with an old oak front and these letters and dates "I.S.C. A.D. 1853." It was re-made to hold the frontals for the high altar at the restoration, 1901-3. (4) A moveable iron safe with these letters and date on the lid, "I.T.C. F. "i.e., John Turner Colman Fawcett, "Vicar 1862."

In the tower are six bells. On each is cast the inscription

"Chapman and Pack, of London, fecerunt 1780," and on 6 tenor "Rev. Mr. J. Dehane, Vicar, Robert Spencer and John Booth, churchwardens." (5) "William Lee and Francis Stirk, churchwardens." (2) " John Watson, churchwarden." (1) " William Cockshott, churchwarden." (4) " Samuel Slack, churchwarden." (3) " Peter Smith, churchwarden."

On the west side of the tower is the bell chamber, and affixed to the wall is a square stone slab " These bells were rehung by W. Brown and J. Butterfield, Easter, 1889."

The screen under the tower arch was made from a design by Mr. W. H. Crossland, Architect, of Leeds, the woodwork being executed by Messrs. James Brown, of Farnhill, and Joseph Butterfield, of Glusburn, and their sons, and was put up in 1868-9. The present screen, with door in the centre, was substituted in 1901-3.

On the north wall of the belfry there is a board affixed,
 "S. ANDREW'S, X KILDWICK,

The Yorkshire Association, on Friday, September 18, 1896, in 3 hours and 2 minutes, Seven 720's of minor as follows, Kent, Violet, Duke of York, Oxford, Woodbine, New London and Plain

Bob."

Christopher Brown ...	Treble	Charles Law	..	4
Seth Tillotson	...	2	Clarence Holmes	5
John Boddy	3	~ John Hill Tenor

First six conducted by John Boddy ; and the last by John Hill. First 5040 on the bells,"

"On Monday, March 8, 1897, in 2 hours 57 minutes, Seven 720 s of minor, 5040 changes as follows: New London, Violet, Kent, Oxford Delight, Duke of York, Woodbine and Oxford."

William Mosley ...	Treble	Charles Law	...	4
Seth Tillotson	...	2	Christopher Brown	5
John Boddy	...	3	John Hill Tenor

Conducted by John Boddy.

John P. Smith

F. G. Peacock Churchwardens J.
 Spencer

A. D. C. Thompson, M. A. Vicar."

There is also a small frame recording the weight of the bells, thus : -"

KILDWICK PEEL OF SIX BELLS.

Park and Chapman, Londinii fecerunt,
1780.

	cwt.		
Tenor	10	approx.	G
V.	8	"	A
IV.	6	"	B
III.	5 1/2		C
II.	5	"	D
Treble	4-	"	E

Cast at the Whitechapel Bell Foundry."

On the south wall at the west end hang the weights of the clock in a wooden case. There is also a small frame containing the list of fines.

Prior to the restoration of 1868, the present oak ceiling was covered with a fiat plaister roof erected as a preventative against damp caused by the old system of "mossing." Icicles in winter and rain in summer, dripping from the roof, cannot, to say the least, have promoted a pious ardour among the worshippers in the sacred edifice. Such items of expenditure as "stopping drops," and "sweeping snow out of Church," are of frequent occurrence in the old parish accounts. At one time colonies of bats infested the recesses of the roof, and even yet are occasionally seen fluttering about their old haunts, but with this latest restoration of 1901-3, they seem to have vanished utterly.

In looking up at the Church Tower from the Church-yard we see the clock face on the south side with this inscription "The gift of W. Curre, of Steeton, late citizen of London, 1709. Renewed by subscription, 1808. Redeem the time."

The contributions towards the new clock in 1867, amounted to £122 Os. 10d., the clock was set going on August 24th, 1867.

In 1888, subscriptions amounting to £10 14s. 6d. were raised for painting and gilding the clock dial, vane, &c.

Over the chancel door on the outside, is a sun dial with this inscription, "Haworth Curre, Arm dono dedit, 1729.



CHAPTER III

THE RESTORATION OF 1901-3.

This work may be said to have had its commencement as far back as the year 1897, when on May 12th, a meeting was held in the vestry to "consider the desirability of having the Church examined by an architect, who should be desired to report as to the condition of the structure."

On May 28th, Mr. Peterson, of Bradford, recommended that "no part of the Church east of the pulpit should be used until restored."

This recommendation was adopted.

On June 17th, a public meeting was held in the National School, the Archdeacon of Craven also being present, when it was resolved, (1) That the vicar, wardens, and sidesmen form a committee. (2) That Mr. Peterson's report be for-warded to the Dean and Chapter of Christ Church, Oxford, and that Messrs.

Austin and Paley be recommended as architects.

The following is a copy of the report from the "Keighley News." "Three bays of the choir were in an unsatisfactory state. The centre pillar of the south aisle was considerably damaged, and this fixture was not only insecure and dangerous to the public, but occupying a prominent position in the Church, it was a complete eyesore. He strongly recommended that the north and south arcades, including both pillars and clerestory, should be rebuilt. The whole of the south high roof should be taken off and re-erected. The Church required re-slating, and these, together with various minor alterations, would cause, he estimated a total expenditure of £1200." Mr. Peterson said he was strongly of opinion that the Church must be looked to without unnecessary delay. The chancel was in that state that a man could not tell whether it would stand ten years or ten hours. He could not say whether the pillars or arcades had given way recently, simply because he had made no previous observation.

On November 13th, it was resolved (1) That all possible steps be taken for the restoration of the Church. (2) That the vicar, wardens, and sidesmen be a committee of restoration. (3) That Mr. Peacock and Dr. Fletcher be the Hon. Secretaries, and the wardens the Hon. Treasurers. It was stated that the Dean and Chapter of Christ Church, Oxford, as patrons,

would grant from £250 to £300. Nothing further was done until 1899, when the Rev. E. H. Morris entered upon the charge of the parish as vicar.

On October 27th, 1899, Mr. Jas. Bairstow, of Spring-field, Sutton, consented to act as Hon. Treasurer.

On November 15th, Messrs. Austin and Paley we appointed architects, and requested to visit the Church and prepare particulars for the restoration.

On December 14th, the architect's report was read containing an expression of opinion that "The chancel commenced at a point further west than the patrons alleged.

On October 31st, Mr. Paley attended a meeting of the committee with plans, &c. It was resolved that the pillar near the east end of the organ be also propped. The vicar was asked to obtain permission from Mr. C. S. Roundell, Dorfold Hall, Nantwich, Cheshire, to use the north chapel as a clergy vestry. It was decided that the heating chamber be outside the tower.

Again the work seemed likely to stand still for a while whilst the vicar was absent in France four months, and his return in March, 1901, he resigned the parish on appointment to the Vicarage of Hawkhurst, in Kent.

The new vicar the Rev. E. W. Brereton, was appointed on April 16th, 1901, and came into residence on May 30th, was instituted August 20th, and inducted August 22nd. At the first meeting of the committee after his appointment, viz., on June 13th, as vicar-elect in the chair he expressed a desire for certain changes to be made in the plans, e.g., (1) That the Curren Chapel be adapted for use for week day services. (2) That the clergy and choir vestries be adjoining one another at the south east corner of the chancel, occupying what used to be known as the " Spencer Chapel." (3) That the tower arch be opened out as an entrance to the Church, the ringers' chamber being taken away and the bells rung from the bottom floor. (4) That the chancel pews be used for the choir, if those who have hitherto occupied them are agreed.

On June 27th, this amended plan was accepted by the committee and adopted.

A new faculty was obtained, also tenders from various contractors. It was resolved that the work should be done in sections, a portion of the Church being available for the services.

On October 11th, the following tenders were accepted,

viz..	£	s.	d.
Mr. John Barritt Kildwick Stonemason ...	1600	0	0
Messrs. Judson & Steele. Keighley.	1046	0	0
Mr. John Greenwood Crosshills	69	1	0
Messrs. Lambert & Son, Haworth,	276	0	0
	£299	1	0

also, Messrs. Laycock & Bannister, Crosshills,
for organ additions, &c. ... 165 0 0

On November 24th, the Sunday before Advent, the final services were held, and on November 25th, the vicar, architects, clerk of the works, and contractors met in the Church, and the work of restoration commenced by taking out the screens, pews, &c., from the chancel, and a partition of wood was erected across the nave, between the fifth pillars from the east, and the altar was set upon a low platform against the partition, and here in the western portion of the nave the services were conducted from Advent Sunday, December 1st, 1901, until September 21st, 1902.

On December 2nd, the plaister was all stripped off the four arches and pillars on the south side of the chancel, which had been propped. Cracks then stood revealed both in pillar and arch, one pillar being cracked in a diagonal direction almost from top to bottom. The cause of the falling of the pillars towards the south, was found to be the lack of foundations, the pillars having been erected on the surface of the soil, or only a few inches beneath, and over graves which in process of time had naturally caved in. In digging the new foundations for the

fourth pillar from the east, (the respond on the south side of the chancel,) two skeletons in perfect formation were laid bare on the north side, but were left undisturbed, one above the other. These were the remains of Richard Bradley Wainman, of Carr Head, and Amelia Theresa his wife, whose marble tablet is affixed to the wall above. He died A.D. 1842, and his wife, 1833.

New foundations were dug for the pillars in every case to the depth of six feet, and filled in with concrete. On January 18th, 1902, the foundation stones of the four pillars on the south side of the chancel were solemnly laid after even-song had been sung in the western portion of the Church. The most western pillar of the four was laid by Mr. John Clough, of Steeton, the next by Mr. F. E. Slingsby, of Farnhill Hall, the next by Dr. Fletcher, of Crosshills, and the eastern pillar by Mrs. Brereton, of the Vicarage. The sermon on the occasion was preached by the Rev. H. J. Palmer, M.A., Rector of Keighley, the special prayers in the dismantled chancel were said by the Vicar, the collection realized £31 7s. 11 1/2d., and a public tea was given in the School by Mrs. John Barritt which realized £4 10s. 0d. It is greatly

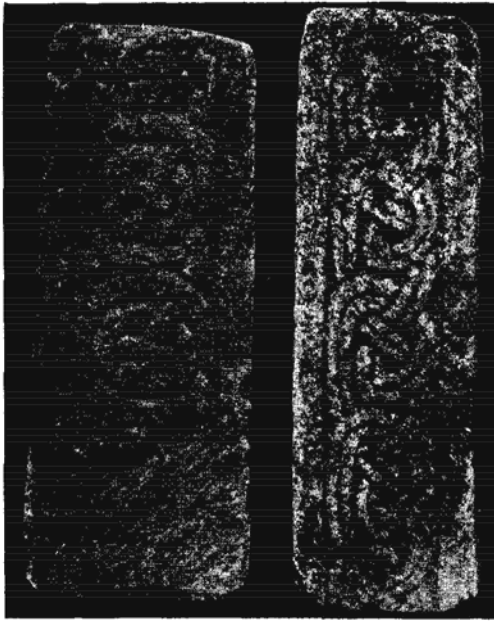
to be regretted that of the four who laid the foundation stones on this occasion, two died without seeing the restoration completed, viz., Dr. Fletcher who died February 28th, and was buried at Kildwick, March 3rd, 1903, and Mr. John Clough who was killed at Blackpool, having been run over by an electric tram car, May 20th, and was buried at Steeton Cemetery, May 23rd, 1903.

The south arcade of the chancel was next rebuilt, with new stone bases and piers with moulded caps, the old bases being badly broken and not fit to be used again, such portions of the old piers as were sound being re-used, new caps in all cases being necessary owing to the mutilated state of the old ones. The roof of the south aisle of the chancel was taken off and some new principals put up, the old ones, i. e. , such as were fit to be used again having been straightened and bolted to steel girders. The new roof was covered with felt and lead instead of slates as hitherto. The clerestory windows were taken out and renewed. During these proceedings some ancient remains were discovered embedded in the south wall above the arches, viz., blocks of

stone elaborately carved with scroll work, which possibly had formed a portion of the old churchyard cross in Saxon times. There were also portions of window tracery belonging to former windows, also fragments of an old stone coffin lid covered with incised ornamentation of herring bone pattern.

The -following descriptive notes of the Pre-Norman Crosses by the late Mr. J. Romilly Allen, together with the opinion of Mr. W. G. Collingwood, based upon photographs submitted to him, are reprinted here by the kind permission of the Editor, Dr. Cox, from the paper contributed by Mr. John J. Brigg, of Kildwick Hall, to the Reliquary and Archaeological Journal, July, 1908.

N.B.—The blocks kindly lent by Messrs. Bemrose & Sons, publishers.



9in.. SCULPTURED ON TWO FACES.

Front.—Twist and double ring.

Left Side.—Spiral knot in single row. Cords double-beaded.
(J.F.A.j

Nos. 1 and 2 show ring-plait, which marks the Viking Age, and the ground is sunk, which shows good work, perhaps rather early, though if the shafts are solid or square in section, I imagine they cannot be much before 950 A.D. according to analogies. (W.G.C.,!

PORTION OF CROSS-SHAFT, 2ft. 9in.. by 1ft. 13/4in.. by



Side.—S-shaped knot in single row.

Side.—Twist, cords double-beaded. (J.R.A.)

The carving is shallow and poorly executed. No. 4 with ring-plaits hacked out and without a ground is very Scandinavian, and might be important by reason of the unusual plait on one side. Probably 10th century. (W. G. C)

No 3



No 3

PORTION OF CROSS-SHAFT, 1ft. 9in. by 11in. by 5in.
SCULPTURED ON **THREE FACES**.

Front.—*Figure* of a man holding L-shaped object.

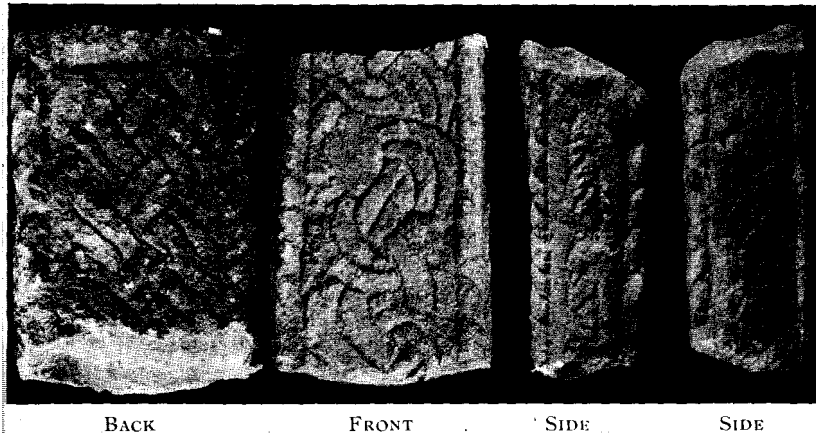
Two round pellets in back-ground, and a row of five small rectangular objects below.

Back.—Interlaced work, much defaced.

Side. —Irregular bar and ring pattern. Cords double-beaded. (J.R.A.)

This is very like a Lancaster stone, with a rude figure. It is difficult to describe this stone without seeing it. It may represent the Christ in Resurrection, the object in the left hand a (?) palm, and over His head the arch of the cave-tomb, while the object under the right hand may be intended for a cock. It is not clear what the round object is. (W.G.C.)

No. 4.



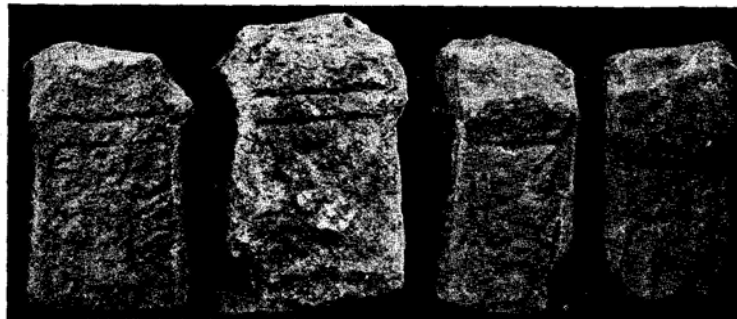
PORTION OF A CROSS-SHAFT, WITH CABLE MOULDING.
1ft. 1in. by 11in.. by 57in.

SCULPTURED ON FOUR FACES.

Front.—*Twist and ring double-beaded.*

Back.--Four-cord plait, cords double-beaded

No. 5.



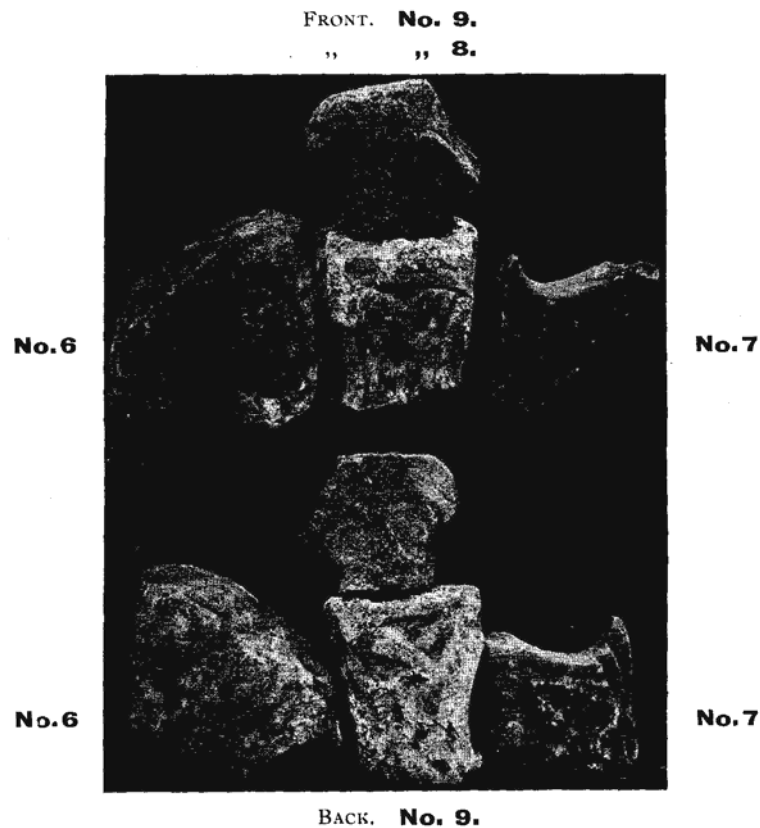
PORTION OF A CROSS-SHAFT. (Apparently the highest portion just under the Cross). 1ft. by 8in. by 6in. SCULPTURED ON FOUR FACES.

Front.—Figure of a man with right hand like claw of bird, beast on each side below. Can this be meant for the Good Shepherd—the beasts being sheep ?

Back.—Interlacing sculpture defaced. *Side.*—*T*-key pattern.

Side.—*The same.* (J.R.A.)

No. 5, with a figure and beasts and the ribbon-like pattern on the sides, seems 10th century Anglo-Danish and Anglo-Norse work. It can-not be far from No. 3. It probably had a wheel head. (W.G.C.)



No. 6.—CENTRAL PORTION OF HEAD OF CROSS. 10in. by 9in. by 7in.
 SCULPTURED ON FRONT.

Circular raised boss surrounded by bead moulding.

Back.—Defaced. (J.R.A.)

No. 7.—PORTION OF END OF ARM OF CROSS. 9in. by 7in. by 5in.
 Sculptured on Front.—Four-cord plait.

„ Back.—Four-cord plait.

No. 8.—PORTION OF ARM OF CROSS.—7in. by 6in.
 by 4in.

Sculptured on Front.—Four-cord
 plait. „

Back.—Four-cord plait. (J.R.A.)

Both appear to be of the same material—a fine-grained sandstone and the pattern is similar. Nos. 7 and 8 appear to form part of the same cross.

No. 9 apparently a much defaced portion of a similar cross. (J.R.A.)

The two arms of an open-work free-armed (?) head are curious, and I do not know how to date them.

The head-centre with boss and ring tells very little of its story, while the rough piece of stone above may be anything.

I always hesitate about crosses which I have seen only in photographs, for sometimes the real stone tells one more, and upsets one's first impressions ; but I suppose the whole set might be taken together, except perhaps Nos. 7 and 8, though even this, from the openness of its plait, is likely to be rather late. There are some curious instances of imitations of Anglian forms and work which shew that art " harked back " in those times as it does now. Perhaps

these apparently Anglian heads may be 10th century too, or even later. - (W.G.C.)

On April 17th, 1902, it was resolved to restore to its former character the east window of the Currer Chapel. This window had been blocked for many years by the Currer monument, now against the north wall. The square head of the window still remains as of old, the window is in exact keeping with the corresponding east window on the south side.

On April 19th, the foundation stones of the four new pillars on the north side of the chancel were laid, viz., the most western by Mr. Jas. Bairstow, Springfield, Sutton, the next by Mr. F. G. Peacock, Keltus Avenue, Crosshills, the next by Mrs. Atkinson, (daughter of the Rev. John Turner Colman Fawcett, Vicar, 1843-68), Weetwood, Headingley, and the last by Mr. Frank Lace, Crosshills. The ceremony was preceded by choral evensong and sermon by the Rev. Canon Eddowes, M.A., Vicar of S. Jude's, Bradford, and the collection amounted to £22 Os. 9d. A public tea was given by the Sunday School teachers and the members of the Young Women's Class, which realized £5 Os. 6d.

On May 15th, Mr. Chas. Saville Roundell, of Dorfold Hall, near Nantwich, Cheshire, intimated his willingness that the Currer Monument should be removed to the north wall, of the chapel, the east window restored to match the east

window of the south chapel, and the north chapel prolonged towards the west, so as to give more space for the worship-pers. A special principal in the roof was provided so as to indicate the exact limit of the old Currer Chapel. Mr. Roundell died at Brighton, 1906, aged 78. He was the youngest son of the Rev. D. R. Roundell, of Gledstone, his mother being

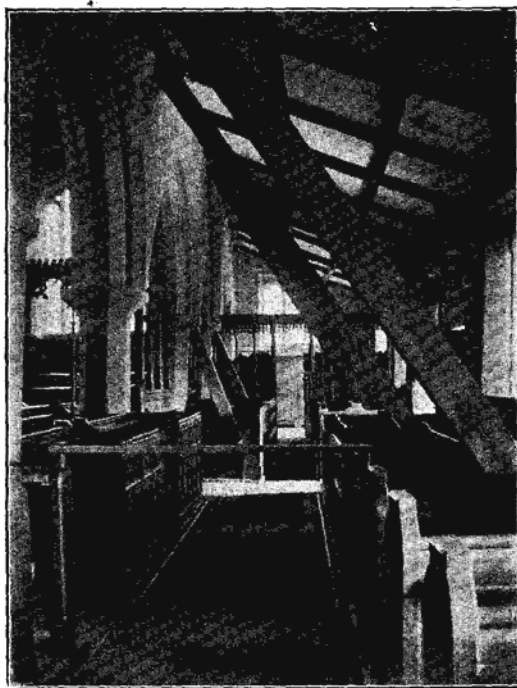


Western Portion of Nave as used during Restoration of Chancel.

a daughter of Sir W. Foulis, of Ingleby Manor. He was educated at Harrow and Balliol College, Oxford, and called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1857. In 1869 he was private

secretary to Earl Spencer, then Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. He represented Grantham in the House of Commons, 1880-5, and in 1892 was Member of Parliament for Skipton. He was a magistrate for Northwinch, and a member of the Cheshire County Council, also a magistrate as well as Deputy Lieutenant for the County of Surrey.

On May 22nd, the following additional members were added to the committee, viz., Messrs. William Sunderland, James M. Barritt, George Bottomley, S. D. Watson, and E. E. Longbottom.



South **Side** of Chancel—looking **East—showing** Pillars **Propped**.

On May 29th, the committee resolved that a Water Motor Engine, Duncan's Double Cylinder, for blowing the organ, at a cost of £58, be obtained through Messrs. Laycock & Bannister, and be placed beneath the floor of the tower, the air to be conveyed by pipes beneath the middle aisle to the organ

A portion of the north wall of the chapel was found to be leaning inwards and was considered shaky. It was there-fore taken down and the windows taken out. It was then seen that the outside wall had no foundation, but was built upon the surface. In taking, down this wall the end stones of the former chancel were laid bare, thus indicating the exact limits of the Church before the present chancel was added, temp. Hen. VIII. The same point was also proved, when on June 3rd, the ancient "piscina "was discovered on the south wall through breaking off the plaster, this marking



South Side of Chancel-looking East--showing work of Restoration.

the position of the Lady Chapel in the old Church prior to the 16th century. The end stones were also found a little further east as on the north wall.

A new oak roof was put on the north aisle of the chancel. -On examination of the slating of the main nave and chancel roof, it was found that owing to defective slating the battens had become decayed, and it was found necessary strip off all slating and to renew portions of the roof spars. The whole of the roof was then covered with felt and new slate battens, and re-slatted with the best of the old flag slates.

A new chamber for the heating apparatus was excavated on the north side of the tower. It was then found that the tower

was also without foundations, and consequently required very careful underpinning.

In July of this *year*, the chancel roof, which had been carried on props during the re-building of the north and



North Side of Chancel—looking West—showing work of Restoration.

south arcades of the chancel, was now levered in towards the north, and fixed on the new walls, and in the centre at least twelve inches had to be obtained, as the old arcades had fallen over by this amount, towards the south. This was a most interesting operation, and was very cleverly executed in two days, by gentle leverage, without removing any of the slates from the roof.

In August, the roof on the north side of the chancel was re-slatted, a new stone cross fixed on the east end of the roof, and the

monuments replaced on the chancel walls, and the floor prepared with concrete. The pre-reformation altar, with its five crosses, was re-laid at the extreme east end of the sanctuary, beneath the present altar. It is a matter of regret that the surface of the altar was too rough and uneven for it to be re-instated in its proper position.

On September 21st, Harvest Thanksgiving Services were held in the Church, and on the following Sunday the services were held in the school.



North Side of Chancel—looking East—showing work of Restoration.

On September 25th, operations were commenced at the west end of the Church, the pews, &c., being taken out. Over the capital of the second pillar from the west on the north side

some painting was discovered beneath the plaster, very much faded; the subject was thought to be that of "S. George and the Dragon." On removing the plaster, it was seen that the fourth pillars from the west mark the limits of the original Church, Both were in a very bad condition, being made up of rubble. On the walls above, the end stones were clearly visible; the fifth pillar from the west on the north side was almost without bottom, the base having been cut away, probably to make room for a flagstone or floor of a pew. It was thought necessary to take down and rebuild all the pillars except the second and third from the west on the south side.

In October, the chancel walls were re-plastered, the north side of the Church re-roofed, and new capitals and bases provided for all the pillars rebuilt in the nave. It was also decided to light the Church not by the old standards, but by corons suspended from the roof, three incandescents on each corona. An immense fireplace was discovered in the north wall, west of the north door, probably to warm this portion when enclosed as a vestry A.D. 1709. The outside wall projected beyond the building line in order to furnish space for two flues. This projection has been removed, and the wall rebuilt flush with the rest.

On October 24th, in removing the plaster which covered the doorway on the south side, bricked up A.D. 1858, the upper sill was found to be a stone slab on which was a S. Andrew's cross full length, and at either end a small Maltese cross.

In April, 1903, the heating apparatus (high pressure system) was put in by Mr. Rundle, of Idle. This has proved a great success. In May, the wood-block floor was laid, and the pews re-fixed. In June, the old screens were re-fixed, and a new screen erected across the chancel. The organ, now enlarged, was rebuilt against the north wall, and the motor engine placed beneath the tower.

July 18th, 1903, this was the day ever memorable to the present generation, when the Church was re-opened by the Lord Bishop of the Diocese (Dr. William Boyd-Carpenter), in the presence of twenty-one clergy and a congregation which completely filled the sacred edifice. The Bishop preached an eloquent sermon on "the altar and the gift," (S. Matthew xxiii. 19).

The festival services were continued during the octave, and the special preachers included the Bishops of Richmond and Beverley, the Archdeacon of Craven, the Revs. W. A. Shuffrey, Vicar of

Arncliffe, J. Whitaker formerly Vicar of Cononley, F. W. Greenstreet a former Vicar, D. Weatherhill, Rector of Merthyr Dyfan a former lay-reader, E. Davis, Vicar of Low Moor, and E. H. Morris, the late Vicar. After the re-opening, it was found advisable, in order to prevent damp in the north aisle, to excavate a trench on the outside of the Church along the north side, also to rebuild the coping stones on the top of the tower. .

To clear off the debt, preparations were at once made for a " Grand Bazaar " on May 25th, 26th, 28th, 1904. The Bazaar was opened in the School on the first day by Mrs. Jas. Bairstow, Springfield, on the second day by Mrs. W. Spencer, Raygill, Lothersdale, and on the third day by Mrs. Jas. Hartley, The Echo, Ilkley, total receipts £320. The debt was completely cleared off on Tuesday, December 18th, 1907, ten years and seven months since the first meeting was held on the question. The total cost amounted to £4370. A ledger of accounts in detail, together with all vouchers and letters of correspondence, was deposited for safe custody and future reference in the vestry safe.

At the final meeting of the committee, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to the honorary treasurer, Mr. James Bairstow, for his valuable support.

CHAPTER IV.

THE VICARS.

It will not be unfitting to devote a separate chapter to those who have severally held the cure of souls in this so ancient a parish, and in the midst of circumstances and conditions so diverse.

Dr. Whitaker in his History of Craven seems to entertain a very poor opinion both of the clergy and laity of this district. The former appear to him a decidedly easy-going class, whilst the latter still more so. Thus in speaking of Marton Church, he says, "It stands at a convenient distance from the village of Church Marton, perfectly retired and silent, yet easily accessible in all seasons to those who are disposed to attend divine service. But it is the misfortune and reproach of this country that *the number of persons so disposed is comparatively small.*" So much for the laity, then with respect to the clergy he tells us " This district till very lately has not been distinguished for the piety or the labours of its clergy, and one fact is certain, let the cause be what it will, that

in few parts of England have the Churches been more negligently attended, in few has there appeared a more general indifference to religious duties." Again "One circumstance in the Ecclesiastical History of Craven deserves to be remembered. There never was a period when the consciences of ecclesiastics were more harassed by impositions than in the Civil Wars of the last century, yet such was the flexibility of principle displayed by the incumbents of this deanery under all their trials, that not a name in the whole number appears in the catalogue of sufferers exhibited on the two opposite sides by Calamy and Walker. The surplice or the gown, the liturgy or directory, episcopal, presbyterian, or congregational government, a king, a commonwealth or a usurper, all these changes and all the contradictory engagements which they imposed, were deemed trifling inconveniences in comparison of the loss of a benefice. A century before from the time of the six articles to the final establishment of Protestantism under Queen Elizabeth, I have reason to think that the predecessors of these men were no less interested and compliant." Such is the heavy indictment passed by Dr. Whitaker upon the Craven clergy. Whether Craven churchmen, either cleric or lay, differed much from those of other parts, is impossible to prove.

The first ecclesiastic known as connected with Kildwick is " Rodb', Cap de Kildwick," witness to an ancient charter, probably temp. Stephen.

The list of vicars is as follows, some names are still found in the parish, e.g., Goldsborough, Birtwhistle, Brad-ford, Pollard, and Topham.

Omitting the name of " Rodb' " there have been in all forty-four vicars of Kildwick, according to the preceding list, reaching over a period of 637 years, giving an average of tenure of fourteen and a half years to each. There would of course have been several vicars prior to the year when the foregoing list commences, but their names have not been preserved. We must begin then with the first vicar, the date of whose institution has been handed down, viz.

ROGER DE SKIPTON, instituted to the benefice on the presentation of the Prior and Canons of Bolton, October 16th, A.D. 1272. It was the year that Henry III died at Westminster, November 16th, after a reign of fifty-six years, and his son Edward I, with whom Sir Robert de Stiverton had served in Palestine in the Crusades, succeeded to the throne. The thirty years' vicariate of Roger de Skipton and the brief tenure of his successor Mark de

Temp. Inst.	Vicarii Eccl.	Patroni	Vacat.
18 Oct.	1449 Fr. Tho. Colton, Can. de Bolt.	iidem	per resig.
13 Oct.	1465 Fr. Edw. Bradford, Can. ib'm.	iidem	per mort.
20 Maii.	1478 Fr. W. Britwysall, Can. ib'm.	iidem	per resig.
6 Maii.	1514 Fr. Rob. Whixley, Can. ib'm.	iidem	
8 Mar.	1571 Alex. Horrocks, Cl.	Assignat Dec et Cap.	per mort.
	1589 Hugh Newberry, A.M.	Eccl. Cath. Christi Oxon	
4 June	1594 Joh. Hicks, A.M. S.T.B.	Dec et Cap	per resig.
5 Mar.	1599 Henr. Bradshaw, A.M.	iidem	per resig.
15 Apr.	1601 Tho. Chatfield, A.M. S.T.B.	iidem	per mort.
5 Maii.	1603 Joh. Foote, A.M. S.T.B.	iidem	per mort.
25 Jul.	1623 X'topher White, A.M. S.T.B.	iidem	per mort.
9 Jul.	1628 Joh. Gifford, A.M.	iidem	
	Edm. Garforth, living 1660.	iidem	
	1661 Francis Little, ob. 1678	iidem	per mort.
20 July	1678 Richard Pollard, ob. 1697	iidem	per mort.
	Roger Mitton.	iidem	per resig.
7 July	1705 John Topham, A.M.	iidem	per mort.
31 Dec.	1733 Christopher Driffeld, A.M.	iidem	per resig.
27 Sept.	1734 John de Hayne or Dehane, A.M.	iidem	per mort.
12 June	1790 Thomas Marsden, A.M.	iidem	per mort.
26 April	1806 John Pering, A.M.	iidem	per mort.
16 Aug.	1843 John Turner Colman Fawcett, M.A.	iidem	per mort.
3 Jan.	1868 Henry Salwey, M.A. R.D.	iidem	per resig.
12 March	1875 Herbert Todd	iidem	per mort.
	1881 Frederick Waters Greenstreet, M.A.	iidem	per resig.
	1887 Arch. Doug. Cavendish Thompson, M.A.	iidem	per resig.
17 Aug.	1899 Edward Henry Morris, M.A.	iidem	per resig.
20 Aug.	1901 Edward William Brereton, M.A.	iidem	per resig.
	1909 John William Rhodes	iidem	

Grymston, three years only, would be co-terminous with the reign of the warlike Edward and his frequent invasions of Scotland. The first vicars bear the name of their respective birthplace. Roger of Skipton is entitled " Cap " i.e., " Capallanus " or chaplain, whilst his successor Mark bears after his name the letters " pr," i.e. presbyter or priest, for ecclesiastics, even when rectors or vicars or occupying high positions in the Church, were frequently not in priests' orders as now-a-days.

Thus we find the next vicar "JOHN OF WALKYNTON" styled"

Diac" i.e. Deacon. Although vicar of Kildwick he was apparently only in deacon's orders, and for the administration of the Sacraments a priest must be supplied as his assistant, probably coming over from Bolton Priory. This John appears to have held the vicarage eleven years and probably died of the terrible famine which had been raging the previous three years.

WILLIAM OF GARGRAVE " a priest," lived in stormy times indeed, and was summoned together with the Prior of Bolton to fight against the Scots at the battle of Mitton, A.D. 1317._ He was fortunate enough to escape unharmed and lived to see the restoration of his Church after its destruction, or at least its *partial* destruction by the Scots.

The next vicar is ROBERT, SON OF ALEXANDER OF ESTBURN. A suggestion has been made that this vicar was possibly a grandson of Sir Robert de Stiverton, the Crusader, whose Monument is in Kildwick Church. If so, will this account for the ancient custom of calling Sir Robert " the old Lord of Eastburn " even to this day he is commonly spoken of as " t'owd lord."

Of the following vicars for the next two centuries nothing is known save their names and the dates of their institution, except in two cases where this last item even is wanting. With the exception of John de Walkynton," who as a deacon

bears only the title " M " i.e., " Magster," Master ; all the vicars from 1272 to 1452 are called " D's " i.e. " Dominus," or Lord. This continued to be the official title of the clergy during the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth centuries. In modern times this title is restricted in its use to Bishops only. THOMAS HULOT described as "Thomas Howelot or Hughlot, Vicar of the Parish Church of Kyldeswyke," occurs as plaintiff in an action for a debt of 10 li in 1436.-De Baneo Roll, 700, Hilary 14, Henry VI.

The last four vicars appointed by the Prior and Canons of Bolton before the dissolution, bear the title " Fr." i.e. " Frater " or brother, and were themselves Canons of the Priory. The last of the four was ROBERT WHIXLEY, instituted May 6th, 1514, the fifth year of Henry- VIII. He appears to have held the living for the unprecedented period of 56 years, his successor having been instituted, March 8th, A.D., 1571. This however is not quite conclusive as there may have been a vacancy of some years, the list of vicars does not tell us whether the vacancy was caused; by the resignation or 'death of Whixley. The east window of the Church was erected by him and still existed when Roger Dodsworth made his survey in 1621. There was then in the east window the figure of an ecclesiastic in a gown, probably the

habit of a Canon of St. Augustine kneeling before a figure of our Lord, and on a scroll in his hand this verse, " Whixley Robertum fac, imago, scandere claelum," i.e., O image, cause Robert Whixley to ascend to heaven. Beneath ran this inscription " Orate pro a'i'a Roberti Wixley, Vicarii hujus ecclesie, qui hanc fenestram fieri fecit A.D. MDXXV., Cujus a'i'e p'pietur Deus," i.e., " Pray ye for the soul of Robert Wixley, Vicar of this Church, who caused this window to be made, A.D., 1525, on whose soul GOD have mercy."

If Canon Whixley did indeed hold the benefice for the long period of 56 years, he would have reached the age of nearly four score years, have survived all the incumbents presented by the Canons of Bolton to their Craven livings and would himself be the last of the Canons. What thoughts does not this fact suggest !! The vicar of Kildwick during the many and strange vicissitudes of the reigns of Henry VIII, Edward VI, Mary and Elizabeth !!! What would not one give for a few hours conversation with Father Whixley ? What did he think about the surrender of the Priory of Bolton into the hands of the King's Commissioners by Richard Moone, the Prior, and the fourteen Canons on January 29th, 1540 ? Whatever he thought, he seems to have remained vicar of Kildwick and conformed to the changes introduced by Edward, then by Mary,

and yet again by Elizabeth. In this acquiescence Father Whixley was not by any means alone, for although on the accession of Elizabeth all the Bishops, except Kitchen of Llandaff, refused the oath of supremacy and were deprived of their sees and one hundred dignitaries besides were removed for the same cause, yet it is said that of the parochial clergy not more than eighty surrendered their livings. From the dissolution of Bolton Priory until the present time, vicars of Kildwick have been appointed by the Dean and Canons of Christ Church, Oxford.

The following is a copy in the vestry safe of the "Grant to the Dean and Chapter of Christ Church, Oxford, of the Tithes and Advowson of Kildwick, County York. Patent Roll, 38, Henry VIII, part 8, m 19.

" REX OMNIBUS ETC SALUTEM.—Sciatic quod nos de gracia nostra speciali ac ex certa sciencia et mero motu nostro dedimus et concessimus ac per presentes damus & concedim. Decano & Capitulo Ecclesie Cathedralis Christi, Oxonie, ex fundacione nostra omnes illos sit. saept. circuit ambit & procinct quondam Prioratus dive Fridiswide Virginis nuper Collegii Henrici octavi vulgariter nuncupati " King Henry th' Eight's Colledge," . . . collegii vulgariter vocat. Canterburie Colledge ac . . . [m 20] ac etiam omnes illas Rectorias & ecclesias nostras de Preston in Craven, Broughton, Carleton, Skipton,

Kildwicke, Bolton & Leedes in comitatu nostro Ebor cum earum juribus membris pertinentiis universis dicte nuper ecclesie Cathedrali beate Marie Virginis Oxon. dudum spectan & pertinen ac parcell possessionum & Reversioneim ejusdem nup. Ecclesie Cathedralis dudum existent[m. 21]. Et ulterius de ampliori gracia nostra damus ac ex certa sciencia et mero motu nostro per presentee concedimus prfatis Decano et Capitulo advocaciones, donaciones, presentationes liberas dispositiones et jura patronatuum vicariarum prwdictarum ecclesiarum de . . . Preston-in-Craven, Broughton, Carleton, Skipton, Kildwike, Bolton, Leedes . . . Runcorne, Budworth .. Wathe, Fedderston, Branham . . . Thornton-in-fabris North Otryngton, Thornton-in-le-More, North Kylvington, Thornton-in-Strata Ac eciam omnes et singulas alias advocaciones et jura patronatuum quecumque dictis Maneriis seu eor alicui quoquomodo appenden. spectan Incumben sive pertinen . . . Damus necnon ac ex certa sciencia & mero motu nris pp'sentes concedimus p'fatis Decano et Capitulo omnia & singula Messuagia.... Glebas decimas oblaciones obvenciones pencones porcones fructus proficua

comuditates emolumenta et hereditamenta nostra quecumque cum eor pertinentiis universis tam spiritualia quam temporalia cuiuscumq' sint generis nature vel speciei seu quibuscunque nominibus sciantur, censeantur vel cognoscanfur situat. jacent existent, provenien crescen. seu renovan. in villis campis parochiis seu hamelettis de BynseyAc in Preston-in-Craven . . . Hesilwood, Derestones, Kildwyck, Kildwick-grange . . . Thornton-in-Strata in dicto Corn nro Ebor... . Ac alibi ubicumq. in eisder Corn . . . seu in eorum aliquo vel aliquibus dictis dominiis Maneriis R'coriis Vicariis Capellis eor vel ear alicui vel aliquih quoquo modo spectan sive ptinen...."

" [m. 25] Exceptio tamen semper & extra presentem concess nostram omnino reservatis omnibus et omnimodis oblacionibns vicario ecclesie de Kildwike predicta. . . ."

" Habendurn tenend & gaudend predicta sit dnia Maneria Rectorias vicarias Capella s glebas, decimas, oblacoes, obvencoes, pencoes, porcoes, advocacoes, ac cetera omnia et singula premissa superius expressa & specificata cum om nibus & singulis ssuis Jurib membris & ptinen univsis (exceptis pre exceptis)

prefatis Decano & Capitulo ecclie Cathedralis xti Oxon ex fundacoe nra & eor successorib imperpetuum tenendum de nobis heredibus & successorib nostris in pura & perpetua Elemosina [m. 331. Ac ulterius concedim^s p'fatis Decano & Capitulo dicte ecclie Cathedralis xti Oxon ex fundacoe nra om'ia & singula exit Reddus Revencones & pficua omnium & singulor pd'cor sit d'nior R'coriar pencoum decimar ac cetor omn & singulor pmissor supius exp'ssor & spificator & p' p'ntes p' concess cum eor ptinen universis. A festo sci Mict is Arcl'ii qd. fuit in anno Regni nri tricesimo septimo provenien sive crescen Ac omia & omimod Ornamenta vestes vestimenta vasa Argentea aurea ac Jocalia quecumq. Ac omes & o'i'mod lapides & campanas Ac totum et o'i'mod Maeremium vitrum ferreum & plumbum de in vel sup p'dicta Ecclia Cathedrali Ste Marie Virginis Oxon et p'dict quondam priorat sive Collegii dive ffrideswide seu eor altero existen sive Remanent Ac omia . . debita . . d'ce ecclie Catti Cite Marie Virginis Oxon Tempore sursumreddic eiusdem ecclie Cathedralis Habend eisdem Decano & Capitulo ex dono nro absq compoto seu aliquo alio proinde nob hered vel successorib nris quoquomodo Reddend solvend vel faciend...."

Eo quod exp'ssa mencio etc. In cuius rei etc T.R. apud

Westmonasterium xi. die Decembris. " per ipsum regem et de data etc."

The above would seem here and there to have been imperfectly copied from the original, but for the most part its meaning is clear enough.

The successor to old Father Whixley was ALEXANDER HORROCKS, instituted on March 8th, 1571, on the presentation of the " Assignati " of the Dean and Chapter of Christ Church, Oxford. Alexander Horrocks was not the first of that name connected with our history, as in the previous generation Ann, daughter of Christopher Wade and widow of Henry Currer, married for her second husband, E. Horrocks, elk. What was the relationship, if any, between Alexander and E. Horrocks, we have not yet been able to ascertain. One " Tho. Horrocks, cl.," had been instituted to Broughton, 18th July, 1557, on the presentation of the " Assig. D'c'i et Cap Ch Oxon." Alexander Horrocks was not only the first married vicar of Kildwick, but the enforced celibacy of the priesthood having been now abolished, Mr. Horrocks made the most of his liberty, for he was twice married. His first wife, " Margaret," was buried at Kildwick, September 6th, 1576, after the birth of a daughter " Elizabeth," baptized on the 23rd day of the previous month. The

burial is thus recorded in the Parish Register, "1576 Septembris sexto Margareta Horrockes Luxor Alexandri Horrockes Vicarii Ecclesi de Kildwicke—13d." The child's baptism is thus recorded, " 1576 Augusti Elizabeth Horrockes filia Alexandri Horrockes et Margaretae ux'is eins. " The proximity of the dates throws a ray of light upon the only too probable cause of death. Alexander Horrocks married for his second wife, Anna, the third daughter of Henry Curren and his first wife Anne Wade, of Plumtree Banks, in Addingham, thus establishing a close connexion between the Kildwick Hall and Vicarage. The marriage is thus given in the register, " 1582, Octobris 29mo Alexander Horrockes clicus and Anna Curren." The second Mrs. Horrocks survived her husband and was buried at Kildwick, May 22nd, 1595, thus " Maii 22^d" Anna Horrocks relictæ Alexandri Horrockes nuper Vicarii ecclesiæ de Kildwicke.—13d." Vicar Horrocks himself had died seven years before, and was buried at Kildwick, September 17th, 1588, as may be seen by the register, " Septembris decimo septimo Alexandr Horrocks clicus Vicarius ecclesiæ de Kildwicke." The name of Horrockes appears again in the register, two marriages being recorded, viz., "June 20th, 1589, Laurencius Horrockes et Agneta Craven," and " October 23rd, 1592, Rogerus Horrockes et Maria Hyde." These possibly were two sons of the vicar by his first wife. We

have also the burial, on " 1594-5, Martii 14^{to}, Johannes Horrockes filius Rogeri.—5d." Alexander Horrockes held the Vicarage of Kildwick for seventeen years. In the earliest parish register near the bottom of the fifth page amongst the baptismal entries, but quite unconnected with any of them, the following is written in a clear bold hand " John Herisonn, Vicarius." It is the year 1577. If Alex. Horrocks was instituted in 1571 and is styled " Vicarius, &c.," at his burial in 1588, John Harrison could not have been vicar in 1577. Dr. Whitaker includes John Harrison in his list of vicars, but much too late, placing his name after that of John Hicks and adding " ob. 1596." No date of institution is given and there is no record of his burial at Kildwick in 1596, but there is the record of a burial on " Octris 23rd 1594, Johannes Harrison de Kildwicke.13d." " 1595, Octobris nono uxor Johis Harrison de Kildwicke.—13d." The title of " Vicarius " however is wanting. Other entries of burial are given as follows, viz., " 1572, Oct. 20mo Johis Harrison.—5d.," the lesser fee denoting a child. " 1573, Sept. 21^o Anna Harrison.13d." " 1583, Jul. 5^{to} Elizabetha Harrison, 60.—13d." "1583, Dec. 6 to Jacobus Harrison, 70.—13d." " 1584, Jan. 7^{mo} Jana Harrison, uxor Christopheri."

In a manuscript book belonging to Rev. J. T. C. Fawcett there is this note pertaining to this entry : " This must have been written at

some time by an idle scribbler ; Alexander Horrocks was vicar at this time." I have failed to identify John Harrison with anyone of that name in Foster's " Alum. Oxon."

Here one feels it a duty to call attention to a stained-glass window on the north side of the sanctuary of Keighley Parish Church, " in memory of Richard Paget," described as " Rector of Keighley and Kildwick from 1578 to 1615." There is obviously an error here, as Mr. Paget could not have been Vicar of Kildwick (N.B.—Kildwick has always been a vicarage—not a rectory) during the vicariate of Mr. Horrocks and his successors.

HUGH NEWBERRY was the next vicar ;* the date of his institution is not found, but his signature in the register, attesting the baptismal entries, appears in 1588 thus : " Hugone Newburie, Vicario," the same year, be it observed,

*Foster's " Alum. Oxon."—Newbury Hugh, student of Ch. Ch. 1573, B.A. 12 Nov., 1578 ; M.A. 3 Mar., 1581-2; incorporated at Cambridge 1584 ; Vicar of Kildwick, 1589. as the burial of Alex. Horrocks, thus denoting him as Horrocks' successor. He married one " Maria Hole," at Kildwick, but of her family we have no knowledge. The marriage entry is thus given in the

register ; " 1593, Januarii sexto, Hugo Newburie artium magr. vicariusq. huius ecclesioe' de Kildwicke et Maria Hole.—Ild."

JOHN HICKS was instituted on June 4th, 1594.* There is a marginal note in the register of baptisms, apparently in the handwriting of the minister then resident as Curate-in-charge, viz., William Harrison, which reads thus : " Mr. Hickes reliquit vicariam hoc die undecisimo, viz., Novembris, 1599," i.e., " Mr. Hickes resigned the vicarage on this 11th day of November, 1599." The cause of his resignation we are not told, and there do not appear to be any entries which might throw light upon his family.

HENRY BRADSHAW was instituted March 5th, 1599. * We must remember that the civil year then commenced on March 25th, otherwise we might suppose that Mr. Bradshaw was instituted some months before his predecessor's resignation. Mr. Hicks resigned on November 11th, and Mr. Bradshaw was instituted as his successor the following March 5th. There is a similar note in the margin, and in the same hand-writing as before, recording the resignation of Mr. Bradshaw thus : " Mr. Bradshaw reliquit vicaria undecimo die huius instantis Nov.

16002' It is somewhat of a coincidence that these two vicars in succession should have "left the vicarage" on the same day of the same month, and after the interval of one year only. Mr. Bradshaw's tenure was the shortest

* Foster's "Alum. Oxon."—Hicks John, of London, pleb. Ch. Ch., mat. 25 Jan., 1582-3, aged 18 ; B.A. 10 June, 1586 ; M.A. 21 Ap•, 1589 ; B.D. 24 May, 1596 ; licensed to preach 7 July, 1597 ; Vicar of Kildwick and of Carlton, Yorks., 1594 ; Rector of Whitburne, Co. Durham, 1599 ; Canon of York, 1615 ; father of Richard, who mat. University Coll., 6 Dec., 1622, aged 18 ; B.A. 6 July, 1626 ; M.A. 9th July, 1629.

1- Foster's " Alum. Oxon."—Bradshaw Henry, of Co. Radnor, gent., Line. Coll. Mat. entry under date 24 July, 1580, aged 19, and of Jesus Coll., 24 Nov., 1581; B.A. from Ch. Ch. 5 Feb., 1583-4.; M.A. 16 Mar., 1586-7 ; Admon (at Oxford) granted 29 Feb., 1616, of any Vicar of Kildwick, viz., eight months and twenty-seven days. It is not surprising that we know of him and his family absolutely nothing.

THO. CHATFIELD was instituted on April 15th, 1601.* He was Vicar of Broughton, where he probably resided, as well as of Kildwick ; the following entry of his burial shows that he was buried at Kildwick : " 1603, April 5. Mg^r. Thomas Chatfeilde,

Sacre Theologie bacchalaureus Vicarius hujus ecclesiae de Kildwicke ac etiam ecclesiae de Broughton."

JOHN FOOTE was instituted as the next vicar May 5, 1603.f His wife's name was Rebecca and they had these children baptized at Kildwick, viz., Jane, February 3, 1604-5, (buried December 6, 1606 ;) Rebecca, May **25**, 1610 ; Joseph, October 6, 1612 ; Maria, March 10, 1615-6 ; and Tobias, December 23, 1618. Mr. Foote died A.D. 1622, and the following is a copy of the entry of his burial in the handwriting of Mr. Peter Barrett, the parish clerk, at the end of the first volume of the parish registers, " Februarii, 1622, nono die Venerabilis Vir Mr. Johannes Foot Sacre Theologie Baccalaureus, hujus Ecclesiae Kildwickiensis ut etiam Broughtoniensis Vicarius dignissimus sepultus est nono die Februarii ut supra." From this it appears that Mr. Foote like his predecessors held two livings at the same time, (a very usual thing in those days,) for we find that from A. D. 1599 to 1605-6, the registers were attested by one " William Harrison," who styles himself " Clericus " and " Minister " but never " Vicarius," thus " per me Willmu Harrison, ministru ecclesiae de Kildwick," and again " Ministrum Verbi d'mini ibidem." From January 26, 1605-6 to 1622 the registers are thus attested at the foot of each page, "

Ita testor, Joh. Foote, Vicarius," showing that

* Foster's Alum. Oxon.—Chatfield Tho., of Hants.; Cler. fit. Ch. Ch., mat. 23 Nov., 1581, aged 17 ; B.A. 27 Ap., 1586 ; M.A. 31 May, 1589 ; B.D. 14 Ap., 1600 [then beneficed in Yorksh.] ; Vicar of Kildwick, 1600.

' Foster's " Alum. Oxon."—Joh Foote, of Middlesex, pleb. Ch. Ch. mat. 2 July, 1585, aged 20 ; B.A. 12 November, 1588 ; M.A. 15 June, 1591, B.D. 14 April, 1600 ; Rector of Broughton, Vicar of Kildwick, Yorks, 1603-23,"

Mr. Foote was resident at Kildwick, the curate-in-charge having left. Mr. Foote had the misfortune to lose a little girl ere she could be baptized, for the following entry occurs " 1606, April 11, infans Johis Foote, Vicarii, non baptizata. Another sorrow awaited him towards the end of the same year as we learn from this entry of burial, "- 1606, December 6, Jana Foote, fil Johannis et Rebecca, O Si." The last expression is extremely pathetic, O if! and we are left to conjecture the poor vicar's sorrow of heart at the loss of his little daughter. Time passed on and another child is taken from him, " 1610, September 28, Rebecca Foote, infans, Kyld." Mr.- Foote was a very worthy parish priest but his merits did not extend to his handwriting as the registers bear testimony. From the end of September, 1621, he was evidently unable to officiate, as the entries in the registers are in another handwriting and he died in the

following February, evidently very sincerely lamented by his people. Mr. CHRISTOPHER WHITE, S.T.B., was instituted on July **25**, 1623, but resigned in a little less than five years. cf " Foster's ` Alum. Oxon.'—Christopher White (Whyte), Student Ch. Ch. 1606 ; B.A. 17 December, 1610 ; M.A. Supd. 18 June, 1613 ; B.D. 19 July, 1620 ; licensed to preach, 6 July, 1621. A Worcestershire man born, died Rector of Letley, Hants, buried in the chancel of his Church before February, 1636-7 ; Vicar of Broughton and Kildwick; 1623-8, and Vicar of Hainton, County Lincoln, 1624; Rector of Fyfield, Hants, 1626-37."

The name of JOHN GIFFORD,* the next Vicar, does not appear in the Registers except on the last leaf of Vol. II, - where he signs the following statement : " The Articles agreed upon by the Church of England for the avoidinge of dissension and difference in pointes of religion were acknowledged and approved and publiquely reade in the p'sh Church of Kildwicke in Craven by John Gifford the 15th of June,

* Foster's " Alum. Oxon."—Gifford John, of Essex, cler. fil. Ch. Ch. mat. 18 May, 1610, aged 15 ; B.A. 17 June, 1613 ; M.A. 20 June, 1616; Rector of S. Michael, Bassisha, London, 1636, until expelled 1642.

1628." Other signatures were those of " Rog. Brearleye, Cur. ibide

;" Pe Jennings ; Nicholas Scarbroughe ; William Mamonde ; Edmond Bawdwen ; Henry Currer ; Thomas Horrockes ; Christopher Hargraves ; Chropher Gill his X mark. These doubtless were the Churchwardens for the several townships. Mr. Gyfford does not appear to have resided in the Parish, and from March 25, 1623, to April 11, 1631, the Registers are attested at the bottom of each page by Mr. Brearley thus : " Ita testor " or sometimes " me teste, Rog. Brearleye, Cur. ibid." During this time then Mr. Brearleye was Curate-in-charge, and on the last page of Vol. II of the registers we read thus : "June the 20th. Mr. Breerley satisfied by mee John Gyfford, of Kildwick, Vicar for all dues to him which was for the halfe yeare ending at Mid-summer and noe more. John Gyfford, Rog. Brearleye." A similar receipt is also given for the next half year. Mr. Gifford, like his two predecessors, held also the living of Broughton, to which he was instituted 9 July, 1628.

EDM. GARFORTH is given by Dr. Whitaker as the next vicar, but without any date of institution. He succeeded Mr. Gifford probably when the latter resigned in 1636. The following entry of burial testifies to the Civil War dangers and confusions: " Rosamunda Garforth materfamilias de Aula Steetoniensi generosa abiit in aul. circiter 6tum' Novembris diem tempore belli civilis p'iculosissimo,

Anno D'mni 164 (?)." In accordance with an Act " touchinge marriages and the registering thereof, and also touchinge births and burialls," A. D. 1653, one "John Towne" was elected the registrar. At the beginning of Vol. III of the Parish Registers he describes himself thus: "per me, Johan Towne, Ministr. ibidem et Regist. electu." A later hand of one who was a loyal churchman has crossed out the word " Ministr." and written over it the word " Intruder," and on the same page there is the following signature " Edmundus Garforth, Ecclesiae Cuilwickiensis Vicarius, Aprilis 4° Anno Domin' MDCLX (1660)." Mr. Gar-forth commences his entries of baptisms probably on May 2, 1658, and signs the register at the end of March, 1659-60 thus: "Iota tester Edam. Garforth, Ecclesi Cuilwickiensis Vicarius," Mr. Gar-forth was a younger son of William Garforth, of Steeton Hall, gentleman, and Jenet, daughter of Thomas Emmott, of Emmott Hall, Lancashire. He was Vicar of Gargrave, 1660-73 ; he became bondsman for his eldest brother " Anthony " in £100, when the latter was fined £20 and bound in £200 before Sir John Armitage, at York, January 31, 1664-5, on information of John Hoyle, of Keighley, for having said that " the King had declared himself a Roman Catholic and had gone to mass with the Queen." His name does not occur in the "Alumni Oxonienses " by Mr. Foster. At the beginning of the marriage

entries in the same volume III, the page is headed thus, "The names of such persons as have beene married accordinge to the Act of Parliament bearing date the 29 of September, 1653," then in a later hand there is added "that most (?) thinge called an Act by that pittifull convention then unlawfully assembled." From March 26, 1653-4, the "Intention of Marriage " was published in some cases in Kildwick Church and in some cases at Skipton Cross, and the registers are signed by Roger Coates, of Kildwick Grange, a Justice of the Peace, who performed the marriage ceremony, as is in some instances explicitly stated. The last marriage by Mr. Coates was on June 26, 1654. There is no further entry of marriage until January 29, 1657, those taking place meanwhile, if any, having been either omitted altogether or a page perhaps lost or torn out of the book. After January 28, 1659-60, the register is thus attested viz., "Scriptumi per me Martin Hebdenn, Ita testor, Edm. Garforth, Vicarius," and the burials are attested in the same way after March 26, 1659-60.

The vicar of the restoration period was FRANCIS LITTLE instituted A.D. 1661,* and from that time his name appears attesting the entries in the register, whilst it is said to have been "Scriptum per me Michml Parker." Mr. Little signed for

the last time after March 13, 1675-6, together with "Rich. Pollard, Cur." the name of the latter also appears

*Foster's "Alum Oxon."—Little, Francis, (Little) of Berks., gent. Ch. Ch. mat. 14 Feb. 1611-12, aged 16; B.A. 7 July, 1615 ; M.A. 19 May, 1618, perhaps Vicar of Kildwick 1661." after March 23, in the previous year. Mr. Little restored the vicarage house which had been allowed to go out of repair during the Civil War. The following inscription may be seen on a square stone over the back kitchen door, though very illegible " Franciscus Little, Vicarius hanc domum injuria temporum penitus collapsam edificavit." Date illegible. The following is the entry of Mr. Little's burial, "1678, Junii 19, Franciscus Little, Vicarius de Kildwicke."

RICHARD POLLARD was instituted on July 20th, 1678. He does not appear to have been an Oxford Graduate as there is no account of him in Foster's " Alum. Oxon." He had previously acted as curate during the last years of Mr. Little's vicariate. The entry of his marriage appears to have been inserted in the register in his own handwriting, thus "1677, Februarii 6. Rich. Pollard, Cur et Anna Coates." He takes up the whole of the following page of the register, volume III., with the following entry " Nupti. Registrum Connubii inter Richardum Pollard de Kildwick

et Annam Coates de Nesfield Parochia de Ilkleii ut infra memorandum quod. Richardus Pollard Curatus de Kildwicke-in-Craven Corn. Eboraci (filius Gulielmi Pollard et Mariae uxoris ejus de Horsforth Parochia de Guiseley et dicto corn.) et Anna Coates filia Magistri Anthonii Coates et Annae uxoris ejus de Ilkleii et Vicarii ibidem predicti Comitatu nupti fuere in domo dicti Anthonii Coates sita in Nesfield Parochia de Ilkleii predicti. per Thomam Sutton Vicarium de Skipton dicto comitatu Teste Samuele Swier de Connendleii Parochia de Kildwicke et predicti. corn. sexto die Februarii Anno Domini 1676. Millesimo sexcentesimo septuagesimo sexto." Mr. Pollard also takes up another page of the register with this entry, " Baptizati 1678. Nativitas Josephi Pollard fil Richardi et Anne ux ejus. Decemti^e a^o Dom. 1678. Josephus fil. Richardi Pollard Vicarii et Anne ux ejus de Kildwick Natus Decimo nono die mensis Decembris et Baptizatus vicesimo sexto die eiusdem mensis In eccl de Kildwicke a^o dom. Jos. Pollard de Kildw. fil Rich. & Anna. Natus 19^{mo} Baptz. 26^{to} 10^{bris} a^o 1678.—In Eccles. de Kildwicke."

This baptism is again recorded in volume IV of the parish register thus, " Baptizati Decembris apud Kildwicke, 1678, 26 Josephus Pollard fil Richardi Vicarii de Kildwicke et Annw ux. ejus ; natus apud Kildwicke decimo nono et baptizatus vicesimo sexto Decembris a^o dom 1678, et sepultus decimo tertie

Maii, 1680."

Jeremiah Denby, of Steeton, was indicted at York for saying at Kildwick, 26th July, 1684, to Richard Pollard, clk. (Vicar of Kildwick, 1678-97,) " The King himself is a great favourer of Anabaptists, and those are the best christians that come least to Church, for all I know."

After the death of his first-born another child appears in the register thus, " 1681. Octobris 31. Maria Pollard, filia Richardi Vicarii et Anna de Kildwicke natal vicesimo quarto die menses Octobris an. 1681 & baptizatus tricesimo prim ejusdem menses." Her marriage occurs in the register, " 1703. Octobris 19. Henries Currer et Maria Pollard, humus parochiale." After this time the vicar attests the register with this formula, " Verities humus registry testator per Richardus Pollard, Vivarium." An Act of Parliament having been passed in respect to burials in woollen, Mr. Pollard made the following in the parish register, Volume IV.

Memorandum.—Quod omnia cadavera sepulta in ecclesia seu dormitorio de Kildwicke-in-Craven, Corn Ebor a vicesimo quinto die Augusti Anno Dom. 1678, ad hoc usq. tempus nemirum ad vicesimum quintum Februarii ejusdem anni) Involuta fuere panno lanario juxta decretum

Parliamenti in hac parte editum. Anne Regni Regis, Caroli secundi Angliae Scotiae, Franciae et Hiberniae &c. tricesimo. Annoq Dom., 1678. Ita test. Richardus Pollard. Vic. ibd." This Act directing that all persons should be buried in woollen was passed to encourage the wool trade. Non-compliance entailed a forfeit of £5. In 1814 a common informer recovered a number of penalties against the clergy for neglecting to certify in their parish registers that the dead had been buried in woollen, and thereupon the Act was repealed. The burial of the Vicar's son is thus given in the burial register : " 1680, Maii 13, Josephus Pollard, filius Richardi Pollard, Vicarii et Anna ux emus de Kildwicke." His wife-died at Kildwick, and the following is the entry of burial : " 1686, Januarii 9, Anna Pollard ux Richardi Pollard, Vicarii de Kildwicke." The entry is apparently in the Vicar's own handwriting, and written over some previous entry. On the same page of the register we read thus : " Anna uxor Richardi Pollard, Vicarii de Kildwicke, sepulta fuit apud Altare in Ecclesia de Kildwicke predict. nono die Januarii, Anno Domini 1686. The letters are in large characters and beautifully engrossed. Mr. Pollard died at Kildwick, and his burial entry runs thus : " 1697, Februarii 14, Richard Pollard, Vicarius de Kildwicke." At the back of the chancel pew allotted to the Vicars of Kildwick, there is affixed a square

board on which are the initial letters " R. P." and the words " Vicar, 1681, I. B."

The next vicar was ROGER MITTON. No date of institution is given, but he attests the registers as Vicar at the end of March, 1698-9, and continues to do so until the end of March, 1703-4 ; he afterwards resigned the living, and was instituted to Skipton 25 Apr. 1705, and died June, 1740. His name does not occur in Foster's " Alum. Oxon." One entry only occurs in the register connected with his family, viz., the baptism of a child, thus : " 1700, Junii 13° Robertus Mitton, Rogeri et Mabellae de Kildwick."

JOHN TOPHAM, the next Vicar, was instituted 7 July, 1705. His first wife died in child-birth, and was buried at Kildwick as the entry in the register testifies : " 1707, Novembris 25, Hellena uxor Johannis Topham, Vic. de Kildwick et filia non bap." Mr. Topham married again, and his second wife died and was buried at Kildwick ; thus : " 1729, July 27, Rosamund, wife of the Rev. Mr. Topham, Vicar." Mr. Topham died and was buried with his second wife at the east end of the churchyard, beneath the east window. The following is the entry of burial : " 1733, Aug. 9, The Rev. Mr. John Topham, Vicar." An altar tomb covers their remains, with two slabs of stone; on the one is inscribed : " Here lyeth the Body of the Reverend John Topham, late Vicar of Kildwick, who departed

this life the 5th day of August, Anno Domini 1733, in the 62nd year of his age. He was a worthy divine, a good neighbour, and of exemplary life and conversation ;" on the other slab : " Here lyeth the Body of Mrs. Rosamund Topham, late wife of the Rev^d Mr. John Topham, Vicar of Kildwick, who departed this life y^e 27th of July, 1729, in y^e 57th year of her age. I cannot identify Mr. Top-ham with any of that name in Foster's " Alum. Oxon."

A very old " Easter Book " dated 1732, is still in good preservation in the vestry safe. It belongs to the last year of Mr. Topham's vicariate, and records the tithes due in kind on lands at Silsden Moor, Silsden Town, Brunthwaite, Swartha, Gill Grange, Holden, Steeton, Eastburn, Sutton Moor, Sutton Town, Stott-hill, Ickornshaw, Cowling, Glusburn, Conondley, Farnhill, Bradley Lower, Bradley Upper. The several columns of figures bear these headings, viz., " Domus-house," " Linum-flax," (generally understood to mean a garden) " Faenum-hay," " Com-Eucharistparticeps," " Pollus-foal," (i.e. pullus equinus) " Apis-a-bee," " Vitulus," (a calf), and then " s. d." It is an interesting document, giving us the names of the tenants of those days, with remarks by Mr. Topham or his collector. Men were much the same then as now : some owed for one or more years ; others left

without paying ; thus : " Dixon must pay this faen ;" again, " left 2d. unpd. ;" another note, " pd. 3d. short.

In a certain house at Eastburn there may be seen in the pantry a huge oak beam in the roof, on which is inscribed the name of " John Topham " in the centre, and the names of the churchwardens at the two ends, This beam is supposed to have come from Kildwick, as the church underwent some repairs in Mr. Topham's time, and the then owner of the house was one of the churchwardens.

During the vicariate of Mr. Topham the living was augmented by a gift of £200 from Thomas, Earl of Thanet, which was met by £200 from Queen Anne's Bounty, and with this £400 a farm-house, barns, and lands were purchased from Haworth Currer, Esq., of Kildwick Hall, situated at Carleton, above Redford Gill. The indenture between Haworth Currer and the Rev. John Topham with respect to this purchase, dated July 9, 1724, is in the vestry safe.

Mr. Topham was succeeded by Mr. CHRISTOPHER DRIF-FIELD, instituted 31 December, 1733.* In the register of

baptisms his name occurs but once under the following circumstances detailed by the Parish clerk : " 1736—N.B. Mary, daughter of Robt. and Ann Smith, of Cross-Hills, husbandman, was baptiz'd the 15th day of May, 1734, *in the time of the Rev. Mr. Driffield, Vicar*, omitted through mistake." Mr. Driffield celebrated his first marriage at Kildwick April 22, 1734, those since the death of the previous vicar having been performed by Mr. Jonathan Jackson, Curate of Silsden. Mr. Driffield stayed but a short time; he performed his last marriage on July 30, 1734, and soon after resigned the living.

The next Vicar, JOHN DEHANE, was instituted 27 September, 1734. He performed the first marriage ceremony November 19, 1734. In 1738-9 Mr. James Barber acted as his curate for a short time, and performed several marriages. Mr. Dehane was a man of considerable powers : he built Ickornshaw mill, the first place in Cowling where water or steam was used, in 1790. It was first intended for candle-wick making, and was afterwards carried on under his nephew. In 1816 the Rev. John Dehane sold the mill to Mr. Halstead, of Colne, whose son Joseph was killed by a riotous mob in 1840.

The following entry of burial would doubtless refer to some relative of the Vicar, perhaps his cousin : " 1768, July 17th, Miss Elizabeth Dehane, daughter of Francis Dehane, of Deal, Esq." Mr. Dehane had one son, John, who became Curate of Kildwick for his father in the latter's declining years, and signs the registers as such from 1785 to 1790. Mr. Dehane had also a daughter, Mary, who married Leonard Mosey, of Farnhill, a lieutenant in His Majesty's Navy, May 3, 1781, and had the following chil-

** Christopher Driffield, son of Christopher of Ripon, Co. York, arm Ch. Ch., mat. 28 Mar. 1724, aged 17 ; B.A. 1727 ; M.A. 1730. — Foster's " Alum. Oxon." He became Vicar of Featherstones, near Pontefract, (patrons, Ch. Ch. Oxon.) and died 1789.*

** John Dehane, son of Lewis of Deal, Kent, gent., Ch. Ch. mat. 27-June, 1728, aged 19 ; B.A. 1732 ; M.A. 1735.—Foster's " Alum. Oxon." He was therefore presented to the living at Kildwick at the early age of 25 or 26.*

dren born at Farnhill, viz., Mary, born September 14, baptized September 26, 1784 ; Leonard Wraight, born July 22, baptized August 1, 1786 ; Anne Dehane, born June 30, about eleven o'clock in the forenoon, baptized August 19, 1788 ; and Francis Dehane, born June 20, baptized July 26, 1790, buried April 19,

1792. Also in the burial register : " 1793, May 23, Mr. Leonard Mosey, of Farnhill, Lieutenant of His Majesty's Royal Navy ; " and " 1793, May 7, Mary, the wife of Leonard Mosey, of Farnhill, Lieutenant, aged 36 years." There is also the following entry of baptism : " 1790, March 14

John, son of John Dehane, Esq., of Kildwick Hall, and Margaret Rogerson, his wife, born on the 7th March ; " also, " July 28, 1791, Mary, daughter of John Dehane, Esq., of Kildwick Hall, and Margaret Rogerson, his wife, born the 22nd of June, 1791 ;" " Ap. 16, 1793, baptized Elizabeth Eleanor, daughter of John Dehane, Esquire, of Kildwick Hall, and Margaret Rogers, his wife, born the 15th January, 1793." This " John of Kildwick Hall " was the Vicar's nephew ; he seems to have had two farms at Cowling, viz., Emmotts and Windles, for which he paid rent £4 14s. Od. to Rycroft's Charity.

In 1783 a duty was imposed by Act of Parliament on baptisms, marriages, and burials, so we have the following in the registers " Christenings or births at Kildwick, 1783, since the commencement of the duty on baptisms or births, 5th October ;" so also again, " Marriages at Kildwick, &c." as before, and " Burials, &c.," as before. Mr. Dehane continued to officiate at

marriages until he had attained the long age of nearly four-score years ; his handwriting became more and more shaky, until he performed his last marriage on September 27th, 1787, after which time all the duty appears to have been undertaken by his son, " John Dehane, Junr.," who had been acting as curate for more than two years. The following is the entry of burial of the aged Vicar : " 1790, Feb. 11, the Rev. John Dehane, Vicar of Kildwick, A.M., aged 82 years, near 56 years Incumbent." Mr. Dehane had so far as we know the longest tenure of any Vicar of Kildwick ; he came to the living as a young man of 26, probably already a married man with two children, as we have no record of the baptism of the latter in our registers. Amongst the old documents of his time he has left us an " Easter Book " dated 1746, very similar to that already described ; also another dated 1790, in another handwriting and more legible. There is also a letter dated Skipton, Sept. 29, 1780," from W. Alcock; respecting one Jackson, a tenant at Long Preston, refusing to execute a lease except a fence be built ; his proposal to pay one-third of the cost, the Vicar to pay two-thirds. We have also two leases of the glebe : one dated January 3rd, 1764, for eleven years, between the Rev. Mr. Dehane and Wm. Baxter of the parish of Carleton ; the farm consisted of a messuage house, one barn, and eight closes of arable land, and also

pasture land on Carleton Moor-side ; rent £12 12s. 0d.; witnesses to the agreement, Thos. Dixon and Thos. Johnson. This lease was again renewed to Margt. Baxter, widow, and Christopher, son of the late W Baxter, Nov. 5, 1774. The other lease is dated 12 Feb 1765, to John Edmondson ; rent £19 ; a messuage cal " Whiteheads," in Carleton, for ten years ; witnesses, W. --Bawdwen and Richd. Fothergill. Mr. Dehane also left to his successors " An Account of the Annual Income of Kildwick Living and from whence the same doth arise ; extracted from an Easter Book, &c."

Mr. Dehane gives the following description of the Vicarage house : " The Vicarage house and its offices are ancient stone buildings ; are in good condition ; the house consists of a kitchen or (?), two parlours at the east end of the same, two rooms at the west end, these are floored with stone, with a closet with boarded floor ; under which is a cellar; a staircase, a servant's dining room, a buttery, and a back kitchen, a garden, orchard, with several pieces of ground called the Hemp Garth, Swine Garth, Calve Garth, Dovecote Hill, Churchyard, and the Springs, containing the whole about near (upwards) six acres, and are worth by the year about £10."

THOMAS MARSDEN was instituted 12 June, 1790. In the register after the baptism of a child on August 29, 1790, there is a note thus, "N.B.—This child was the first that Mr. Thomas Marsden, Vicar of Kildwick, baptized at Kildwick Church. He officiated at his first marriage ceremony on September 30, 1790, the duty since the death of Mr. Dehane having apparently been discharged by the Rev. G. Benson, Curate of Silsden. Mr. Marsden soon married after his arrival at Kildwick into the family of " Dixon," thus the marriage entry runs as follows, " Thomas Marsden of this parish, clerk, and Elizabeth Dixon also of this parish, spinster, married by license Jan. 3, 1791 by me W. Bawdwen in presence of Farington Dixon, Martha Frances Dixon." Miss Farington Dixon a sister of Mrs. Marsden married on the February 15, following, Mr. Joseph Midgley, of Oldfield, in the parish of Keighley, the ceremony being performed by her new brother-in-law the vicar, in the presence of William Dixon and Martha Frances Dixon. The following four children of the Rev. Thomas Marsden are registered, viz., " 1792, Feb'y 13, Elizabeth Frances, daughter of the Rev^d Thomas Marsden, Vicar of Skipton and Kildwick, and Elizabeth his wife, born November 2nd, and privately baptized Dec. 6th, 1791." Marriage entry. " Thomas Horner Granger, of Leeds, gent., and Elizabeth Frances Marsden

of this parish, minor 30 June, 1808, by licence by Thos. Plummer." " 1795, May 21, Thomas, son of the Rev^d• Thomas Marsden, Vicar of Kildwick and Skipton-in-Craven, and Elizabeth his wife, born on the 6th day of April, 1795, about two in the morning." " 1797, Sept. 10 , William, second son of the Rev^d• Thomas Marsden, Vicar of Kildwick and Skipton-in-Craven, and Elizabeth Dixon his wife, born 13th of August." "Maria Sarah, second daughter of Thos. and Elizabeth Marsden, was born on the 30th day of September, 1800, privately baptized and rec^d into the Church on the 4th day of May, 1802." In the Churchyard beneath the east window of the north chapel lies a full length monument on which are the following inscriptions " Sacred to the memory of Thomas Marsden, eldest son of the Rev. Thomas Marsden, Vicar of Kildwick and Skipton, who departed this life the 14th of March, 1850, aged 54 years,

* Thos. Marsden, son of Thos. of Wakefield. Yks., gent., Ch. Ch. mat. 30 May, 1777, aged 18, B.A. 1781; M.A. 1784 ; Vicar of Skipton-in-Craven and Kildwick, Yks., Feb. 1790, died in 1805-6. (See Alumni West 407.)-Foster's "Alumni Oxon." also Maria Sarah, daughter of the above Rev. Thomas Marsden, who died Oct. 17th, 1871, aged 71 years." " Sacred to the beloved memory of Henry Homer Granger, surgeon, Skipton-

in-Craven, grandson of the Rev. Thomas Marsden, Vicar of Kildwick and Skipton, born Oct. 16th, 1814, died Oct. 17th, 1878 ; also of Elizabeth, relict of the above Henry Homer Granger, born Jan. 16th, 1813, died July 14th, 1888; also of Robert Alexander Wyatt, of Oxford, loving brother of the above Elizabeth Granger, born March 15, 1804, died Aug. 19, 1889." Mr. Marsden officiated at his last marriage ceremony on January 7, 1806, and died in less than a fortnight. The entry of his burial is as follows, " 1806, Jane **22**, the Rev^d• Thomas .Marsden, upwards of - fifteen years Vicar of Kildwick and Skipton-in-Craven, aged 47 years." The present vestry window (the second from the east on the south side) is of stained glass with three lights, the subject our Lord's Commission to his Apostles, " Go ye and preach to all the world." A brass tablet over the window records that " This window was erected in affectionate remembrance of the late Rev^d• Thomas Marsden, formerly Vicar of Kildwick and Skipton, Elizabeth his wife, and Thomas their eldest son, by their surviving children, William and Maria Sarah, 1814." On the north side of the Church the sixth window from the east in two lights, the subjects being " The Good Samaritan " and " Rebecca at the Well," bears an inscription along the bottom on the glass as follows, - " In memory of Maria Sarah Marsden, ob^t October, 1871, aetat 71." " O'Connor and Taylor, London, 1873."

In 1792 Mr. Marsden proposed instead of receiving tithes in kind, to lease them for the term of his natural life. The sum fixed it seems was £100 per annum, which was raised by agreement by the several townships concerned. Objections were raised by the small farmers of Cowling, in 1794, to this method of tithing, but Mr. Marsden refused to make any alteration from the original agreement. Later on as we shall see in the vicariate of his successor this question of tithes came up again for further settlement. It was the " thorny " and " burning " subject of the day, and the difficulties of receiving tithes in kind led eventually to the , William, second son of the Rev^d. Thomas Marsden, Vicar of Kildwick and Skipton-in-Craven, and Elizabeth Dixon his wife, born 13th of August." "Maria Sarah, second daughter of Thos. and Elizabeth Marsden, was born on the 30th day of September, 1800, privately baptized and rec^d into the Church on the 4th day of May, 1802." In the Churchyard beneath the east window of the north chapel lies a full length monument on which are the following inscriptions " Sacred to the memory of Thomas Marsden, eldest son of the Rev. Thomas Marsden, Vicar of Kildwick and Skipton, who departed this life the 14th of March, 1850, aged 54 years,

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of Skipton, for a lease of eleven years for land at Skipton at a rent of £50. This however has nothing to do with Kildwick, the land evidently forming part of the endowment of Skipton Benefice.

The next Vicar in succession to Mr. Marsden is the Rev. JOHN PERING* instituted 26 April, 1806, a " Senior Student " of Christ Church, Oxford. Mr. Pering was also like his predecessor Vicar of Skipton, to which he was instituted 12 May, 1806, but he resided at Kildwick. He was the last of the college dons as after his death the two livings were separated and when separate neither was of sufficient value to tempt a senior student. Mr. Pering came into residence almost at once, performing his first marriage ceremony at Kildwick on June 10, 1806. Mr. Pering was never married but lived at the Vicarages with his sister Miss Pering and a niece also sometimes stayed with him. He had another sister " .Mrs. Noake." Both survived him. His heir at his death was the Rev. R. Pering Cornish, of Christ Church, Oxford, B. A. 1846 ; M. A. 1850 ; Curate of Bickerton, Ashburton, Devon, in 1853 ; deacon 1847 ; priest 1849 ; perpetual Curate of Ivybridge, Devon, living, A.D. 1890. We have among the old documents the " Estimate of dilapidations made by Richard Atkinson between Mrs. Marsden, widow of Rev^d. Thos. Marsden, and the Rev^d. John Pering, April, 1806." The total amount

of dilapidations on the two benefices was £95 18s. 9d. In 1814 Mr. Pering found cause to be dissatisfied with the composition for the tithes, viz., £100 per an., which Mr. Marsden had agreed to accept. It was very evident to Mr. Pering that this sum was far below their real value and the tithe payers seem to have thought so too, when they now offered £150 instead of £100. Mr. Pering declined this offer, and on the advice of his legal representatives and advisers, Messrs. Atkinson & Bolland, of York, he made his proposal to the tithe payers of his parish to take £250 for the next seven years, or £300 for the remainder of his natural life.

* John Pering, son of Richard of Harberton, Devon, Arm. Ch. Ch. mat. 9 June, 1784 aged 19 ; B.A. 1788 ; M.A. 1791 ; Vicar of Kildwick and Skipton, Yks. 1806, until his death 30 Ap., 1843. (See Alumni West 418.)-Foster's " Alumni Oxon."

Some of his chief parishioners objected, some threatened to emigrate to America, and others to raise a Meeting House and dissent from the Church, but Mr. Pering was firm, feeling that he had justice on his side. The parishioners contended that Mr. Pering was bound by the old agreement which Mr. Marsden had made, and which the occupiers had raised in proportionable sum according to the land tax among

themselves. Mr. Pering however showed by reference to the original deed in the registry of the Court of York, dated May 9, 1455, and the terriers for 1764, 1809, and also the Easter book for 1722, that the Vicarage is endowed with the tithe of hay and all other tithes of what kind soever except corn, wool, lambs, and milk. The correspondence with divers persons is of considerable length and meetings were held at the " White Lion, Kildwick," between Mr. Pering and his parishioners, but eventually the matter was settled without the necessity of resorting to the Law Courts. Mr. Pering was himself a native of Devonshire and brought with him to Kildwick Mr. Richard Pearce, who together with John Crossley, parish clerk, helped to serve notices upon the tithe payers of Mr. Pering's intention to discontinue the composition of tithe.

Mr. Pearce married Mary Laycock, of Prospect House, and lived there with his wife's father for about five years, until the present house was built No. 3 Grange Road, now occupied by his grand-daughter Miss Pearce. At Prospect House all his children were born, viz., William, Elizabeth and Agnes.

The old School House, now the " Parish House " was built by Mr. Pering, aided by a grant from the National Society. The schoolmaster, John Crossley, who was also parish clerk,

resided in the upper rooms, whilst he kept school in the lower ones. There is still affixed to the south end of the building this inscription : "This School was erected principally at the expence of the Revd. John Pering, M.A., Vicar, assisted by a grant from the National Society. A.D. 1839." To Mr. Pering also belongs the credit of paving the pathway from the Canal Bridge to the Vicarage commonly called " Parson's Walk." It is a very useful path and much frequented especially on Saturday afternoons and on Sundays during the summer ; it is however rather narrow, but Mr. Pering was a bachelor and it probably did not occur to him that young couples might have appreciated it still more if the path had been wide enough for two to walk side by side. It was in Mr. Pering's time viz., A.D. 1824, that a faculty was obtained for the erection of a gallery across the west end of the nave. The seats or pews were appropriated to the several purchasers at the following prices severally, viz., to Farington Midgley and Elizabeth Marsden, both of Sutton, widows, No. 1 for £43 ; to Richard Harper, of Sutton, manufacturer, No. 2 for £23 ; to Wm. Brigg, of Bradley, gentleman, No. 3 for £21; to Wm. Sidgwick, of Stone-Gappe, esquire, No. 4 for £18 ; to Jonas Smith, of Kildwick Wood-side, No. 5 for £11 ; to John Bairstow, of Steeton, corn dealer, No. 6 for £14 ; to John Clough, of Crosshills, worsted manufacturer, No. 7 for £15 10s. ; to Joseph Turner, of Cononley,

farmer, No. 9 for £11 ; to the Rev. John Pering, - vicar, No. 10 for £10 ; to Wm. Turner, of Kildwick, grocer, No.--ii for £7 ; to the said Wm. Turner, No. 12 for £7 ; to Joseph Steel, of Glusburn, innkeeper, No. 13 for £5 ; to Peter Hewitt, of Sutton, innkeeper, No. 14 for £4 15s. ; to Benj. Smith, of Sutton, manufacturer, No. 15 for £12 ; to Robert Clough, of Sutton, manufacturer, No. 16 for £14 ; to Joseph Asquith, of Steeton, innkeeper, No. 17 for £16 ; to James Slack, of Eastburn, innkeeper, No. 18 for £18 ; to William Netherwood, of Amblesforth, gentleman, No. 19 for £20 ; to Samuel Swire, of Woodside, No. 20 for £23 ; to Thomas Smith, of Keighley, draper, No. 21 for £35 10s. This document of appropriation is dated December 16th, 1824, and signed by John Pering, vicar, William Walters, James Gill, Edmund Smith, Joseph Turner. It was surely a vile system this plan of appropriating seats in the House of God to the rich who could afford to buy them, and thus creating so wide a difference between the rich and the poor and richly deserved the sentence of condemnation so soon to fall upon it. Unfortunately the Church in many parishes is still suffering from this and other abuses. Plans of the seats still exist with the names of the original allottees and also the present occupiers 1858. " The Citation (to be read in the Church) from the Chancery Court of York, calling upon parishioners and inhabitants to appear before the Right Worshipful

Granville Venables Vernon, M.A., Vicar General and Official Principal of the most Reverend Edward, by Divine Providence Lord Archbishop of York, Primate of England and Metropolitan, on Thursday, 12th of June, to show reasonable and lawful cause why a Licence or Faculty to erect at the west end of the middle aisle a loft or gallery to extend from the north wall to the south wall of the said aisle, to adjoin upon the belfry on the west and to front the body of the Church on the east, to contain in length from west to east 29ft. 8in., and in width from north to south 18ft. 4in., height from the ground to the underside of the floor at the front 7ft. 9in., and at the back 14ft. 5in., to be supported in the front by iron posts or pillars and to ascend by stairs adjoining upon the wall of the belfry . . . to erect seats, pews, and benches . . . to be allotted to parishioners willing to purchase the same, also to remove present north door five feet nearer to the west end and to erect a stuth partition of laths and plaster with proper doors to extend in a line from the place where the north door now stands to the south wall, to make the Church warmer and more comfortable, ... should not be-granted to the Rev^d. John Pering, clerk, the vicar, and Benjamin Smith, Edward Smith, John Watkinson, Joseph Asquith, James Gill, William Walters, Richard Harrison, and Joseph Turner, the churchwardens, dated 30th May, 1823." No one appeared to make an objection and the faculty was duly issued dated July 2nd,

1824. It was originally intended to provide accommodation for the singers and an organ on the gallery but this was given up. The gallery was therefore erected and thus four of the best arches were sacrificed and the belfry arch hidden from view, the old canopy over the font which had been bequeathed by the monks of Bolton at the dissolution was taken down to make room and sold by public auction in the form of chairs for £40. As will be seen hereafter the gallery as an institution had but a short life when once the Church began to rise from its Georgian deadness and decay. In 1829 the sum of £20 8s. 3d. was expended on the clock face, the chief sub-scriber being Miss Currer £10. The London Gazette of December, 1840, contains the following information, viz., that Kildwick then had a population of 9926' persons and accommodation in the Church for 999 persons, and at Silsden Chapel for 432 persons, a chapel recently erected at Lothersdale adjoining Kildwick had accommodation for 320 persons. H.M. Commissioners therefore recommended that the contiguous parts of Kildwick and Carleton should be consolidated into a separate district named "The Consolidated District of Christ Church, Lothersdale." The London Gazette of December 6th, 1844, also records the formation of a new parish of Cowling on the provision of an endowment, by the ecclesiastical commissioners. This would be almost the last of Mr. Pering's labours. He did not indeed live to

see the work of separating Cowling into a distinct parish actually accomplished, although he had prepared the way. The following is the entry of his burial in the register, " 1843, The Rev^d. John Pering, M.A., late Vicar of Kildwick and Skipton, May 9th, age 78.—Wm. Cartman." He lies buried within the sanctuary on the south side of the altar, but the grave stone has been removed a little more to the south than the grave itself and may now be seen on the vestry floor ; this was done at the restoration of 1901-3 in order to admit of the sanctuary being covered with tessellated pavement. The inscription on the stone reads thus : " Underneath this stone are deposited the remains of the Rev^d. John Pering, - M.A., April 30, 1843.—See the Monument over." This refers to a marble tablet above the centre of the arch on the north side thus : " Sacred to the memory of the Rev^d. John Pering, M.A., late student of Christ Church, Oxford, Vicar of Kildwick and Skipton, died April 30th, 1843. In his estimable character all those qualities were combined which distinguish a man and elevate a christian in whom learning was adorned by humility, benevolence, by modesty and piety, by a life of self-devotion to his GOD. For 37 years he faithfully discharged the arduous duties of this extensive parish, and in the 78th year of his age he calmly resigned his life to Him who gave it. His two sisters deeply sensible of their irreparable loss have caused this tablet to 'be erected to his memory as a

memorial of his worth and their affection. Well done, thou good and faithful servant." Mr. Pering is still remembered by some of the oldest parishioners, but their number is becoming fewer year by year. - Many stories are told of him and his liberality towards the poor, many an old lady has been a bonnet better through Mr. Pering. He was of course a wealthy man, being the vicar of two livings and a bachelor. He drove a carriage and pair, and whilst full of generosity to the poor he yet firmly held to his rights as the tithe dispute amply proves, and for his pertinacity 'in this respect his successors may well be filled with gratitude.

The successor of Mr. Pering in the Vicariate of Kildwick: was the Rev. JOHN TURNER COLMAN FAWCETT* instituted August 16th, 1843. Mr. Fawcett was the son of Mr, John Fawcett, and Anne, daughter of the Rev. Joseph Stockdale,, Vicar of Kingerby, near Market Rasen, Lincolnshire, in 1811, M. A. and Rural Dean. Mr.. John Fawcett was by profession an actor and subsequently manager of the Covent Garden Theatre at the time when the " Kembles " were at the height of their renown. His son, the future vicar of Kildwick, was, a Westminster scholar, and thence passed as junior student to Christ Church, Oxford, where he took his degree. Having taken holy orders Mr. Fawcett became Curate of S. Thomas', Bethnal Green, and afterwards

Vicar of Thornton, in Lincoln-shire, where he met his future wife and married on his appointment to Kildwick in 1843. Kildwick was now separated from Skipton, as well it might be, seeing that Kildwick alone had a population of over 10,000 and Skipton, nearly 7,000. During the quarter of a century that Mr. Fawcett was Vicar of Kildwick the Church made great progress. He had himself whilst at Christ Church drunk in eagerly and deeply the new learning from the great teachers

** J. 1'. C. Fawcett, son of John, of Westminster, Arm. Ch. Ch. mat; 9 May, 1823, aged 18. Student 1823-44 ; B. A. 1827 ; M. A. 1829 ; Vicar of Kildwick, Yks. till his death 26 Aug. 1867. (See Alumni \West, 1823). Foster's " Alumni Oxon,"*

of the movement that was destined to galvanize into newness of life the old dry bones of England's Church. From the writings of Keble, Newman, and Pusey, Mr. Fawcett came to realize what a valuable mine of Catholic Doctrine lay enshrined in the Book of Common Prayer, which for more than a century during the dark days of Hanoverian oppression of the Church had been almost holly neglected and for-gotten. From the Tractarians Mr. Fawcett first realized himself, and then laboured diligently to bring home to other minds, the grand old Catholic heritage that was theirs as members of the Church of England. Mr. Fawcett may therefore be termed the first High Church Vicar of Kildwick at all events of modern times. Many a hard

fought battle he waged with some of his parishioners on Church matters, How grievously he was at times misunderstood (like others of the same Church opinions), the following story narrated to the writer by one of his family abundantly shows. Upon the window seat on the front staircase at the Vicarage there stood a statue, valuable no doubt in Mr. Fawcett's eyes, but some of the parishioners imagined that it must be a statue of the Blessed Virgin and that the vicar burnt lighted candles in front of it. This however scarcely equals the story related to himself whilst travelling by coach by a lady unknown to him concerning the famous Dr. Pusey, viz., that every Friday he sacrificed a lamb, or even the more modern tale of a priest who was supposed to ride a donkey round the Church on Palm Sunday. But to return, Mr. Fawcett was something-of an antiquarian and as was very natural took great interest in the grand old Church to the charge of which he had succeeded as Vicar. In 1850 he published a small pamphlet the object of which was to draw attention to the unsatisfactory condition of the Parish Church. It is entitled "Remarks on the Parish Church of Kildwick with suggestions for the improvement of its interior arrangements more particularly in reference to the providing of a number of Free Sittings. By the Vicar." Mr. Fawcett describes the Church as containing " two distinct styles of Gothic

architecture. As far as the Templar's monument (which at this date lay on the floor between the two pillars on the north side and opposite the ' Plantagenet window ') is the nave, and from thence- to the pulpit is the chancel of a Church in the decorated style, viz., 14th century, whilst the remaining portion to the east end is in Tudor style or that which was introduced in Henry VII's time and which the specific character of Gothic architecture may be said to have terminated." Then the writer alludes to the " beautiful oak roof now ingloriously shrouded by a lath and plaister ceiling . . . the finely pro-portioned arch in the bell tower now walled up and concealed

.. the windows in the south aisle now mutilated and shorn of their varied tracery . . . the coloured glass and carved oak stalls now only known to us by ancient records having perished long since by misguided zeal and neglect." For the last two centuries, writes the Vicar " the succession of injuries which the fabric has sustained, has produced no alteration without leaving it so much the worse. For the first hundred years after the dissolution of Bolton Abbey there was passive neglect. Active aggressions took place from the early part of the 17th century. The ' pews ' or ' close pews ' or ' privy closets,' were introduced by the Puritans that they might be hid whilst they

disobeyed the Rubrics . . . the dates on some of the pews are 1624, 1626, 1631, 1633, 1636, when those principles were at work which shortly afterwards operated to the murder of the King. The destruction of the stained glass windows was most likely the work of commissioners under the authority of the Long Parliament. The south side of the Church was once very different from what it is now ... for some, purpose or other the roof has been brought down so low that it has been necessary to adopt the tasteless and unsightly expedient of cutting away the tracery of four of the best windows and substituting straight covers to bear the wall plate, but there is no record when this was perpetrated. The parish accounts have been well preserved from 1669. The construction of the present vestry [N.B. this was at the north west end] was in 1709, the cost being £13 7s. 8d. It does not appear what was used as a vestry prior to this. The vestry we now see and which formed no part of the ancient Church, was the cause of a handsome arch being blocked up and the integrity of the north aisle invaded to the extent of its being deprived of its west end which contains good tracery. Fifty years afterwards the east window in the same aisle was sacrificed to the marble monument which still usurps its place." [N.B. removed to the north side in 1901-3. " From this time till 1772 nothing was done except the gilding of

S. Andrew's Cross on the steeple and payments for colours to inscribe verses or texts of scripture in the interior. The former ornament has utterly perished and the latter lie entombed under a century of white-wash. In the above-named year there was a sad desecration. Up to this time there had been a bier on which the corpse was carried. It was now thought advisable to change this for a hearse which was kept at the public house and five shillings a year paid for standing room. It was resolved to save this rent by keeping it in the Church, therefore the pointed doorway in the west front of the tower was enlarged by cutting away the sides and substituting the doors which are there now are which are more suitable to a cart house. The tower bottoming then one of the entrances into the nave and the floor of the ringing chamber being not then laid, nor the great arch walled up, was connected with as well as formed part of the Church. Half-a-century after when a receptacle for the hearse had been provided elsewhere the cellar-like appearance led to its being a depository for rubbish to this day. In 1779 subscriptions were raised for a new peal of six bells cast in London ; there had been but three bells previously and these had been rung from the ground, now a floor was laid across the arch which was walled up and thus lost to the Church as an architectural feature. At a cost of £120 the open

oak roof was hidden by a common-looking ceiling, the reason we are led to suppose being that the slates were not weather-tight and so the Church felt cold. 'Stopping drops' and 'sweeping snow' out of Church form items of parochial expenditure. The remedy was found in 'mossing' by which is meant 'stuffing moss into the apertures of the slates,' but no ceiling can compensate for imperfect slating, and in this instance no doubt it hastened the destruction of the woodwork above it. Three years ago it was examined by an architect who stated that 'sooner or later the safety of the roof will require the removal of the ceiling, several of the timbers being much decayed in consequence of the deficiency of ventilation, and unless remedied by throwing the roofs open the evil will continually be getting worse.' In 1807 at the vestry meeting 17 September, it was resolved that a new door should be hung to each of the stalls now open to the aisle and that all the doors should be stained the colour of old wood, and that every door in each aisle be provided with a brass button on the outside ; the encroachment had been long progressing to this point. The doors soon aspired to wear brass plates : thus notions of ownership and property in pews were confirmed and the following facts forgotten or unknown, viz., (1) that no one can be the owner of a pew without a faculty or prescriptive right of

which I do not know an instance in our Church except the gallery ; (2) that to be even the legal occupier of a pew must depend upon three things, the person must occupy a house in the parish, must frequent the Church, must have been placed there by the churchwardens. Further now that the principal stove is underground and the flue con-ducted along the centre of the Church, the doors which open into the nave directly shut the warm air out. At this meeting it was resolved that 'Subscriptions be opened for the erection of a new gallery at the west end of the Church for the accommodation of such as are in want of pews.' It was eighteen years before this was carried into effect, the faculty for erecting it was granted in 1825, when four of the best arches were sacrificed besides making it less likely that the belfry arch would be again displayed. It involved also the destruction of the carved oak canopy which had been bequeathed by the monks of Bolton at the dissolution, where it had been used for the same purpose. It was 10 or 12 ft. high and of considerable weight, and was moved up and down by being suspended at one end of a ponderous but moveable beam of oak, the other extremity acting as a balance. This beam stills remains in the roof and is similar in principle to one in the nave of York Minster. The canopy pronounced useless was cast aside, then begged from

its guardians and removed to a private residence and shortly after converted into twelve dining room chairs ! In the catalogue of a sale not long after appeared the following, ' Lot 40.-12 antique oak chairs made of the ornament formerly (only about twenty years back) over the Font in Kildwick Church ; originally from Bolton Abbey ; curiously carved and suitable for Churches ! ' They were knocked down for a sum approaching £40. The font was without any cover for more than twenty years. As the high pews in the chancel concealed the altar, so now the gallery shut out the font altogether. The allotment of the seats at present in force was settled in 1703, and very little alteration has been made since to suit the different state of society in which we now live. There are about 1000 sittings in the Church exclusive of the gallery, and 240 pews all appropriated, but only eighty names in the seat book, i.e., at the rate of three pews or twelve seats apiece, no notice being taken of the other 11,000 or 12,000 inhabitants."

Mr. Fawcett also published another pamphlet: entitled " Names of Churchwardens of Kildwick-in-Craven from the year 1669 to the present time, with the amounts- disbursed by them in each year, compiled from documents in the Parish Vestry by the Rev. John T. C. Fawcett, *M.A.*, Vicar of Kildwick, 1865." In his " Remarks " at

the beginning of this pamphlet Mr. Fawcett writes: " No doubt each of these townships from the first constitution of the parish in Saxon times contributed its warden annually, with the exception of Farnhill and Cononley, which for this particular purpose appear to have been amalgamated and exercised the duties in turns, the usage being that Farnhill returns once in three years and Cononley twice. Why these two town-ships were joined is unknown, and is difficult to imagine at the present day ; no natural connection between the two can be discerned, and if for some reason or other Farnhill could not stand alone, it seems a more obvious arrangement to have united it with the township of Kildwick than with a colleague from which it was separated by a river, which in those early days it must have been often troublesome to cross ; but such was the arrangement and such it remains." Mr. Fawcett took a very deep interest in the old Church, as will have been already perceived. One of his old friends (the late Mr. Walton, of Hanover-sq., Manningham) wrote to the Vicar in 1903 as follows : " My meditation on Kildwick Church, coupled with the lessons for Sunday 26th, has carried me back to Mr. Fawcett in a very powerful manner.

The wish of his heart was to restore the House of GOD, the grand old :Church in which he took so much interest. He did what little he

could, but difficulties were against him, and he passed away without having accomplished much. All honour for what he did, and the wish GOD would accept. It has been reserved for you to take up the work and bring it to a successful issue to make the Church magnificent, and fulfil the heart's desire of the grand old priest.

An anonymous writer in the local " Parish Magazine," September and October, 1904, refers to Mr. Fawcett in connexion with the beginning of Church work at Sutton, in which he was nobly supported by Messrs. Thomas and Matthew Bairstow. Mr. Fawcett built the first school at Sutton in the " Low Fold " by knocking two cottages into one, and never ceased to visit it every Friday for his weekly inspection until his last illness. He also built the new school at Kildwick, and flagged it with flag-stones. The Education Department objected to the flagged floor, but the Vicar sent a pair of iron-round-side clogs up to London, and said that as all the children wore a wooden floor on their feet he must have a stone floor to the school. He toiled on loyally and manfully in face of much opposition and misrepresentation, but through his efforts the Church became a power in the parish as never before. He saw the daughter Church built at Cononley, and two others were planned though not completed at his death, viz., Sutton and Steeton. Tall in stature, up-right as a soldier, he always wore a

shepherd plaid slung Scotch-fashion over his shoulder ; the clear-cut face, the hawk nose, bushy eyebrows, and keen eyes, marked him as a man of strong will. Mr. Fawcett has left us a manuscript book of divers notes concerning the district, and various noteworthy extracts from the parish registers. His family were all born at Kildwick, viz.. Mary, born March 29, privately baptized the same day, and buried March 31, 1845 ; Mary, born January 23, privately baptized the same day, and buried January 24, 1846 ; Lucy, born September 18, baptized October 8, 1848 ; John Vernon, born March 3, baptized March 31, 1850, died August 6, and buried August 9, 1892 ; Cyril Eden, born November 13, baptized December 14, 1851 ;* Arthur, born November 13, baptized December 11, 1853 ; Mary, born December 18, 1855, baptized January 13, 1856, now Mrs. Atkinson, of S Mary's, Weetwood, Heading-ley, Leeds ; Frederick Walter, born April 4, baptized May 2, 1858 ; and Herbert Stockdale, born August 4, baptized September 2, 1860. There is also the entry of burial of the Vicar's mother, viz., " Anne Fawcett, Kildwick,- May 16, 1849, aged 69, by Philip Hoste." Mr. Fawcett died August 26, 1867, and was buried by the Ven. Charles Musgrave, Vicar of Halifax and Archdeacon of Craven, who had acted together with Mr. Fawcett, and the Rev. P. C. Kidd, Vicar of Skipton, as one of the trustees of the school. The burial entry runs thus ; " 1867, John T. C.

Fawcett, Vicar of Kildwick, August 30, aged 63, Charles Musgrave." His widow survived him thirty years, and dying at Riseholme, Ilkley, was buried by his side June 19, 1897, at the age of 84. The graves of the Vicar, his wife, son, and (?) mother are on the north side of the chancel, enclosed by an iron railing. A plain stone cross is erected to the memory of each of the first three, with inscriptions as follows Here resteth the body of John Turner Colman Fawcett, 24 years Vicar of this parish, born August 16, 1804, died August 26, 1867. ` To die is gain'." " Here resteth the body of Anna Maria Fawcett, widow of the Rev. J. T. C. Fawcett, born May 26, 1815, died June 15, 1899. Requiescat in pace'," , John Vernon Fawcett, born March 3, 1850, died August 6, 1892." A stained glass window of three lights, subject, " The Transfiguration," forms the memorial within the Church: of the Vicar on the north side of the nave. An inscription on the glass runs thus: " To the glory of GOD, and in memory of the Rev. J. T. C. Fawcett, :b1.A., 24 years Vicar of this parish, who died August 26, 1867. Erected by his parishioners and friends." A brass altar desk was given by the parishioners to his memory. A small window on the north side of the chancel by the organ was filled with stained glass by the family to the memory of their mother.

- *Fawcett, Rev. Cyril Eden, 2 son John T. Colman Fawcett, of Kildwick-in-Craven, Yks., Cler., S. Mary Hall mat. 27 Jan. 1875,*

aged 23 ; Queen's Coll. B.A. 1879 ; M.A. 1881.-Foster's " Alum. Oxon."

The " Parish Magazine " for Cowling of April, 1896, (Vicar, the Rev.-J. N. Lee) contains the following : " On Friday last, the 20th instant, the Vicar paid a visit to Mrs. Fawcett, the widow of the late Rev. J. T. C. Fawcett, M.A., now residing at Ilkley. Some of the readers of the magazine have still a vivid recollection of the earnest practical clergy-man, who undertook the charge and responsibility of ministering in the ancient undivided parish of Kildwick, now 53 years ago. While he was vicar, no less than five daughter parishes were formed, including that of Cowling. Mrs. Fawcett received the Vicar most kindly, and gave him many interesting particulars of the state of Church matters over fifty years ago. As a reminiscence of the interview Mrs. Fawcett presented the Vicar with the original letter from Her Majesty the late Queen-Dowager Adelaide, accompanying a cheque for £20 towards the Cowling Church building fund, a printed copy of the names of those who contributed to the fund, a list of the Churchwardens of Kildwick from 1626 to 1866, and the loan of a copy of ' An Address to the Inhabitants of the Township of Cowling on the Building of their New Church, 1844. By the Vicar of Kildwick'."

The next Vicar of Kildwick was the Rev. HENRY SALWEY (third

son of the Rev. Thomas Salwey,* of Oswestry, Salop) mat. Ch. Ch. 7 June, 1855, aged 18 ; Westminster Student 1855-68 ; B.A. Honours, 3rd class Mods. 1857 ; 2nd class Nat. Sc. 1859 ; M.A. 1862 ; of Framingham Manor Ho., Norfolk. Deacon 1860, by Bishop of Oxford ; Priest 1861, by Bishop of Hereford. Curate of Iron-Bridge, Salop 1860-2 ; Tidenham, Gloucester 1862-3 ; S. Saviour's, Upper Chelsea 1864-6 ; Assoc. Secretary C.M.S. 1866-8.-*vide* Crockford, 1885. Henry Sawley was born at Oswestry, Salop, 4th October, 1836. He was appointed in October, 1867, and instituted to Kildwick Jan. 3rd, 1868. From the Kildwick Parish Almanack, 1869-70," it appears that Mr. Salwey began to carry out the improvements so ardently desired by his predecessor. In 1868 the gallery at the west end and the ringers' chamber were removed, and the west

" The Rev. Thomas Salwey, B. D., was Rector of S. Florence, Pembrokeshire, and Vicar of Oswestry.—vide Clergy List, 1850 and 1853.

end opened out and cleaned. The font was placed on a new base more suitable to its octagonal form, and shortly after-wards a beautiful carved oak canopy after-the pattern of the old one destroyed in 1825 was provided, the gift of Mrs. Tennant, of Kildwick Hall, designed by Mr. Crosland, of Leeds, and executed by Messrs. Thompson & Ruddell, of

Peterborough ; height, 14 feet, weight, 4-cwts. 6-lbs., and suspended upon a new beam specially put in for that purpose, the old one not being sufficiently sound. A new oak screen also designed by Mr. Crosland was fixed across the bottom of the tower arch, and executed by Brown & Butterfield. The Templar's effigy was removed to the site of the old vestry, and placed upon a high monument of stone. The new vestry was flagged and panelled with oak. New seats were put in by Brown & Butterfield, contractors ; a new warming apparatus on Perkin's system was introduced by Mr. Laycock, of Keighley. The old vestry which had so long disfigured the west end of the north aisle was removed and the aisle opened out, Mr. E. G. Spencer, of Lothersdale, having surrendered his rights in the Spencer vault at the east end of the south aisle, which has since served as a vestry ; the roof and woodwork all well oiled, the inside walls re-coloured, and the pillars and side walls painted by Messrs. Bottomley. Both the south doors were renewed, and the steps brought to the outside. A very fine stained-glass window by Clayton & Bell, of London, was placed in the tower, and the stone-work entirely renewed at the expense of Mathew Wilson, Esq., of Eshton Hall, the principal subject being Our LORD receiving the little

children," underneath are representations of " S. John the Baptist baptizing," " Our LORD'S Baptism," and the Baptism of the Eunuch," the cost exceeding £100. A new window by Heaton & Bayne was placed in the east end of the south aisle at the expense of Mr. E. G. Spencer. The " Parish Magazine " for August 1871, gives the " general summary " of money raised for the Church thus : " Church Restoration Fund, £513 12s. 91d.; Organ Fund, £541 7s. Od. ; Special Gifts about £305 Os. Od. ; Steeton Church Fund, £261 14s. 9d.; Gas Fund, £115 15s. 10d.; Total, £1737 10s. 41d." Having completed the restoration and improvement of the Church, Mr. Salwey next turned his attention to the vicarage house, making the present terraced front, and enclosing it with a high wall. What other alterations were made it is a little difficult to ascertain, unless it was at this time that the old barn at the top of the Vicarage field was taken down and a new one built by the stable.. To accomplish this work Mr. Salwey borrowed from the Queen Anne's Bounty office the sum of £380 3s. 3d.; the mortgage for securing payment of this sum with interest is dated 5th April, 1874. This money was borrowed under these Acts of Parliament, viz., 17 Geo. III. 1 & 2, 28 & 29 Victoria, and for the term of 35 years ; the mortgage ought

therefore to have been all repaid by 1909, but a later vicar, the Rev. A. D. C. Thompson, obtained an extension of time, so that it will not be finally cleared until 1924. Needless to say, that however desirable the improvements, the burden of gradual repayment with the interest has borne hardly on succeeding incumbents, especially since the depreciation of the tithes and the glebe has rendered the benefice of very much less value than in 1874.

The following children were born at Kildwick, viz., Constance Brenda, daughter of Henry and Lucy Brenda Salwey, November 18, 1868, baptized January 19, 1869 ; Edward, born September 13, 1869, lived only one hour, baptized and buried same day ; Isold Mary, born December 16, baptized December 23, 1870, buried March 18, 1871, aged 3 months ; Geoffrey, born September 30, baptized December 10, 1872.

A memorial stone in the form of a cross on the north side of the churchyard and near the wall marks the resting place of " Isold Mary Salwey, infant daughter of the Rev. Henry Salwey, Vicar, died March 17th, 1871, aged 3 months. ' Jesus called a little child unto Him'." Mr. Salwey was rural dean of the south division of the Craven Deanery from 1871

to 1875, in which year he resigned Kildwick on his appointment to the Vicarage of S. Andrews', Westminster, which he held until 1884. He resides at the present time at Edinburgh House, Blackwater Road, East-bourne. He is brother of the Rev, Herbert Salwey, student of Ch. Ch. 1865-83; Honours First Class Mods. 1862 ; B.A. (first class, Lit. Hum.) 1864 ; M.A. 1867 ; Deacon 1868 ; Priest 1870, by the Bishop of Oxford ; Tutor of Ch. Ch. 1866-1883 ; Censor 1877-83 ; Pub. Exam. 1870 and 1876 ; Moderator 1873 ; Sen. Proctor 1874 and 1875 ; now Rector of East Hampstead, Bracknell.

The next Vicar in succession to Mr. Salwey was the Reverend HERBERT TODD, born Sept., 1833, being the third son of J. E. Todd, at that time living in London. He was educated at home until 1846, when his parents travelled on the continent for some years ; for a whole year he had teachers in Rome, and was afterwards at school in Switzerland and Paris, thus becoming a good linguist. He matriculated at Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1855, was ordained Deacon in Exeter Cathedral in 1858, and was Curate of Down St. Mary, Devon, for five years. In 1862 he went with his friend Bishop Venables to Nassau; in the Bahamas, West Indies, and was headmaster of a Grammar School there, and at the same time Vicar of St. Mary's. The work was very heavy, and

the climate most trying ; he had bad attacks of yellow fever, and returned to England in 1867. In 1868 he went to help a friend, the Rev. Thomas Edward Morris, Vicar of Carleton-in-Craven, at that time out of health, and remained with him two years. He then went to Germany and France, and saw much of the Franco-German War, in 1870 and 1871. He married in 1871 Miss Sarah Eleanor, eldest daughter of Wm. Slingsby, Esq., of Beech Hill, Carleton. She died on May 4, 1906, at Delagoa Bay, of malaria, on her return journey from a visit to her son in South Africa. She had resided for some years at Newland House, Bath. Mr. Todd was Curate of Orpington, in Kent, from 1871 until March 12th, 1875, when he was instituted to the Vicarage of Kildwick. During his vicariate, Mr. Todd collected funds for the building of St. Stephen's Church, Steeton, of which he laid the foundation stone Feb. 28th, 1880. Mr. Todd contributed poems to various magazines, and published two volumes of Poems. The baptismal register contains the entries of the following children, viz., 1875, Aug. 1, Mabel Eirine, daughter of Herbert and Sarah Eleanor Todd ; 1876, Aug. 24, Violet Helga ; 1878, Feb. 24, born Dec. 22, 1877, Aldred Bertram Slingsby ; 1879, Aug. 31, born July 8, 1879, Oswald Erik. The youngest son, Herbert," was born after his father's death. The following extracts are taken from the 2nd volume of " Reminiscences of a Literary and Clerical Life," by Rev.

F. Arnold, published 1889: One dearest friend I will name, who has passed away . . who was one of the most original and remarkable men whom I have ever known, one of the purest and most gracious spirits that have ever adorned humanity.

This friend, a saint and poet, was Herbert Todd. His father was a partner in the great commercial house of Morrison & Todd. He was brought up in the greatest affluence, and for many years travelled about with his people on the continent *en grand seigneur*. It was found afterwards that his father, who had altogether given up business, had been, as the son told me, for many years confusing the ideas of capital and interest. Herbert found that instead of succeeding to a very splendid property, his would only be a narrow inheritance. When I first heard of this, said my friend, I could not help breaking out into a prolonged fit of laughter ; the matter seemed so absurd and incongruous. He had graduated at Trinity College, Cambridge, and taken holy orders. Under these altered circumstances he went out to the Bahama Islands, under the Bishop of Nassau, Dr. Venables, to whom he was warmly attached, and took the management of a school. Some notion of the generosity of his nature may be derived from the fact that when a church was blown down by a hurricane, the young priest, who had lost his inheritance, put down his name for a subscription of £300. To live up to his means and beyond was his characteristic infirmity

throughout life. To me the charm of my friend's society was extraordinary. He had a peculiarly shy and delicate humour, the aroma of which it would be utterly impossible to reproduce on paper. He had read a good deal, and had travelled in both hemispheres, and was an incessant observer and thinker. Then he was so thoroughly good and liberal-minded. Being human, he probably had his faults ; but I cannot say that I ever succeeded in discovering them. The only thing approaching a fault, which others might regard as a virtue, was an inflexity in holding certain opinions the contrary to my own. My friend's great intellectual distinction was that he was a thorough poet, as well as one- of the finest humorists I have ever met. He actually wrote and published an epic poem : ` Arvan, the Story of the Sword,' in twelve books. -Ours is a generation that is not very tolerant of epic poems, and his fell upon an unregarding public, whose good opinion he took no pains to propitiate or procure. At the same time, in the opinion of some of the best critics of the day, the poem was a great poem, and the poet one ` who had not slackly done the work of the Muses.' I believe that for a considerable part of his time he lived in an imaginary world. He found a home in the Oriental land 'of Amar, as much as in his English home . . . He and I took various walking tours together, which I

frequently recall with a sad pleasure. We went through the woods and downs of Sus-sex, and visited the moors of Yorkshire, and walked through a great deal of the Lake Country. He generally contrived to put half-a-mile between us, and then strode rapidly ahead wrapt in poetic fervour. The probability was that next morning he would have a sonnet or some short poem to show, me, one which he had thrown off amid larger thoughts. He was a man difficult to keep up with in every sense of the word. With characteristic modesty he told me that he was a fairly good walker. But one of the Westmoreland guides told me that he was known all over the Lake country as one of the hardiest of pedestrians. I remember one day we climbed the series of falls of Ladore to the fells, a climb more difficult than several of the Swiss expeditions that are so much talked of—and when we got back to the hotel there was a trap with two horses to take us on to Buttermere. Todd elected to walk, and actually beat the carriage, only by a few yards indeed, but still he came in first. . . The guide-books say that one ought not to travel in the autumn without a guide, but Todd was a good guide for all the Lake country. I remember being thoroughly done up by *my* twelve hours' expedition, and Todd nearly had to help me into John Ritson's farm-house. I

often had to lean on his strong arm, which never failed me. . . . Todd and I greatly enjoyed the woods and waters and the ruined abbeys of the Yorkshire vales, but the pleasures of the moors in Devon, Yorkshire, and Scotland, I find absolutely unique. Other rambles I had with Todd in Yorkshire, notably to Goodall [qy. Gordale. E. W. B.] and to Malham Cove, (near which his cousin Mr. Morrison had a seat by the Tarn,) and Barden Tower, and amid the exquisite scenery of Bolton Abbey. Something too we did in the lanes and pastures of Devonshire. More also when I stayed with him at Kildwick when we were once more in the vicinity of the glorious moors. He had gone to Carleton to assist a kinsman who was suffering from an affection of the throat, a very distinguished Oxford scholar. It was a great pleasure to stay with Morris of Carleton, and to listen to the long roll of Greek hexameters which he would sometimes quote in illustration of his subjects. Morris and Morrison were my friend's great friends in Yorkshire. Morris was a kinsman of Todd and being an invalid, Todd, with characteristic kindness, which was the law of his nature, went down to help him. I was invited down to Carleton on an unusual and interesting occasion, namely to preach on behalf of a library. Morris held a Christ Church living, and I suppose that it was through his influence that Todd obtained

the Christ Church living of Kildwick. I was peculiarly glad of this. A relative had offered to purchase a living for Todd, but he had scruples about accepting any living that came to him that way, and absolutely refused, and, common as the practice is, I hold that there is something Simoniacal in it. I have said that my friend was of a thoroughly poetic and even visionary nature, which makes his only too brief career at Kildwick the more remarkable. Nothing could be more earnest and practical than his life in his far Yorkshire parish. He reminded me of the life which George Herbert led at Bemerton, after he had cast off his courtly garments and assumed the parish priest. There was indeed a wonderful similarity between George Herbert and Herbert Todd. There was a special point of interest that arose in his parish, which is not indeed a point of frequent recurrence. He, a man of distinctly High Church principles, had as his predecessor a worthy man of distinctly Low Church principles. Very often this is a combination of circumstances attended with deplorable results. Every clergyman has known repeated instances in his experience where this has been the case. But such was the tact and patience and wisdom of the Vicar, that there was very little perceptible strain, and greatest point of all in a county parish, everything went on in peace and harmony. His life there was of surpassing beauty ; a poem more complete than any

poem which he wrote. His time, purse, service, countenance, were for each man. Trouble, travel, fatigue, sacrifice, were the rule of his life. As husband, father, friend, he was most admirable. Nothing interfered with the sweetness of his temper, the playfulness of his wit, the serenity of his piety. We believed that he was called hence, because God had higher work to do for him in His worlds. To those who knew him his memory will be always fragrant. He was the kind of man who might have inspired a ' Lycidas ' or ' In Memoriam.' There was one other point about my friend so curious and characteristic that it is worth noting. He had sometimes fits of depression, which even those who knew him best could not fully account for. The reason of them was this whenever he read in the newspapers of any instances of cruelty, injustice, and oppression, his vivid imagination enabled him to realize the facts intensely and the hopeless inability of coping with the heap of misery was overwhelming. It was not sentimentalism, for no one was readier than himself to alleviate any unhappiness that came in his way. I never hesitated to go to him in any trouble that was mine, and his sympathy never failed. / remember once in his Church, preaching on the text, ' He went his way and the angels of God met him,' the thought occurred to me that he himself was to me and others as an angel divinely sent. That sturdy homely countenance was to me as the face of an angel. For myself hardly a day passes but he has his

place in my recollections and prayers."

Mr. Todd died October 23rd, 1880, after not more than ten days' illness, having caught a severe chill after a quick walk from Steeton, and then a meeting in the cold Kildwick School. He was buried at Carleton on October 27th, 1880, the tombstone bearing this inscription : " Here rests the body of the Revd. Herbert Todd, M.A., Vicar of Kildwick ; born 4 September, 1833, died 23 October, 1880."

The REVEREND FREDERICK WATERS GREENSTREET, the next Vicar, was born August 11th, 1826, and baptized on the 31st day of the same month at Christ Church, Blackfriars. He was the fifth son of General John Greenstreet, of the Honorable East Indian Company's Service, who served under Lord Lake and was present at the capture of Delhi and engaged in many battles. General Greenstreet was Colonel of the 60th Bengal Native Infantry and received a medal with seven clasps. After much active service he returned to England about the year 1823, and died in 1856. He was first cousin to the father of the present Baron Brampton.

The Reverend F. W. Greenstreet received his early education at Huntingdon Grammar School. This was Oliver Cromwell's

School, a fact, however, of which Master Greenstreet and his brothers, being in politics Royalists, were not very proud. The earliest public event which made an impression upon him was the emancipation of the slaves in August, 1834. As a youngster he was an ardent politician and took a savage delight in combining with *his* brothers to hang Lord Melbourne, the Whig Prime Minister, in effigy in the yard of his father's house at Brampton, Hunts. Brampton Park was at that time the residence of Lady Olivia Bernard Sparrow, well known in her day for her benevolence and strong "Evangelical" principles. At her beautiful residence F. W. G. saw the famous Hebrew traveller, Dr. Wolff, who was noted for his eccentric ways.

In 1840 or 1841 he was taken from Huntingdon School, and had a private tutor for about a year. In 1842 General Greenstreet moved to Northampton, and in October of that year the lad was entered at King's College, London, where he went through a three years' course. The principal of King's College was the Rev. J. Lonsdale, who, having been consecrated Bishop of Lichfield, was succeeded in the principalship by Dr. Jelf, father of the present Mr. Justice Jelf and Canon Jelf, of Rochester. There was a very strong staff of professors and tutors, among whom may be mentioned the Revd. Frederick D. Maurice and the Revd. J. S. Brewer, names which live in literature. Of the students, there was one boy who seemed to

carry off the prize in every subject he touched. His name was "Barry." He became afterwards a "double first" at Cambridge, a Fellow of Trinity, and eventually Lord Bishop of Sydney and Metropolitan of Australia. The Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr. Howley, used to preside at the annual prize-giving always in his wig, which until recent times was the usual head-dress of Bishops. Bands were worn by the clergy in all their ministrations, as well as at visitations and other gatherings, and only began to be disused in the "fifties." Once Mr. Gladstone (then the rising hope of the "Tories") came to give the prizes, being at that time of very youthful appearance. When Mr. Greenstreet saw him next, it was forty years later in the streets of Edinburgh, an old man standing up in an open carriage with his hat off and his grey hair flying to the wind, bowing and gesticulating in all directions to an enormous crowd of cheering Radicals, who had gathered to welcome the great Home Ruler in his Midlothian campaign. One well-remembered event in his King's College days was the opening by Her Majesty of the new Royal Exchange on October 28th, 1844. Mr. Greenstreet entered Trinity College, Cambridge, in October, 1845. Dr. Whewell was then Master of Trinity, a wonderfully learned man, who was believed to know every-thing. The

vice-master was Sedgwick, a great geologist. His college tutor was Thompson, who succeeded Whewell in the mastership—a ripe Greek scholar. Among his fellow-undergraduates were the late Lord Derby, Sir William Harcourt, the late Bishop of Ely, Lord Alwyne-Compton, and Canon Elwne, late Master of the Charterhouse. The last mentioned (who was the Senior Classic of Mr. Greenstreet's year, and subsequently Fellow of Trinity) was a dear and intimate friend all through life. The event which stands out most conspicuously in the memory of college days was the election of Prince Albert as Chancellor of the University. There was another candidate, and the contest was a close and exciting one. It was a strange sight, conveyances bringing up voters to the Senate House covered with large posters, inscribed "Vote for Prince Albert." The Trinity men were hot partizans of the Prince, because he was an honorary member of the college.

Church principles were not at high-water mark at Cambridge in those days. In the "great Trinity College there was only one celebration of the Holy Communion in each term, and that after matins. A good many men used to go to an early celebration at one of the Parish Churches of Cambridge

where the Revd. Harvey Goodwin, afterwards Bishop of Carlisle, was vicar. He had a *weekly* celebration of Holy Communion, and it was regarded as an unusually "extreme" proceeding. In Mr. Greenstreet's first term there were three rather famous men preaching at Great S. Mary's, the University Church, viz., Christopher Wordsworth, afterwards Bishop of Lincoln ; R. C. Trench, afterwards Archbishop of Dublin ; and Professor Selwyn.

Mr. Greenstreet took his B.A. degree in January, 1849, in Mathematical Honours being "Junior Op." He was ordained Deacon in the following Advent by the Bishop of Hereford, Dr. Hampden, in his cathedral, and his first curacy was at S. Leonard's, Bridgnorth, Salop. The Rector was the Revd. George Bellett, an excellent clergyman and a man of considerable learning, a very good preacher and held in high estimation by all the country round. He was full of Irish humour, and his conversation was really brilliant. In December, 1850, Mr. Greenstreet was admitted to Priest's orders, and in the following February married Miss C. Terry at All Saints' Church, Northampton, Chancellor Wales officiating. After completing two years at Bridgnorth, Mr. Greenstreet moved to Tetbury in Gloucestershire, serving

under the Revd. John Frampton. His churchmanship, added to a reserved manner, prevented him from becoming popular with his well-to-do parishioners, and yet he was in truth a very kind-hearted man. Mr. Greenstreet's predecessor in the curacy was no less a man than the saintly Father Lowder, afterwards the grand priest at S. George's-in-the-East, and S. Peter's, London Docks, but probably not appreciated as he deserved at Tetbury. Mr. Greenstreet had as his fellow curate for about two years the Revd._ Henry Hardy, brother of Colonel Hardy, for so long the secretary of the English Church Union. Both brothers were his life-long much-loved friends, and both now have gone to their rest. In 1852 Mr. Greenstreet took the degree of M.A.

On the burial day of the Duke of Wellington in Sept., 1852, a memorial service was held at the parish church, when Mr. Greenstreet preached from the text Eccles. xii. 5, "Man goeth to his long home, and the mourners go about the streets."

In October, 1854, Mr. Greenstreet accepted the curacy of Frenchay, Gloucestershire, where his parents were then residing. The Revd. John Carter was rector, formerly a fellow of S. John's College, Oxford, in whose gift the living was vested. In August, 1855, Mr. Greenstreet lost his mother, and his father's death took

place the following April. The children determined to raise a memorial to their parents, and the form this design took was the building of a church in an outlying part of the parish known as Winterbourn Down. On this " quasi-common " land a number of " squatters " had from time to time taken possession, and built poor cottages with or without legal title. Some of these people were hatters, a trade which was gradually dying out, but by far the greater part of the inhabitants were colliers, the pits of Coalpit Heath being within easy distance. The place had rather a bad name for manners and morality. The new Church of All Saints, Winterbourn Down, is situated on high ground, a little below a clump of fir-trees, which are a sort of landmark visible for miles around. It was planned by the great ecclesiastical architect, Mr. Edmund G. Street, some-what austere perhaps in outward appearance, yet thoroughly good and church-like, as Mr. Street's work was sure to be. It was dedicated on the 5th of October, 1858, when the first sermon was preached by Mr. Greenstreet's old friend, Canon Woodford, subsequently Bishop of Ely, from the text Hosea ii. 15, " And the valley of Achor for a door of hope." The evening preacher was the Revd. J. Lincoln Galton, once the good evangelical Vicar of Brampton in Mr. Greenstreet's early days, afterwards the strong Church Vicar of S. Sid-well's, Exeter, in the days of the surplice riots.

The Consecration of All Saints' Church did not take place till All Saints' Day, 1860 ; Dr. Baring, afterwards Bishop of Durham, was then Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol. He was a very pronounced party man and had a great dislike of anything which he regarded as , " High Church." When he came to consecrate All Saints' Church the choir met him at the lych-gate but he sent them into the Church and waited till they had disappeared before he would begin to recite the opening psalm. However, the moment he got to the Church the choir within drowned the Bishop's voice by taking up the chant of " The Earth is the Lord's, &c."—Ps. xxiv. When the service was over, the Bishop sent for Mr. Greenstreet into the vestry and complained that there was a " piscina " in the sanctuary and said he would never have consecrated the Church if he had known of it. Mr. Greenstreet observed that it had been there for more than two years, that no one had raised any objection to it, and that his Lordship's official had inspected the building and said nothing about it, also that as the Church was now consecrated no alteration could be legally made without a faculty. To all these pleas the Bishop's only answer was " the piscina must be destroyed, and until that is done no district shall be attached to the new Church." A dinner was provided in a large marquee for 400 parishioners

both Church-people and dissenters. When it was over the Bishop made a speech. After certain compliments to the Curate, his Lordship began to talk about the piscina and blurted out again before all the assembly that " it must be removed." His remarks were received very coldly, and he sat down amid a profound silence. The people had not the slightest idea what a piscina was nor what his speech was about. They only saw that he was finding fault with *something* and that there was a hitch somewhere. When he had finished, Mr. Greenstreet spoke regretting that his Lordship had spoiled a very happy day and was doing a great unkindness, at which the people cheered tremendously. The incident caused considerable excitement, and the next day's Bristol papers were full of it with headings such as : " Consecration of a new Church at Winterbourn Down; the Bishop disputes with the Curate." The end of the matter was that a cork was fitted into the drain and a piece of freestone placed over the stone basin with cement, making it a plain surface. When his Lordship was happily promoted to Durham, not many months later, the whole thing was restored to its original condition with the aid of a chisel and a corkscrew, and there is the piscina exactly as Mr. Street had designed it unto this day.

A parsonage was built, also a National School, and a small endowment for the vicar was raised with the help. of many friends. This new centre of Church work has, it is hoped, proved a blessing to many of that place and neighbourhood during the forty-six years which have elapsed since the first service was held there.

Mr. Greenstreet remained Vicar of Winterbourn Down from 1858 to 1881. Early in the latter year he removed to Kildwick. It was through his friend and neighbour, the Revd. Henry Thompson, then Rector of Iron Acton, Gloucestershire, that Mr. Greenstreet first heard of Kildwick. Mr. Thompson was a Christ Church man, and of great repute. He was afterwards Warden of Radley, and then Vicar of S. Mary's, Oxford, the University Church, and died at the close of 1904. By Mr. Thompson's advice, Mr. Greenstreet visited Oxford, and called on all the Canons of Christ Church, by whom he was very courteously received. He had no difficulty with the Catholic-minded Canons, viz., Canon King, subsequently Bishop of Lincoln, and Canon Bright, Regius Professor of Ecclesiastical History, nor yet with Dean Liddell. Some of the other Canons did not like his being a member of the English Church Union, and Archdeacon Palmer wrote him some long letters on that subject. A selection was made of three candidates, when it was discovered that two out of the three were E.C.U. men, and the third was a member of the

Church Association ! But if the canons, or some of them, had little liking for the " E.C. U.", they had much less for the ".C.A.", so their votes were given to Mr. Greenstreet.

Mr. Greenstreet came into residence at Kildwick in February, 1881, and the Church of S. Stephen, Steeton, was consecrated on April 27th, by the Right Reverend Dr. Bickersteth, Lord Bishop of Ripon. The cost of the Church, including the site, was £3,700. It will seat 'about 270 per-sons, in addition to thirty children. Messrs. T. H. & F. Healey, of Bradford, were the architects. The stone was mostly procured from Strikes Delft, above Sutton. The east window is the work of Messrs. Powell Bros., of Leeds, and is in memory of the late Revd. Herbert Todd, costing £280. The organ was presented by Miss Barlow and Miss Craven, of Hawkcliffe. It was built by Mr. J. J. Binns, of Bramley, costing nearly £400, and it was opened November 17th, 1882. A separate parish was formed December, 1881, and the Rev. C. 1. W. Boynton, M.A., the curate, became the first vicar. From October, 1869 to 1881, services had been conducted in a wooden building, on the Keighley Road, near Carter Royd House.

Mr. Greenstreet had some rough days at first, and many

adversaries, and had to bear the penalty of being, as one zealous opponent called him, " a miserable Southerner." Yet it was not long before he discovered what warm hearts there were in Craven, and how ready people were to rally round anyone they had once learned to trust. Mr. Green-street's first difficulty, soon after he became vicar, was in connexion with the " choir " crisis. In the time of his predecessor there had been a very strong choir at Kildwick, of great musical talent, and in high repute far and near, in fact, the congregation was greatly increased by those from other parishes who came to " hear " the singing. The choir, consisting of men and women, and directed by a very able choir-master, was not altogether a Church choir, some of its members being more in accord with dissenting principles than with those of the Church. With a strong churchman as vicar, it was scarcely likely that this state of things could continue, and so friction ensued and the choir resigned. Mr. Greenstreet was not only a strong churchman of decided views, but he had also a very forcible way of giving expression to them, as e.g., in a very vigorous controversy which he carried on with the Baptist Minister at Sutton. On Sunday, November 8th, 1885, the Vicar of Kildwick preached in Kildwick Church, a sermon from the text, Ecc. iii. 1 and 7, " To everything there is a season, &c." This was printed under the title of " A Time to

Speak, or the true meaning of Disestablishment and Disendowment." The minister replied in a sermon from the text, S. John xviii. 36 : " My kingdom is not of this world, &c." Mr. Greenstreet followed with " A Letter to the Baptist Minister at Sutton," dated Dec-ember, 1885. This letter, together with the vicar's sermon, sold for one penny, reached a large circulation, and called for a second edition. The next stage in the controversy was " A Lecture in Answer to the Vicar of Kildwick, delivered in the Baptist Chapel, Sutton-in-Craven, on Thursday, January 21st, 1886, by John Aldis, junr." entitled, " Dis-establishment." Mr. Greenstreet then published an answer in a second letter, entitled, " A Final Reply to the Rev. John Aldis, Junior, being some Remarks on his Lecture, by the Rev. F. W. Greenstreet, M.A., 41st Vicar of Kildwick in succession from Roger de Skypton, A.D., 1272." The date is March, 1886. Needless to say, the Vicar of Kildwick greatly added to his reputation as an able and fearless de-fender of the Church. The next difficulty which beset Mr. Greenstreet was one in which he did not succeed so well. This was the great pew question. A " Memorandum as to Seats in the Chancel of Kildwick Church " has been left on record by Mr. Green-street, " to be kept among the Parish Books," which tells the tale very clearly and precisely, but at too great length for insertion here.

The vicar not having succeeded in placing the surpliced choir in the chancel, obtained a faculty to alter the position of some of the front pews in the nave, by turning them choir-wise, and here outside the screen the choirmen and boys have continued to sit unto this day, except during the short time, A.D., 1900-1, when the chancel being condemned as unsafe, the altar was brought down into the nave, and the choir occupied the front pews.

In 1887 Mr. Greenstreet decided for reasons of age and health to leave Kildwick, and effected an exchange of livings with the Revd. A. D. C. Thompson, Rector of Wormley, near Broxbourne, Herts., where he continued until advancing years induced him to accept the smaller parish of Nevendon in Essex.

Although much misunderstood, and really appreciated by only a few, the parishioners of Kildwick in after years frequently regretted that he had left them, and when on the Restoration of the Old Church he came back to preach one of the series of re-opening sermons, viz., on Sunday evening, August 2nd, 1903, the Church was filled to overflowing with his old parishioners, who listened with rapt attention to his earnest sermon on " The Restored

Church." One cannot conclude this memoir of one of the ablest and most energetic Vicars of Kildwick, without a well-deserved reference, however brief, to the work done in the parish by Mrs. and the Misses Greenstreet, still well-remembered even after the lapse of more than twenty years. Mr. Greenstreet had two sons, the eldest, the Revd. Ernest Frederick, of Keble College, Oxford, matriculated 27th April, 1871, aged 19

B.A. 1874: M.A. of Oxford University 1880 : died 4 February, 1882 ; the second son, the Revd. Clement Michael, of Keble College, Oxford, matriculated 15th October, 1877 B. A. 1881, of Ely College 1882, was ordained deacon 1882, and priest 1883 by the Bishop of Ely, Curate of Mildenhall, Suffolk, 1882-91, and Rector of Norhill, near Biggleswade, from 1891 to the present time.

The REVD. ARCHIBALD DOUGLAS CAVENDISH THOMPSON, as already stated, having effected an exchange with Mr. Greenstreet, came to Kildwick as Vicar in 1887. It was the year of Her late Majesty's Jubilee, and Mr. Thompson as chairman of the Jubilee Celebration Committee, won golden favours at the outset by his courteous and agreeable disposition, endeavouring to be " all things to all men." Of Hatfield

Hall, Durham, he took the B.A. degree in 1859, and M.A. in 1862. He had been formerly Curate of Appleton-le-Street, 1859-1861 ; then of Siggleshorne, Yorks, 1861-1865 and Rector of Wormley, Herts., 1865-87. During Mr. Thompson's regime, a men's club was carried on successfully in the Church Institute, once the old National School, and in November, 1891, we read in the Parish Magazine of certain repairs being effected in the bottom room of the Institute, viz., the beams supporting the floor of the upper room being strengthened and the old boards renewed. In the same year, 1891,) it was found necessary to extend the National School by building at the east end a new class room for infants, the old one being now too small. The treasurer of the fund was Mr. Thomas Aked, of Farnhill, one of the school managers, and a gentleman who had for a long time taken a very great interest in the welfare of the school. A bazaar for this purpose was held on January 7th, 8th, and 9th, 1892, being opened on the first day by Lady Wilson, of Eshton Hall, on the second day by Canon Edwards, Vicar of Bingley, and on the third by Canon Cremer, Rector of Keighley. The sum raised on the three days amounted to £203, the net proceeds being £186. Towards the building fund the National Society made a grant of £20, and the Dean and Chapter of Christ Church,

Oxford, £20, the total cost amounting to £605 3s. 6d. The Revd. F. C. Kilner, R.D., Vicar of Bingley, laid the foundation stone on July 9th, 1892, and it was formally opened on December 13th, of the same year, when divine service was held in the Church at 3 p.m., Canon Wood, Vicar of S. Michael's, Headingley, being the preacher. A public tea followed in the school, and in the evening a concert under the direction of Mr. Aked. In 1893 Mr. Thompson was called upon to exercise his patronage as Vicar of Kildwick by appointing to the daughter parish of Steeton, the vacancy having been created by the resignation of the Revd. Thomas John McNulty. Mr. Thompson appointed the Revd. Alfred Clarke, Curate of Kirkby Malzeard, and inducted him at Steeton on Saturday, November 18th. Mr. Thompson was a thorough lover of music, and was himself the choirmaster, occasionally taking a prominent part in the anthems, &c. Of an extremely charming disposition he was one with whom no man could quarrel, for the simple reason that it takes two to make a quarrel and Mr. Thompson was never one of the two. The last few years of his vicariate were, however, clouded over with sorrow and trouble, age came creeping on, and the terrible outbreak of typhoid fever in 1899 found the vicar

quite incapable of meeting the new demands thus made upon his services. The Vicar of Sutton, the Rev. R. W. Wilson, fortunately was able to come to the rescue and visited with the greatest zeal and regularity the sick and dying during that dreadful time.* Mr. Thomp-

** The number of persons attacked in the little village was fifty-two, and the deaths ten.*

son resigned the living, retiring on a pension of £60 per annum, which he continued to enjoy until 1901, when he died in the Isle of Wight.

The REVD. EDWARD HENRY MORRIS, the next vicar, was the son of Thomas Edward Morris, for thirty-one years Vicar of Carleton-in-Craven. Edward Henry Morris was born at Carleton A.D. 1863, as the following entry in Foster's Alumni Oxonienses " shows : " Morris Edw. Hy, 1 s. Thos. Edwd. of Carleton, Yks., Cler. Ch. Ch. mat. 4 June, 1881, aged 18 ; B.A. 1886." He then passed one year at the Theological College of Salisbury, and was ordained Deacon 1886, and Priest 1887, by the Bishop of Lincoln, taking his title to the curacy of Grantham in that diocese, where he remained until 1889, when he became curate of S. James', Grimsby until 1891. From 1891 to 1895 he was

curate of Holy- Trinity, Gainsborough. In 1895 he was curate of Ash-over, Derbyshire, until 1896, when he was appointed Vicar of Willen, in Bucks., in the diocese of Oxford, in the patronage of Dr. Busby's Trustees—a small country parish with a population only of ninety-two, and a tiny church having accommodation only for eighty persons. Here Mr. Morris remained until 1898, when he became curate of Boston, Linc., and in 1899 he was presented by Christ Church, Oxford to this benefice. As already related Mr. Morris commenced the work of restoration, but his stay was very brief, for in March, 1901 he was presented by Christ Church, Oxford to Hawkhurst vicarage, Kent ; here he remained until 1908, when he was presented by the Archbishop of Canterbury to the rectory of Barham.

The REVD. EDWARD WILLIAM BRERETON, the forty-fourth vicar in succession from Roger de Skypton A.D. 1272, is the youngest son of the Rev. Thomas Joseph Brereton, B.A., Vicar of Over-Wyresdale, in the County of Lancaster, 1878-94, and descended from Thomas, 4th son of William, 2nd Lord Brereton, of Brereton in the County of Chester, and Baron of Leighlin, in the peerage of Ireland. He was born April 8th, 1855, at the Readery, Framlingham, Suffolk, and baptized May 6th following, his father being at that time curate of Framlingham, and

chaplain to Sir Root. Hitcham's Charity.

He was educated privately at Framsdon, Suffolk (of which parish his grandfather had been vicar from 1812 till 1858), and subsequently at the Hitcham Grammar School, Framlingham, of which his father was head-master 1859-78. On leaving school he became junior clerk in the banking establishment of Messrs. Gurney & Co., Framlingham, Mr. Jonathan Hart being the manager. Here he remained thirteen months, when being desirous of taking Holy Orders he left the bank in order to prepare for the university. He matriculated at Oxford as an "unattached" student on April 19th, 1873. Having taken a 3rd class in Classical Moderations, he migrated to Christ Church 1875, and took the degree of B. A. (2nd class Theology) on December 14, 1876. On leaving Oxford he accepted the post of second master at the Abingdon Grammar School, of which the Rev. Edward Summers was head-master, January 22, 1877. Here he remained just twelve months, as on January 30, 1878 he went up North, and became lay reader at the Parish Church of S. Mary's, Lancaster, and was made Deacon on Trinity Sunday, June 17, 1878, by Dr. Fraser, Bishop of Manchester, in Manchester Cathedral, and as being first in

the examination, was appointed to read the gospel at the ordination service. He was ordained Priest the following year, viz., on June 8, 1879, and remained junior curate of Lancaster (the Rev. Canon Allen, D.D., R.D. being then vicar) until 1880, when he was presented by the Revd. Canon Boyd, M. A., Vicar of Arncliffe, the patron (on the recommendation of the Revd. Jas. Francis, Vicar of S. Anne's, Lancaster) to the perpetual curacy of Hubberholme, in the Craven district of Yorkshire. He had previously married, viz., on July 2nd, 1879, at Framlingham (of which parish her uncle, the Revd. Geo. Attwood, was rector 1837-84) Henrietta Mary, 2nd daughter of Albert Chas. Attwood, of Gosbeck, and grand-daughter of Thomas Attwood, organist of S. George's Chapel, Windsor, and subsequently of S. Paul's, London, where he lies buried in the crypt, having deceased March 24th, 1838, in the 73rd year of his age.*

** Mr. Attwood composed the anthems sung at the coronation of King George IV., and also William IV.*

The church, services, and parish of S. Michael, Hubberholme, to which he was inducted by the Revd. Canon Boyd, July 1st, 1880, very little resembled those of Lancaster

Parish Church. Hubberholme Church is a very ancient structure, pleasantly situated on the River Wharfe, in a very narrow valley with high hills on either side. The church, dating back probably prior to the foundation of Fountain's Abbey, contains on the south side very early arches built up in a rough state, with no plaister or cement. Here also is an old rood loft, a unique ornament, as it was erected in the last year of the reign of Queen Mary, and never finished, but on the other hand never destroyed, as was the case with so many rood lofts. It still remains, without any means of approach, in its original state, although it has been touched up in recent years. The parish was sparsely populated, containing in 1880 only 303 persons, but scattered over a district ten miles in length.* Mr. Brereton resided at a farm-house called Kirkgill Grange, kindly given by Mr. C. H. L. Wood, of Oughtershaw Hall as a residence, in return for a Sunday afternoon service at Oughtershaw School. The customary evening service was held at Hubberholme Church in summer, but in the winter months at Buckden, where most of the people lived. After three years in this remote parish, Mr. Brereton was presented, or rather "collated" as the phrase goes, to the rectory of Linton-with-Hebden by the Lord Bishop of Ripon, Dr. Bickersteth, on the recommendation of the Ven.

W. Boyd, Archdeacon of Craven. He was collated to the rectory March 20th, and inducted May 4th, 1883 by the Archdeacon. Linton-in-Craven, in the Upper Wharfe valley, comprises a large and extensive area, being almost eight miles across, and containing five townships, each with its own little village, viz., Linton itself, Grassington *(since

* The previous Incumbent, the Revd. W. R. Metcalfe, a Yorkshire dalesman and a bachelor, had passed the whole of his ministry in the parish, from the time he was ordained as curate to the Revd. Thomas Lindley, perpetual curate of Halton Gill and Hubberholme, until his death at the age of 75. The east window of the south aisle, by Powell Bros., of Leeds, was put in to his memory. In 1883 Grassington was said to have nearly 100 houses more or less delapidated. grown into a popular health resort), Hebden, Threshfield, and Skirethorns. The parish church, dedicated to S. Michael, is situated in the centre of the parish, upon the banks of the River Wharfe—a charming spot and was well attended during the summer, but in the winter months further efforts had to be made to reach the people nearer their homes. Thus on Sundays, in addition to the early Eucharist at 8 a.m. and the later morning service at the parish church at 10-30 a.m., and the afternoon service at

Hebden Chapel-of-ease (S. Peter's) an evening service was conducted in the Grassington School at 6 p.m., and a second evening service at Linton Hospital Chapel at 7-30 p.m. On weekdays, evening service was conducted on Mondays at Skirethorns, on Tuesdays at Lin-ton Hospital, on Wednesdays at Grassington School, on Thursdays at Threshfield, and on Fridays at Hebden Church. This inyolyed, naturally, many dark and weary walks in wild and stormy weather, and affords a sufficient reply to those who in the present day seem to think that the country clergy as distinguished from those of the town parishes have little or nothing to do, and that our country parishes might advantageously and economically be amalgamated and held by one incumbent in plurality. However this may be in the South it would he a fatal policy for the Church in the York-shire Dales. During these six and a half years, 1883-90, the parish church was considerably improved by the introduction of a new heating apparatus, the decoration of the interior and the introduction of oil lamps. The legal altar ornaments, the brass cross vases and candlesticks were also given by Mrs. Knight, of Wakefield. Hebden Church was also restored, a new porch built at the south-west corner, the sittings altered from high pews to open benches and the organ put in good repair. A bazaar was held

at the Deyon-shire Rooms, Grassington, and opened by F. W. Fison, Esq., Burley-in-Wharfedale, and so the money was raised. In 1890 Mr. Brereton was presented by Messrs. Frederick and Arthur Wood, the patrons, on the recommendation of the Bishop of Ripon, Dr. Boyd Carpenter, to the Benefice of S. James', Bradford, and was instituted at the Palace, Ripon, January 24th, 1890. He was inducted by the Bishop of Richmond, Dr. Pulleine, January 28th, 1890. The parish is situated in Manchester Road, Bradford, and contained a population of nearly 6,000, mostly engaged in various factories. The Church in S. James' Square was once the fashionable Church of Bradford, but the neighbourhood has steadily deteriorated until the parish now is one of the poorest in the city. Here Mr. Brereton remained, engaged in the ordinary parochial work, and also to a large extent in educational work, both as a member of successive school boards and as secretary to the Bradford Church of England School Society, and a member of the Ripon Diocesan Education Association from 1890 to 1901, when he was presented by the Dean and Chapter of Christ Church, Oxford, to the Vicarage of Kildwick on April 16th.

He removed to Kildwick Vicarage on May 30th, and was instituted on August 20th by the Archdeacon of Ripon, in S. John's Chapel, Ripon. He was inducted by the Ven. Arch-deacon of Craven on August 22nd, and read himself in the following Sunday. The events in connexion with the restoration of the Church, 1901-3, will be found recorded elsewhere. " My earliest recollections in childhood are first a terrible fall from a young nurse's shoulder upon the bricks of the kitchen floor, resulting in the cracking of my skull; some witty friends have suggested that this may account for much ! ! Secondly the impressive scene of a black coffin being lowered from the lofty window of the house immediately facing the Readery at Framlingham, a sight not quickly forgotten by a child, and thirdly the amusing spectacle of some cocks and hens in hampers falling from the back of the carriage on Fressingfield green, in my father's removal from Framlingham to Metfield, of which parish he had become the perpetual curate." Mr. Brereton has five children, viz., Cecil Attwood and Sidney Claude, born and baptized at Hubberholme, Hilda Mary, Mildred Emma, and Arthur Douglas, born and baptized at Linton. The third, Hilda Mary, died at S. James' Vicarage, Bradford, May 29th,

1891, and was buried at Linton, June 2nd following.

It is unnecessary to comment here upon the troubles and difficulties of his vicariate at Kildwick, viz., the attack made upon his appointment in the local press by two representatives of a Protestant -Society in London, and the protests made at successive vestry meetings against the altar candles. Posterity will probably regard these and other ritual practices very -much as we are now wont to think of the past controversies, such as the use of the surplice in the pulpit, the surpliced choir, &c. Our old controversies die down as we become accustomed to certain changes, whilst others arise to occupy their place. In 1908, Mr. Brereton decided that it would be beneficial to the parish if he removed elsewhere, and with the full approval of Bishops and Patrons he exchanged livings in January, 1909, with the Rev. J. W. Rhodes, who for the previous eleven years had been Vicar of Whaplode, in South Lincolnshire. On Saturday afternoon, January 2nd, he was presented with some very handsome gifts from the parishioners, comprising an American roll-top desk, a library revolving chair, a travelling fitted portmanteau, and a case of silver dessert knives and forks. On Sunday, January 3rd, he preached his farewell sermon and the following day left the parish and the Craven country, in which

he had spent nearly thirty years of ministerial work. From his Lincolnshire home he often looks back upon the past, and thinks of the many good kind-hearted friends whom he has left behind.

CHAPTER V.

THE ASSISTANT MINISTERS.

THE position of the Assistant-Curate in the Church of England is, of course, comparatively speaking of modern growth, and to-day, owing to the tremendous increase in population, especially in our large towns, the number of assistant-curates required is far in excess of the benefices, so that the assistant-clergy must expect to wait on the average about fifteen years before they can hope to have a parish placed under their care. At Kildwick, there were of course no assistant-clergy in olden times of this type, but from the registers it appears that when a Vicar of Kildwick held another living in plurality, he was compelled to employ an assistant-minister, and place him in charge of one or other of the two parishes.

WM. HARRISON, so far as we know, was the first assistant-clergyman at Kildwick. It was during the vicariates of Mr. Bradshaw, Mr. Chatfield, and Mr. Foote, who held the two livings of Kildwick and Broughton, and who probably resided at the latter place,

for we find that from A.D. 1599 to 1605-6 the registers were attested by Wm. Harrison, who styles himself "clericus " and " minister," but never " vicarius "; thus : " per me, Willm[u Harrison, ministrum ecclesiae de Kildwicke," and at the bottom of another page, " Ministrum verbi d'mini ibidem." From January, 1605-6 to 1622, the attestation is as follows : " Ita testor, Joh Foote, Vicarius," showing that Mr. Harrison had left, and the Vicar was now resident.

Mr. Wm. Harrison was twice married. His first wife's christian name was Frances, but her surname is unknown, her burial being entered thus : " Francisca Harrison, uxor Willmi Harrison, tunc ministri ecclesiae de Kildwicke praed." She was buried at Kildwick, May 26, 1595. Mr. Harrison married secondly, Anne Boltoun ; the marriage is registered thus : " 1596, Dec. 5, Willmus Harrison, cl'icus, et Anna Boltoun." By this second wife he had a son and a daughter, the son baptized Aug. 24, 1597, thus : " Timotheus Harrison filius Willmi Harrison, clerici, ministri ecclesiae Kildwickiensis et Annie uxoris eius." The daughter was baptized February 2, 1604-5 ; the entry thus : " Febru scdo., Alicia Harrison, fil Guli & Anne uxoris." A marriage is recorded on Aug. 1, 1597, between Wm. Harrison and Margt.

Hartley, and on Oct. 31, 1622, between Wm. Harrison and Isabella Foster, but whether these are related to the minister we cannot tell.

ROGER BREARLEY acted as curate for John Gifford, the vicar (who was probably non-resident), from March 25, 1623 to April 11, 1631, at least during this period the registers are attested by him thus : " Ita testor," or " me teste, Rog. Brearleye, Cur." Two children were born to him at Kildwick, and baptized : " 1627, Oct. 14, Maria Brearleye fil Rogeri Curati eccl'iae Kildwickensis et Annae ux," and three years later : " 1630, Oct. 20, Rogerus Brearleye fit. Rog. et Annae Cur. ibid natus 15^{to}"

RICHARD POLLARD apparently came to Kildwick as curate of Mr. Francis Little, the vicar, about A.D. 1674, Mr. Little being now nearly eighty years old. Mr. Pollard was the son of William and Maria Pollard, of Horsforth, in Guiseley parish, and on February 6, 1676, he married Anna, daughter of Mr. Anthony Coates, Vicar of Ilkley, in her father's house at Nesfield, in Ilkley parish. Mr. Pollard succeeded Mr. Little as vicar on the latter's death in 1678. A further account of him will be found among the " Vicars of Kildwick."

JAMES BARBER came to Kildwick, it is said, as curate to John

Dehane, Vicar. His name occurs in the registers as having celebrated a few marriages, the earliest being on May 7, 1739, and the last on July 30 ; he seems to have stayed a very short time and does not style himself curate. He resided at Silsden as appears by the following entry of baptism : " 1741, Oct. **22**, Sarah, daughter of the Rev. James Barber, of Silsden, and Isabel his wife." The following is the entry of her marriage : " 1764, April 30, William Pullan, of Bingley, bachelor, weaver, and Sarah Barber, of Silsden." In the register of burials there is the following entry : " 1764, January 2^d Isabel, relict of the Rev. James Barber, clerk, aged about 58." In Foster's "Alum. Oxon." I find the following entries : " Jas. Barber, s. of John, of S. Giles, London, pleb. Univ. Coll. 12 April, 1728, aged 18, Ch. Ch. B.A. 1731," and again, " John Barber, s. of John, S. Giles, Middlesex, gent, Ch. Ch. mat. 27 June, 1717, aged 20; B.A. 1721 ; M.A. 1724." These were evidently brothers, the younger, " James," is said to have married a Yorkshire lady, probably not far from Kildwick, and subsequently to have gone abroad to the West Indies leaving behind him his wife and two daughters. By some means he contrived to become wealthy, and at the present time, it is said, that the descendants of these two daughters are desirous of proving their legitimate claim to Jas. Barber's estate now in Chancery.

The REV. MR. WAINMAN solemnized eleven marriages, from May, 1743, to October of the same year, and in some he is styled " Curate."

MR. GREENOUGH was curate in 1769, for on March 1 of that year we find this entry in the wardens' accounts : Spt. in treating Mr. Greenough, our curate, 4s. Od."

JOHN DEHANE, *Junr.* became curate for his father at Kildwick in the latter's declining years. The registers of baptisms and burials are thus attested from 1785 to 1789 : " John Dehane, Junr., Curate." His father, the Vicar, was born in 1709, and would therefore be 76 years of age when his son became curate. The marriages were performed by " John Dehane, Curate," from March 19, 1787, to February 4, 1790. Of his subsequent life we have no record. W, BAWDWEN, A.B., attests the register of baptisms and of burials at the bottom of each page from 1788 to 1790, thus : " W. Bawdwen, A.B., officiating minister." He also officiated at marriages from April 12, 1790, to May 10 following. He signs himself as "minister," and possibly therefore may not have been licensed as " Curate." Mr. Bawdwen officiated at the marriage of the new Vicar, the Rev. Thos. Marsden to

Miss Eliz. Dixon, on January 3, 1791.

THOMAS PLUMMER officiated at marriages from February 4, 1806, signing the marriage register as " officiating minister," until April 7, 1807, having apparently the charge of the parish from the death of Mr. Marsden on January 22, 1806, until Mr. Pering came into residence, except from July, 1806, to March, 1807. On December 26, 1806, " the Revd. Thomas Plummer, of the Parish of Kighley, a bachelor, was married to Sarah Barker, of Kildwick, a minor, at Kildwick Church, by license granted by the Revd. C. Knowlton, Surrogate." The ceremony was performed by " Thos. Slater, Minister." Mr. Plummer's name appears in the registers until 1842. He was probably not curate.

THOMAS SLATER also officiated at marriages from July, 1806, to March, 1807, except on certain occasions when the ceremony was performed by G. Benson, Curate of Silsden.

J. CRESER signs the registers as "Assistant Curate," from 1822 to 1824, during the vicariate of the Rev. J. Pering.

In the Clergy List of 1844 we find the name of " John Creser " as Vicar of Coffin, Cornwall, a parish at that time in the gift of the Bishop of Exeter, of the value of £163, and with a population of 217.

WASHINGTON Hallen signs the registers as " Curate" from 1824 to 1826, but we have no information after that date.

RICHARD HEELIS signs the registers as " Curate " from 1832 to 1846, but in the Clergy List, 1844, his name appears as " Perpetual Curate of Silsden," which at that date was in the patronage of the Earl of Thanet, and of the value of £121. with a population of 2,346. *Mr. Heelis ceased to be Curate of Kildwick in 1837, but being so close at hand as Silsden, would doubtless frequently assist at baptisms, marriages and burials ; hence his name in the registers in subsequent years.

JOHN HOLDSWORTH signs the registers as " Curate from 1839 to 1843. He was B.A., and according to, the Clergy List of 1844 was " Curate of Kildwick and second master of the Grammar School, Skipton." In 1848 he was appointed Perpetual Curate of Lothersdale, in the patronage of the Vicar of Carleton, of the value of £100, and with which he

still continued to hold his second mastership of the Grammar School, but appears to have resigned the latter prior to 1853. Mr. Holdsworth died at Lothersdale Rectory in 1882, when the living was offered by the Rector of Carle-ton to the Rev. E. W. Brereton, the Vicar of Hubberholme, but declined.

JOHN GREEN, B.A., was licensed by Dr. C. T. Longley, first Bishop of Ripon, as Curate of Kildwick on January 23, 1845, at a yearly stipend of £80, of which £70 was a grant from the Additional Curates' Fund. This is the first of a series of eleven licenses still preserved in the vestry safe. Mr. Green signs the registers from February 16, 1845, to March 5, 1848. In the Clergy List, 1850, there is one " J. Green, Natal, South Africa," and the Clergy List, 1853, contains " J. Green, Rector of Little Leighs, Essex, 1851, in the patronage of the Rev. J. C. Green, Vicar of Rustington, Sussex," but whether these are the same person we cannot be certain.

JAMES RICHARD PHILIP HOSTE, B.A., was licensed " to perform the office of Stipendiary Curate in the Parish Church of Kildwick," on March 19, 1848. His name does not appear in the Clergy Lists of 1844, 1850, and 1853. He

signs the register as " Curate," and for the last time in February, 1850.

- Mr. Heelis was a graduate of Oxford University. The following notice appears in Foster's " Alumni Oxienses --"Heelis Richard, y.s. John, of Appleby, Westmoreland, der. Oueen's Coll. matric. 12 Dec. 1825, *aged* 18 ; B. A. 1829 ; M A. 1832. P. C. Silsden, Yorks., 1837 until his death, 9 March, 1865."

NATHANIEL LIBERTY signs the registers as " Curate " from June 15, 1850, to November 14, 1852. He was a student of King's College, London, and took the degree of of Th. A. in 1850 ; was ordained deacon, 1850 ; and priest, 1851, by the Bishop of Ripon. He began his ministr^y as Curate of Kildwick, and continued there until 1853 ; was then Curate of Barking, Essex, during 1853-54 ; and of S. Mary's, West Brompton, from 1854 to 1867 ; and of Holy Trinity, Brompton, from 1867 to 1873. He was also chap-lain of the Cancer Hospital in 1854, and of the Westminster and West London Cemetery, Brompton, in 1855, and was living at 188, Finborough-road, S.W., in 1902. He died March 25, 1907, aged 79.

FREDERICK STANTON TIREMAN signs the registers as " Curate," from December 26, 1852, to December 31, 1854. He

matriculated 16 December, 1847, aged 18 ; took the degree of B.A. 1851, and M.A. 1854 ; a graduate of University College, Oxford ; was ordained deacon, 1852, and priest, 1853, by the Bishop of Ripon. After leaving Kildwick, he became minor Canon of Carlisle in 1855, and held this preferment until 1861 ; he was also precentor of the Cathedral from 1858 to 1861, in which latter year he was appointed Vicar of Wilton, in Yorkshire, a parish in the gift of Sir C. H. Lowther, Bart., with a gross income of £419, and a population of 1,241. Mr. Tireman remained at Wilton until 1876, when he became Rector of Kirk-Sandall, near Doncaster, a benefice in the patronage of the Lord Chancellor, with a gross income of £440 and a house, and a population of 366. Mr. Tireman was still living in 1893, but his name does not appear in the Clergy List for 1902. He was the second son of George William Tireman, of Conisborough, Co. York., Arm.

JOHN DALE WAWN was licensed on December 17, 1854, as Curate of Kildwick, but " to reside at Cononley, half a mile from the Church." It fell to the lot of Mr. Wawn to work up the district of Cononley, of which he continued in charge for eleven years. Mr. Wawn was a student of St. Bees in 1852, and was ordained deacon, 1854, and priest, 1855, by the Bishop of Ripon, and was Curate of Kildwick, 1854 to 1865, in which latter year he was

appointed Perpetual Curate of Dallowgill until 1867, when he was chaplain of Turner's Hospital. Mr. Wawn subsequently became Vicar of Kirk-leatham, near Redcar, in the patronage of A. H. T. Newcomen, Esq., with a gross income of £140 and a house, and a population of 772. Mr. Wawn died on January 11, 1892, and was buried at Clifton on January 15. A memorial service was held in Cononley Church, which had been built by his untiring energies, on Sunday, January 17. The " Parish Magazine " for December, 1893, contains the following notice in connection with the re-opening of Cononley Church on November 16 previous. " Fifty years ago the School was built and opened as a Dav and Sundav School, services being held on Sundays. The Church built at a cost of £1480, was consecrated by the Bishop on S. James' Day, 1864. In 1865, Mr. Wawn accepted Dallowgill, near Ripon, and soon after married Katie, daughter of Francis J. Lace, Esq., of Stone Gappe. Mr. Wawn became Vicar of Kirkleatham in 1867. In Dec., 1858, the congregation presented him with a solid silver pocket communion service which was afterwards given by his widow to the Revd. John Whitaker, Vicar of Cononley. At Mr. Wawn's wedding, the church-wardens collected and presented to him £90, which he gave back to defray the debt on the Church. On the oak chancel screen is the following .on a brass

plate : To the Service of Got), and in memory of John Dale Wawn, this screen is offered by his wife, November, 1893.' The work was done by Mr. Iavcock, and the carving by Mr. A. F. Smith, from designs by Mr. W. B. Bailey, architect, of Keighley. Two brass candlesticks were given to the Church at its consecration, and have now been placed on the super-altar by desire of Mrs. Wawn. The wardens have provided a brass altar cross, on which is engraved : ` To the Glory of Got), and in memory of John Dale Wawn, Priest-in-Charge of this Parish, A. D. 1854-65.' The Bishop of Wakefield dedicated the screen and altar cross, and the services were continued on the following Sunday, the special preachers being, morning, the Vicar ; evening, the Revd. W. Davenport, Vicar of Coley—Mr. Wawn's nephew." MELMOTH ARTHUR LINTERN SIMMONS* was licensed as " Curate " of Kildwick by the Bishop of Ripon on September 23, 1860 ; he was to reside in the parish and receive a yearly stipend of £90. His name appears in the registers from October 19., 1860, until August 31, 1862. Mr. Simmons was a graduate of St. Edmund Hall, Oxford, and took the B.A. degree in 1859 ; was ordained deacon *in* 1860 ; and priest in 1861 by the Bishop of Ripon. Like some of his predecessors he began his ministry as Curate of

Kildwick, but in 1863 he became Curate-in-charge of Shipham, until 1864. From 1864 to 1865 he was Curate-in-charge of Whitton, Lincolnshire ; and from 1865 to 1873 Curate. of Chew Magna ; and of Odcombe, Somerset, during 1873 and 1874. In this latter year Mr. Simmons was appointed Rector of Shipham, in the diocese of Bath and Wells, a benefice in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Wells, a parish with a gross income of £181 and a house, and a population of 408. Mr. Simmons was still living in 1893, but his name does not appear in the Clergy List of 1902.

HENRY METCALFE SMYTH signs the registers from December 28, 1862, until July 17, 1864. -A scholar of St. Catherine's College, Cambridge, Mr. Smyth: took the B.A. degree in 1855, and M. A. in 1871. Mr. Smyth was ordained deacon in 1856, and priest in 1858 by the Bishop of Oxford. He was Curate of S. Thomas the Martyr, Oxford, from 1856 to 1858 ; of Thorer, Yorkshire, from 1860 to 1862, and of Kildwick from 1862 to 1864. On leaving Kildwick he became Curate of West Halton, and remained there from 1864 to 1866 ; then at Dringhouses, York, from 1868 to 1870. In 1884 he was

residing at 3 Cumberland-street, Woodbridge, Suffolk, and officiating as chaplain of Seckford's Hospital in that town. His name had disappeared from the Clergy List in 1890.

THOMAS BRYER HINDE, B.A., was licensed as "Assistant Stipendiary Curate " of Kildwick, December 21, 1864, and his name is found in the registers from 1865 to March 18,

*Mr. Simmons was the eldest son of the Revd. Charles Tynte Simmons, of Shipham, Co. Somerset, and matriculated at S. Edmund Hall, Oxford, 18 June, 1855, aged 18. 1866. A graduate of Trinity College, Cambridge, he took the B.A. degree in 1863, and M.A. in 1867 ; was ordained deacon in 1864, and priest in 1865 by the Bishop of Ripon. Mr. Hinde's first curacy was at Kildwick, then he was curate of Bradfield, Berks. from 1867 to 1872 ; Curate-in-charge of Scragvingham, Yorks., 1872 to 1874 ; then Curate-in-charge of Mavesvn-Ridware 1875 and 1876. In the latter year he was appointed Rector of Adwick-le-street, Yorks, where he continued until 1883. Adwick-le-street, near Doncaster, is a small parish with a population of 380, and a gross income of £430 and a house. On resigning his living Mr. Hinde seems to have resided at

Manor House, Over Siltan, North-ants., but his name is not found in the Clergy List of 1890. Mr. Hinde married Miss Edith Wainman, daughter of Mr. Wainman, of Car Head, in Cowling.

GEORGE BREWNE the next Curate of Kildwick, signs the registers from April 1, 1866, to May 5, 1867, but his subsequent career is not known.

ROBERT VALENTINE BLAKE EVANSON* was licensed as Curate of Kildwick on March 17, 1867, at a yearly stipend of £110. He signs the registers from June 8, 1867, to December 11, following. His stay at Kildwick was but a very brief one. He was an exhibitor of Worcester College, Oxford, 1862 to 1863, but for some reason unknown does not appear to have taken any degree. In 1867 he was at St. Aidan's College, Birkenhead, was ordained deacon 1867, and priest 1868, by the Bishop of Ripon. On leaving Kildwick in 1868, he was at St. George's, Barrow-in-Furness, during 1869 and 1870 ; at Clone, Ireland, from 1870 to 1872. He was then Perpetual Curate of Melbecks, Yorks., from 1871 to 1878, and Curate of S. Michael, Wakefield, during 1880 and 1881. In 1885 he was residing at 18 Church St.,

'Mr. Evanson was the eldest son of the Rev. Robert

Macdonnell Evanson, of Winwick, Lancashire. He matriculated at Worcester College, 18 October, 1862, aged 18, became a Commoner of Magdalen Hall, Oxford, in 1864, and of S. Alban Hall, Oxford, in 1868. Mr. Evanson, senior, our curate's father, was an M.A. of Trinity College, Dublin, 1849, and P.C. of Ainsworth, alias Cockeymoor, Lancashire, in 1857. Spitalfields, E., but his name is not found in the Clergy list of 1890.

OATES SAGAR signs the register as " Citrate " from October 22, 1868, to September 6, 1869. A graduate of Trinity College, Dublin, Mr. Sagar took the B.A. degree in 1866, and M. A. in 1873, ad eundem M.A., Durham, 1876, was ordained deacon in 1866, and priest iii 1867, by the Bishop of Ripon. He was at first Curate of Bolton in-Calverley, viz., from 1866 to 1868, then at Kildwick during 1868 and 1869 ; at Holy Trinity, South Shields, from 1869 to 1871, and at Trimdon, Durham, from 1871 to 1874. Mr. Sagar was in 1874 appointed Perpetual Curate of Deaf Hill-in-Langdale, Durham, in the patronage of the Bishop of Durham, with a gross income of £200, and a population of 1745. His name does not appear in the Clergy List of 1890, but he was living at

Wakefield, and re-visited Kildwick, Friday, March 6, 1908.

RICHARD JAMES MART FYN, B.A., was licensed by the Bishop of Ripon to the Curacy of Kildwick, on December 19, 1869, and he signs the registers until October 22, 1870. He took the degree of B.A. from St. John's College, Cambridge, in 1869, and that of M. A. in 1878. He was ordained deacon in 1869, by the Bishop of Ripon, and priest in 1871, by the Bishop of Bath and Wells. On quitting Kildwick he was Curate of St. Cuthbert, Wells, Somerset, during 1871 and 1872 ; then Curate-in-charge of St. Mawgan-in-Pydar, Cornwall, from 1872 to 1874. In 1874 he was appointed Vicar of Cure-with-Gunwalloe, Cornwall, by Captain Rogers, R.A., the patron, gross income £120, and a house. Here Mr. Martyn remained until 1878, when he was presented to the vicarage of St. Paul, Penzance, in the patronage of Mrs. Batten, with a gross income of £219 and a house, and a population of 1372. Mr. Martyn was in 1882 appointed to a third benefice, viz., the rectory of St. Burian, near Penzance, Cornwall, of which the patron is H. R.H. the Duke of Cornwall, with a gross income of £567 and house, and a population of 1364. Mr. Martyn was still at St. Burian

Rectory in 1902. Rural Dean, Penwith, 1901. WILLIAM CARSON was licensed by the Bishop of Ripon to the Curacy of Kildwick, on January 20, 1871, to receive a yearly stipend of £120. He continued to sign the registers until August 10, 1875. In 1866 he was a student of St. Bees' Theological College ; his father being a Cumberland farmer. He was ordained deacon in 1868, and priest in 1869, by the Archbishop of York, serving first as Curate of St. Matthew, Sheffield, from 1868 to 1870 ; he then came to Kildwick, and remained here from 1870 to 1875. On leaving Kildwick, Mr. Carson became Curate of St. Mark's, Manningham, near Bradford, and remained there from 1875 to 1877. He was then Curate of Roundhay, near Leeds, from 1878 to 1879. In the latter year Mr. Carson was presented to the vicarage of Gillington, Bradford, by the patrons—the Simeon Trustees,—a large and important parish in Bradford, with a population of 10,374, and a net income of £300 and a house. Here he remained as vicar until 1884, when he appears to have resigned, still continuing to live at Gillington, but his name is not found in the Clergy List of 1890. Mr. Carson found his future wife when Curate of Kildwick, and returned in 1879 to marry her, as the following entry in the marriage register testifies. " 1879, Oct. 15, William Car-son, 33, bachelor, clerk

in Holy Orders, Holme St. Cuthberts, Cumberland, son of William Carson, farmer, and Fanny Bairstow, 29, spinster, Kildwick, daughter of William Bairstow, corn-miller." The ceremony was performed by " Herbert Todd, M.A."

JOHN FOULGER was licensed by the the Bishop of Ripon as Curate of Kildwick, on Jan. 14, 1876. By this time the curate's stipend had improved considerably, and the license stipulates that the yearly stipend shall be £140, but he did not stay long at Kildwick, for his name is only seen in the registers between April 1, 1876, and June 8 following. Mr. Foulger was not a graduate of any university, but received his training for the work of the ministry at St. Aidan's, Birkenhead, in 1865, and was ordained deacon in 1867, and priest in 1868, by the Bishop of Ripon. Mr. Foulger was a missionary at Papanuni, Canterbury, New Zealand, from 1870 to 1872 ; and incumbent of Cust, Canterbury, New Zealand, from 1872 to 1876. He then returned to England, and was at Newtown and Reapsmoor, Staffs., from 1876 to 1878, when he was presented to the vicarage of Moniash, in the diocese of Southwell, by the Vicar of Bakewell, the patron, a small parish near Bakewell, with a gross income of £121 and a house, and a small population of

399. In 1886 he was presented to the vicarage of Biggin, near Ashbourne, by the patron, the Duke of Devonshire, a small parish with a gross income of £163 and a house, and a population of 397. Mr. Foulger was still residing at Biggin Vicarage in 1893.

WILLIAM MITCHELL. was licensed by the Bishop of Ripon " to perform the office of Assistant Stipendiary Curate in the Parish Church of Kildwick," on September 26, 1877. In addition to the yearly stipend of £140, the license also as-signed " the use of a house." Mr. Mitchell was the eldest son of Ephraim Kershaw Mitchell, of Mytholmroyd, near Halifax, Yorks, gent. He signs the registers from October 9, 1877, to January 1, 1881. Mr. Mitchell matriculated at St. Alban Hall, Oxford, 22 October, 1867, aged 26, and took the B.A. degree in 1873, and that of M.A. in 1875. He was ordained deacon in 1873, and priest in 1874, by the Bishop of Ripon, was Curate of Keighley from 1873 to 1877, and of Kildwick from 1877 to 1881. In the latter year he was appointed Vicar of St. Luke's, Bradford, by the patron, the Bishop of Ripon, with a gross income of £300 and a house, and a population of 7,253. Here, in one of the poorest and dirtiest parishes in Bradford, Mr. Mitchell continued to work until 1896, when he was presented to the vicarage of Winksley-cum-Grantley, near Ripon, by the

patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Ripon, a parish with a population only of 362, and a living of the value of £220. The charge of this country parish was one in startling contrast with that of S. Luke's, Bradford, and, doubtless, the change was much appreciated.

CHARLES INGRAM WILLIAM BOYNTON was licensed by the Bishop of Ripon to the curacy of Kildwick on June 24, 1881, the early stipend assigned being £160. Mr. Boynton was a graduate of Trinity College, Dublin, and took the degree of B.A. in 1877, and of MA, in 1883. He was ordained deacon in 1877, and priest in 1878, by the Bishop of Ripon. At first Mr Boynton was Curate of St. Matthew's, Leeds, from 1877 to 1879 ; then of Christ Church, Belper, from 1879 to 1881. In 1881 he came to Kildwick as curate, and with special charge of Steeton which was now to be formed into a separate parish from the old mother of Kildwick, and in 1882 the Vicar of Kildwick, the Rev. F. W. Greenstreet, as patron appointed the new curate its first vicar. The population of Steeton at that time was 1508, and the gross income £200. From 1882 to 1887 Mr. Boynton remained Vicar of Steeton, but in the latter year he became Vicar of Carlton-juxta-Snaith, in the diocese of York, with a gross income of £205 and a house,

and a population of 747. Mr. Boynton married a daughter of Lord Masham, of Swinton, now deceased. In 1898 he became Rector of Barmston, near Driffield, Yorks., in the Diocese of York, of which the patroness was Mrs. Wykeham H. Boynton, the gross income being £800 and house, and the population 213. Mr. Boynton had one child baptized at Kildwick, thus : " 1886, October 2, Ingram Cunliffe Griffith, son of Charles Ingram William and Mary Ewbank Boynton, born September 22."



CHAPTER VI

THE PARISH CLERKS AND SEXTONS.

THE office of Parish Clerk is both ancient and honourable. Some of us are old-fashioned enough to regret the painless extinction in so many parishes of to-day of the old parish clerk. The introduction of the surpliced choir, itself one of the fruits of the Oxford Movement of 1833, first put the clerk into the shade and then abolished him altogether. But the office can claim the distinction of great antiquity. Ever since the days of King Ethelbert and S. Augustine the parish clerk has existed in the Church of this country. Gregory the Great ordained laws for his marriage and mode of life, whilst we find from the Venerable Bede that Ethelbert commanded if anyone deprived a clerk of his property he should restore it threefold. The parish clerk is the only member of the minor orders that has survived the shock of the Reformation and still retains his legal status in the Parish Church. The permanence of his

office may therefore be regarded as a proof of the historical continuity of the Church of England. The Reformation made many changes in his functions and duties, but his office was retained, as we gather from the old churchwardens' accounts. Many are the quaint stories told of our former clerks, and many the playful jests repeated at their expense, but few have recorded their long years of faithful service, their steady adherence to duty, and their conscientious discharge of every part of their work. The writer well remembers, as a boy, the old clerk enveloping his father, the vicar, first in the long and commodious surplice of that day, and afterwards, before sermon, in the black geneva gown. The clerk would give out the hymns, or rather the Psalms, in the Brady and Tait version, for the proper chanting of the Psalms according to the Prayer Book version had not then been thought of. In the Parish of Framsdon, of which the writer's grandfather was Vicar until his death in 1858, the clerk thought to improve the occasion ; it was the Sunday before the confirmation, a rare event in those days. The vicar, and probably some of the congregation also, were surprised to hear themselves invited by the clerk to sing to the glory of God a psalm of *my own* composing. Thus he

gave out the first verse : " Ye little hills, why hop ye so, Ye little hills why do ye hop ? Is it because ye are going to see, the Right Reverend the Lord *Bishop* ? " The reading of the psalms was also a stumbling block in some passages, for the same old clerk persisted thus " There go them ships and there is that *levathan*, &c." The intonation was also very peculiar ; but why dwell on the shortcomings of men who did their best according to their educational opportunities in those days ? We will endeavour to give some account of the parish clerks, no easy task, although the registers and the churchwarden's accounts may furnish some little information.

Peter Barrett appears to have taken charge of the parish registers as the Parish Clerk on October 1, 1622. The entries had previously been in the handwriting of the Rev. Mr. Foote, who was buried the following February 9. Mr. Barrett wrote an excellent hand, and must have been a man of education and considerable culture. On the first page of Volume II. of the registers he made the following note.

" The names of the churchwardens of Kildwick for the yeare of our Lord God 1626, in which yeare this booke was bought by them, viz., for Silsden, Edmund Watson ; for

Kildwicke, Richard Hardacre ; for Cunnandly, Christopher Horrockes ; for Steeton, Christopher Holmes ; for Sutton, John Clough ; for Coiling, Christopher Hargraves ; for Glusburne, Henry Scarbrough ; for Bradeley, Dinnis Cockshott ; Scriptum per me Petra Barrett." And on the following page as follows :

" Tabulae Publicae seu Liber in usum publicum Ecclesiae Kildwickiensis in quo (juxta edictum Anno Quadregesimo regni felicitis memoriae:, reginae Elizabethae: promulgatum) singulorum nomina, qui Baptizati Nupti et sepulti sunt, secundum annorum mensiutn dierumq : seriem collecta et digesta summa cura fideq. conscribuntur."

" De Nominum in Libro digestionem.

Ordine praecedunt, sacro Baptizmate tincti. Conjugii vinclo conjuncti deinde sequuntur. Et locus extremus debetur jure sepultis. Pergit namq, hominis recte sic ordo dierum. Primo oritur. nuptusq. dein. tande sepelitur. Libra compingebat necnon pattern describebat.

Petrus Barret,* Anno Domini 1626."

The epitaph to the Vicar, Mr. Foote, is in Mr. Barrett's handwriting, as also the following, but we cannot, of

course, be sure whether they are also his composition. The date is 1623. " Julii nono die Edmundus Jennings, Cantabrigiensis alumnus Gymnasii Jesu, qui prodiit inde Magister Artibus ingenuis. divino carmine dignus, Divinis cultus donis, virtutibus almis, Quarum post mortem manet, et post funera fama. "

There is to be seen the following baptismal entry, 1598, October 20, " Petrus, filius Petri Barrett et Mariae uxoris." If this records the baptism of the parish clerk, Mr. Barrett would be about 24 ears of age when he entered upon his office. The name is one frequently occurring in the registers, and we cannot feel certain whether the following two entries are those of the baptism of his children, but if so, he would seem to have been twice married : " 1635, May 10, Maria Barrett fil Petri et Jaae uxoris de Silsden;" also, " 1645, Mar. 1, Jenneta, et Eliz. Barret fil gemil Petri et Elizabethae." This baptism took place at Silsden. Mr. Barrett's hand-

* The family of Barrett were located at the Bent, Sutton, for more than 400 years. In 1379 there were Johannes Baret, Johannes Baret, junior, and Willelmus de Bent, living at Sutton. There was a Wm. Bar^rett living there 1599. Peter Barrett, of the Bent, was buried at Kildwick, 1653. One of

the family was a zealous partisan of King Charles I , on whose death he was compelled to take refuge in Ireland, a price being set on his head. After the Restoration he returned, but recovered only a small portion of his property. writing continues in the registers until 1637, when another unknown parish clerk succeeds until 1651, when again the entries are made in quite a different hand. The following is probably the record of his burial, viz., " 1637, Augusti 18, Petrus Barrett, Pater fam de Sutton."

The Sexton during a part of this time at least appears to have been one " William Cherton"; there is the following entry of burial: " 1650, eccle^{ie} "ie. Novemb 21 " Guild Cherton, Sexton de Kildwick, nothing is known of him.

The next Parish Clerk of whom we have any certain knowledge, is one " John Towne," appointed under the Act of Parliament entitled " An Act touchinge marriages and the Registring thereof and also touchinge Births and Burrialls." The Act is given as follows on the first page of Volume III. of the parish registers, written out in a very legible hand apparently by the said John Towne.

" Be it enacted by the Authoritie of this p'sent Parliam^t. that whoso shall agree to be married within the Com'onwealth of England after

the twentieth of September, in the yeare 1653, shall (one and twentie daies at least before such intended manage) deliver in writinge, or cause to be delivered unto the Register, (here-after appointed by this Act) for the respective parish where the partie to be married liveth, the names, surnames, additions, and places of the parties so to be married, and of their parents, guardians, or overseers, which the said Register shall publishe or cause to be published three several Lords' Daies then next followinge, at the close of the morning exercise, the publique meetinge-place co'monlie called the Church or Chappell, or (if the parties so to be married shall desire it) in the Markett-place next to the said Church or Chappell, on three Market daies in three s'veral weeks next followinge between the houres of eleven and two, which being so p'formed, the Register shall (upon request of the p'ties concerned) make a true certificate of the due p'formance thereof ; without which certificate the p'son herein after authorized shall not p'ceede in such manage, and if exception shall bee made against the said intended manage, the Register shall also insert the same with the name of the p'son making such exception, and their place of aboad in the said certificate of publication. And it is further enacted, that all such p'sons so intending to be married, shall come before some Justice of Peace within and of the same countie, citie, towne, corporate, where publication shall be made as

afore-said, and shall bring a certificate of the said publication, and shall make sufficient proove of the consent of their parents or guardians, if either of the p'sons shall be under the age of one and tvventie ears, and the said Justice shall examine by- witnesses upon oath, or other waies (as hee shall see cause), touchinge the truth of the certificate, and due p'formance of all the p'mises, and also of any exception made or arising. And (if there appeare no reasonable cause to the contrary) the marriage shall proceed in this manner.

" The man to be married taking the woman to be married by the hand shall plainely and distinctly p'nounce these words :

" I, A.B., doe here in the presence of God, the Searcher of all hearts, take the C. D. for my wedded wife, and doe also in the presence of God and before these witnesses, promise to be unto thee a lovinge and faithful husbände. And then the woman taking the man by the hand shall plainely and distinctly pronounce these wordes : I, C. D., do here in the presence of God, the Searcher of all hearts, take the A. B. for my wedded husband, and do also in the presence of God and before these witnesses, promise to bee unto thee a lovinge, faithfull, and obedient wife.

" And it is further enacted, that the man and woman having made sufficient proof of the consent of the parents or guardians as aforesaid, and p'sed their consent unto marriag in the manner and by the wordes aforesaid, before such Justice of Peace in the p'sence of two or more credible witnesses, the said Justice of Peace maye and shall declare the said man and woman to be from thenceforthe husband and wife, and from and after such consent so p'p'ssed and such declaration made the same, (as the forme of marriage) shall be good and effective in Lawe, and no other marriage what- soever within the Com'onwealth of England, after the twentie ninth daie of September, in the yeare one thousand six hundred and three, shall be held or accompted a marriage according to the Lawes of England, . . . the Justice of Peace, (before whom a marriage is solemnized,) in in case of dumb p'sons may dispense with p'nouncing the wordes aforesaid, and with joyninge of hands in case of persons that haye not hands.

" And that a true and just accompt maye be always kept, as well of publication, and of all such marriages, and also of the births of children, and death of all sortes of p'sons within this Com'onwealth. Bee it further enacted, that a book of good

vellum or parchm^t• shall be provyded by ev'ye parish for the registering of all such marriages, and of all births of children, and buryalls of all sortes of people in ev'ye parish, for the fast keeping of which booke the inhabitants and householders of ev'ye parish chargeable to the reliefe of the poore, or the greater parte of the present, shall, on or before the two and twentieth daie of September, in the yeare one thousand six hundred fifty three, make choice of some able and honest p'son such as shall be sworne and approved by one Justice of the Peace in that parish, division, or countie, and so signified under his hand in the said register booke, to have the keeping of the said booke, who shall therein fairely enter in ev'ye time all such publications, marriages, births of children, and burialls of all sortes of p'sons, and the names of any of them, and the daies of the month and yeare of publications, marriages, births and burialls, and the parents', guardians', and overseers' names. And the Register in such parish shall attend the saide Justice of Peace to subscribe the entrie of ev'ye such marriage, and the p'son so elected, approved, and sworne, shall bee called the parish Register, and shall continue three years in the said place of Register, and longer, untill some other be chosen, unless such Justice of the Peace, or the said parish, wth• consent of such Justice,

shall thinke fitt to re-move him sooner. And for such publications and certificate thereof, twelve pence and no more may bee taken, and . . . ev'ye marriage twelve pence and no more, and for everie birth of child four pence and no more, and for everie death fourpence and no more. And for public marriages, births, or burialls of poore people who live upon alms, nothing shall be taken. And the said Justice of Peace (if it be desired) shall give unto the p'ties so married a certificate in parchm^t• under the hand and seale of such marriage, and of the daie of the solemnization thereof, and of two or more of the witnesses then p'sent: And the Justices' Clerke for this certificate may receive twelye pence and no more. And if such certificate shall be p'duced to the Clerk of the Peace for that countie, and request made to him to make an entrie thereof, then the said Clerk of the Peace is hereby required to enter the same in a book of parchm^t• to be pro'u'ed for that purpose and kept. amongst the recordes of the said sessions, and to restore the said certificate, for which entrie the Clerk of the Peace may receive fourpence and no more.

" And be it further enacted that if any p'son by violence or fraud shall steal and take awai, or cause to be stolen or taken awaie, any p'son w'tsoever under the age of one and twentie years, with intent to marrie the said p'son in this

Com'onwealth, or in any other place, such person or persons so stealinge and taking awaie, or causing to be stolne or taken awaie, shall forfeit his and their whole estate, reall and p'sonall, one halfe thereof to the Com'onwealth, and the other half to the use of the partie so taken awaie, to be received by anye suite on behalf of Com'onwealth, or by any action in a Court of Recorde brought by their parent, guardian or overseer, and shall farther suffer strict and close imp'sonm'nt, and be kept to hard labour in some house of correction or other publique workinge house during life. And every person that shall bee convicted upon indictm^t, p'sentm^t, or by any due course *of* lawe for ayding or abetting any such violence or fraud, shall be imp'soned and kept at hard labour (as aforesaid) during the space of seven whole ears next after such conviction. And any p'tended marriage that at any time hereafter shall be obtained by any such violence or fraud is hereby declared null and void.

" And it is further enacted that where anie guardian or overseer shall betraie any trust touching any child by seducing, selling, or otherwise wilfully putting' such child into the hands or power of anie person who shall marry such child without his or her free consent, such guardian or overseer shall forfeit double the portion which of right did

belong to such childe, one moyetie thereof to goe to the Com'onwealth and the other to the childe so married as aforesaid, to be re-corded by any action, bill, plaint, or suit in anie Court of Recorde by the partie wronged, or any other person on his or her behalf.

" And it is hereby furthered declared and enacted that from and after the nine and twentieth daie of September, one thousand sixe hundred fiftie and three, the age for a man to consent unto marriage shall bee sixteen ears, and the age of a woman fourteen ears and not before, and or marriage had or made before the respective ages aforesaid, shall .. of none effect.

" And it is further enacted that the hearing and determining of and controversies touching Contracts and Marriages and the lawful fulnesse thereof, and all exceptions against Contracts and Marriages . . . bution of forfeitures within this Act shall be in the power, and . . . determination of the Justice of Peace in each countie, citie . . . corporate at the sev'all Quarter Sessions, or of such other po . and determine the same, as the Parliament shall hereafter ap ..

" And be it further enacted that all-and ev'ye offence and offences a . . . or times hereafter com'itted or done upon or beyond the sea ... the tenor and true intent and meaning of this Act shall and may bee tryed in any citie, towne-corporate or countie where the p'son or p'sons soe . . . fending shall be app'hended or attached for the offence or offences afore. And it is also enacted that where there are small parishes, or places within any parish, or no usuall morning service on the Lord's-Da . . . in the aforesaid meeting place, the Justices of Peace at their sev'all . . . or any three or more of them may unite two or more such parishes or such places to other parishes (at their discretion) which shall . . . accompted one parishe as in the matters onlie within this Act, one register to serve for such parishes and places so united. And be it enacted that all and evye the persons in this Act men . . . maye, and shall in their sev'all places by virtue hereof put in oiler . . . And evye the powers and authorities respectively to the limited by this Act anye .. . statute, custom or usage to the contrairie notwithstanding, and all register books, marriages, births and burialls alreadie past shall be delivered into the hands of ye p'so ... Registers appointed by this Act to be kept as records.

And it is lastly enacted by this p'sent Parliam^t•, and the authoritie thereof, that is . . . sent Act shall be in force in Ireland from and after the first daie of December, which shall be in the yeare of the Lord one thousand sixe hundred fiftie and three."

On the following of this 3rd volume of the Registers, Mr. Towne has incribed as follows in large characters :—" A true and perfect Register of the Names of all those which have been borne, maryed, or buried in our Parish of Kildwick-in-Craven since the beginninge of the twentie and seventh day of September, 1653." Then in smaller letters:—" Per me, Johan Towne, minist. ibidem et Register elect'" A subsequent hand has drawn his pen through the above word " minist." and written over it the significant word " intruder."

Underneath the above (and of a later date, when the whirlagig of time had brought other changes, and the pendulum had swung to the opposite direction) there is this signature :—" Edmund Garforth, Ecclesiae Quildwickiensis Vicarius, Aprilis 4°. Anno Domin' MDCLX. 1660."

In pursuance with one of the requirements of the Commonwealth Act the following page gives this information, in the handwriting probably of the Justice of the Peace :-"These are to certify that John Towne, clarke, was att a publicke meeting of ye inhabitants of e p'ish of Kildwicke, in e Church of Kildwicke, e tenth daii of October, 1654, elected p'ish Register for e sd. p'ish of Kildwick, and that ye sd. John Towne e same daii did take his oath faithfully and honestly to execute e place of p'ish Register for ye sd. p'ish of Kildwicke, according to an Act of e p'sent Parliam^t. entitled an Act for Marriages, and touching the registering thereof, and also touching Births and Burialls . . . upon we. was approved to be p'ish Register for e sd. p'ish for and ac-cording to e sd. Act, Given und' my hand ye 10th daii of October, 1653."

Mr. Towne's tenure of his state-appointed office appears to have continued until the end of April, 1658, when " Edmund Garforth " became vicar, and the " intruder " was probably dispossessed. From May, 1558, we have no longer "births" but "baptizati," i.e.,those "baptized," the spiritual, the new-birth, taking the place of the natural generation.

Mr. Towne had headed his List of Marriages thus :--" The

Names of such persons as have been Married accordinge to the Act of Parliament bearing date the 29th September, 1653." A later hand, probably that of the Rovalist Vicar, adds " that most thinge called an Act by that pittifull Convention then unlawfully assembled." Three publications and marriages in 1653 are entered in the handwriting of Mr. Towne ; those from March to May, 1654, are in another hand, apparently of Roger Coates, the Justice of the Peace, by whom all these marriages were celebrated. Mr. Towne enters two marriages in June of the same ear. On the next page Mr. Towne has entered " A Coppie of a Certificate concerning the mariage of Tho. Smith and Phoebe Tillitson, made by Mr. John Ashton, Justice of the Peace :—' These are to certifie that Thomas Smith and Phoebe Tillitson, both of the Parish of Kidwick, have been before me, Jo. Ashton, Esquire, one of the' Justices of the Peace for the West Ryding aforesaid, the ninth daie of September, one thosand sixe hundred fiftie and foure, and by Certificate then from Robert Sutton, Register for the Parish of Skipton, made it fullie appear that the said Tho. Smith and Phoebe Tillitson had beene three sev'all markett daies published for mariage att the Markett Crosse of Skipton aforesaid, according to an Act

of Parliament entitled an Act for Mariage and touchinge the registeringe thereof, and also touchinge Birthes and Burrialls. And that the said Tho. Smith and Phoebe Tillitson likewise before mee the daie and yeare about and in the p'sence of Tho. Tillitson in the parish of Colne, in the countie of Lancaster, and John Pulman, of Thresfield, in the parish of Linton, and others by joyning of hands and pronouncing the words appointed by the said Act, did testifie and express their consents unto mariage, and were thereupon declared by mee to be thenceforth husband and wife. Given under my hand an seal the second daie of March, one thousands sixe hundred fiftie and foure. Jo. ASHTON."

Mr. Towne has headed the list of Burials thus : " Burials such as have beene since the twentie neenth daye of September, 1653." The list is continued in his hand writing until the beginning of May, 1658.

The next Parish Clerk of whom we have any knowledge, and that only of the scantiest, is Martin Hebdenn. His name only occurs in the registers in 1660 thus : " Scriptum per me Martin Hebdenn." His tenure of office was short, for Michael Parker appears as Parish Clerk in 1662, when we find as follows in

the register : " Scriptum per me Michael Parker," and " Hugh Watson " in 1666.

The Churchwardens' accounts carry us back to the year 1669, from which it would appear that the Parish Clerk, George Emmott, received for " ingrossing the register and parchment, 7s. Od.," and a further sum of 2s. 6d. in 1671 for ingrossing ye accounts in the p'ish book," also in 1672 for " fetching a warrant and paym^t; for his house, 1s. 6d. He is not termed " Parish Clerk," but we surmise this from the yearly repetition of his name, and always performing the same duties in connection with the registers and accounts, whilst in 1680 this surmise is confirmed by the entry : "To ye clarke for parchment and registering, 8s. Od."

From the parish registers there would appear to have been two men of the name of " George Emmott," viz., one who married Agnes Barrett, April 18, 1683, who lived at Sutton, and another who lived with his wife Elizabeth at Cowling. Both had several children baptized at Kildwick, but there is no evidence as to which, if either, had been Parish Clerk.

Richard Batty was sexton during this period, viz., from 1669 to 1690, and was regularly paid his quarter's wage,

viz., 1s. 6d. Mr. Batty had several children baptized at Kildwick, viz., on " June 1, 1679, Josephus Battii, fil. Richardi et Mari, ux ejus de Kildwick." Also " Elizabeth " on Mar. 18, 1682. He probably married a second time, for in 1696 we have " Anna Battii, filia Richardi et Margretae de Kildwicke." His first wife, Maria, was buried June 21, 1689.

Mr. Holmes was the next Parish Clerk, for in 1682 we have the following entry, " Paid to Mr. Holmes, clarke, 5s. 2d. This payment is repeated later the same year, but no hint as to the service rendered, and it does not occur in the following years. The clerk still continued to be paid 8s. Od. for " parchment and registering," and 2s. 6d. for "-ye accompts writing in the Parish Book of Accompts." As we have not the christian name given of Mr. Holmes, it is impossible to identify him from the registers. We have, how-ever, the following entry of marriage, viz., " 1678, Nov. 13, Franciscus Holmes et Maria Stott,ambo p'rociae de Kildwick."

George Emmott appears in the Accounts Book in 1688 "for ingrossing the register," and the other duties as

hitherto. But whether this George Emmott was identical with, or in any way related to, either of those previously named we cannot tell.

During this period, viz., from 1691 to 1728, Joseph-Horrocks was sexton, and received regularly his quarter's wage of 1s. 6d. In 1679, he appears to have buried two children, viz., " Jacobus," On April 10, and " Thomas," on April 25 ; also a third, " Benjamin," on Dec. 2, 1681. In 1683, Sep. 30, " Johannes " Horrockes, possibly his son, married Maria Dransfield. The burial of a " Joseph Horrox, of Kildwick, Labr " is recorded on May 12, 1736 ; also " 1747, Octo. 6, Mary, relict of Joseph Horrox, of Kildwick, Sexton, and " 1754, Ap. 10, John Horrocks, of Farnhill, Labourer."

Mr. Topham was Parish Clerk from 1709 to 1730. For " transcribing the registers" he received 10s., and "sending them to York " 1s., whilst Mrs. Topham was paid 4s. for " washing surplices." The name was not an uncommon one in the district, and it is therefore quite possible that he was not related to the Rev. John Topham, Vicar.

" Mr. Newby " received " for writing the accounts and presentm^{ts}. 2s. 6d." in 1725, and in 1730 we have " p^d to

H. Newby for a transcript of the register and sending it to York, 11s." Latterly Mr. Dehane, the Vicar, did the transcribing, but the name of " Hen. Newby " continues until 1759. Mr. Newby was not only parish clerk, but also schoolmaster, thus in the register of baptisms we find, " 1727, November 6, Rob^e son of Hen. and Martha Newby, of Farnhill, schoolmaster," " 1729, July 31, Mary, daughter of Henry and Martha Newby, of Farnhill, schoolmaster, born e 3d. do.;" and again, " 1734, February 24, Judith, daughter of Henry and Martha Newby, of Kildwick, schoolmaster," also " 1738, May 9, Joshua, son of Henry Newby, of Kildwick, schoolmaster, and Martha his wife. This child was born the 11th of April at half-an-half before one in the morning." Mr. Newby was churchwarden in 1746, he was a man of considerable attainments and has probably left his name behind him, viz., in " Newby road," Farnhill, and in " Newby street " and " Newby terrace," Crosshills. In the register of burials we find, " 1769, July 25, Henry Newby, of Farnhill, gentleman." He lies buried beneath an altar tomb under the east window in the churchyard and alongside the grave of the Rev. John Topham. Upon the tomb we read as follows : " Underneath lie interred the remains of Mr. Henry Newby, late of Farnhill, a person in

judgment, clear and distinguished. In conversation, easy and agreeable. In the despatch of business, faithful and indefatigable. In opinion, orthodox and peaceable. In life, pious and exemplary. This short but just testimony to his real character is piously inscribed as a lasting tribute of respect to his memory by his afflicted widow and descendants. Ob. 22 July, Anno Domini 1769, etat 69."

In 1729, John Wade appears as Sexton, and was paid 10s. half-yearly for " looking to the clock ;" 2s. 6d. for his " quarter's wage ;" and 2s. 6d. for his " half-year's wage for whipping dogs."

To him, succeeded as Sexton Tho. Withrop, 1730-51. He married Ann Barker in 1743. He was paid 10s. for half year's wages for looking to the clock, and ringing evening and morning, also 2s. 6d. half-year's wages " for whipping the dogs," and 2s. 6d. " Quar. wages for :attending the Church and keeping it clean," and 1s. for " cleaning the Church steps."

The next Sexton appears to have been John Spencer. He was. son of Robert and Margaret Spencer, of Kildwick, and was buried August 28, 1755, his father being buried April 19,

1757, and his mother June 14, 1758.

Anthony Holmes succeeded as Parish Clerk about 1757, and continued in that office till 1783, receiving the remuneration for the same duties as his predecessors, thus " for his trouble about the winter money, 2s. 6d. ; for drawing these accounts and entering the same into the Par. Book and for drawing the Presentments, 5s. Od." In 1731, June 2, Anthony Holmes, of Kildwick, mercer, married Martha Cowling, of Brunthwaite, spinster. He was probably the son of " Mr. Anthony Holmes, citizen of London," who was buried at Kildwick, April 5, 1720, his wife " Mrs. Margaret Holmes, relict of Mr. Anthony Holmes, of Wapping, in London," being buried at Kildwick, January 1, 1740 ; one daughter, " Elizabeth," being baptized September 19, 1726. Anthony Holmes, the Parish Clerk, afterwards kept the " White Lion," for on October 18, 1742, we have the baptism of " Judith, daughter of Anthony Holmes, of Kildwick, innkeeper, and Martha, his wife."

From 1759 the Sexton was John Tillotson, and he was paid the same amounts for the same work as " Tho. Witherop." In 1736 there was baptized on September 12, " John, son of Thomas and Mary Tillotson, of Farnhill, slater." If this be

the future sexton he would be twenty- three ears of age when appointed.* How long he continued the office we cannot be certain, but probably until 1762, when Thomas Dixon was appointed to that office, in which he continued for thirty-nine years. T

John Crossley was both schoolmaster and parish clerk. The latter office he commenced in 1783, and continued in the work until his death in 1825. He was twice married, and probably was at first a weaver at Cowling, where he had the following children, all baptized at Kildwick, viz., " 1789, May 3, John, son of John Crossley, of Cowling, weaver, and Mary, his wife, born 1 April; " also, "1791, November 6, Jane, born 17 September; " " 1795, February 17, James, born 11 April, 1794." His second wife was Mary Birch, thus, " John Crossley, clerk, and Mary Birch, of Kildwick, married by license February 18, 1798, by Thomas Marsden." By her he had baptized at Kildwick: " 1800, Oct. 26, Mary, first daughter of John Crossley, of Kildwick, schoolmaster, and Mary Birch, his second wife, born 24 September;" also, " 1802, July 11, John, first son," as above, " born 12 April ; " " 1804, April 8, Elizabeth, second daughter," &c. " born 11 February ; " " 1805, September 16, Jonas, second son of John Crossley, of Kildwick, parish clerk," &c. "

born 18 June ; " " 1808, December 18, Joseph, third son," as above, " born 9 November." In 1785 the " Parish Accounts " tells its that there was paid " To the schoolmaster for dividing winter money 5s." also "to the schoolmaster for parchment, 4s. 8d. ; to the schoolmaster for writing the duplicate of the Terrier,

*"1760, August 18, John Tillotson, of Farnhill, labourer."—Burial Register. There is also a record of Marriage, " 1762, May 23, John Tillotson, of Farnhill, bachelor, and Ann Cryer, of Silsden, spinster." Also another Marriage, " Aug. 10, 1756, John Tillotson, of Silsden Moor, minor, and Susannah Pollard."

t The following is the entry of the Burial of Thomas Dixon 1801, Mar. 18, Thomas Dixon, of Kildwick, sexton, aged 80 years." He lies buried on the right hand side of the path leading from the Chancel door to the south-east gates, and on a flat stone is inscribed : " Here lyeth the body of Thomas Dixon, of Kildwick. He was Sexton of this Parish Church 39 years, who departed this life the 15th day of March, 1801, and in the 81st year of his age." His wife had predeceased him; the register of her Burial runs thus ; 1794, Sept. 17, Grace, the wife of Thomas Dixon, Sexton." 10s.. ; to the schoolmaster for keeping these accounts and writing the presentments, 5s. ; but in 1787 and afterwards, he is called " the clerk." In 1815, there was paid to John Crossley for making

eight mattrises 12s. " Mattris" was the common term for the ordinary pew-cushion. And in the following year we meet with this entry, {{ January 28, paid for mattrises making for the singers to stand on, 6s." Those were days when the clerk was expected to make a *proper* appearance, and so we have this curious entry. " Paid for the clerk's new clothes, and making £4 11s. 6d." The sexton also had his " coat " and it cost £2 1s. Od. In 1823, again we find " to cloth for the clerk's coat, £1 10s., and the sexton likewise, " to cloth for George Laycock's coat, £1 Os. 2d." John Crossley died, and was buried at Kildwick as the following extract testifies, " 1825, John Crossley, Kildwick, March 8, 1825, aged 76."

The Sexton at this period, viz., from_A.D. 1802, was George Laycock. He married Susannah Smith, and had the following children baptized at Kildwick, viz., on " June 22, 1794, William, born 15 June." " March 6, 1796, George, second son, born 15 February." George Laycock at this time was a weaver living at Conondley, but before the birth of the next child he had removed to Farnhill, viz., " 1797, November 19, Joseph, third son, born 29 October." The baptism of the fourth son, viz., " John," took place on January 19, 1800 ; he was born on January 3. On April 18, 1802, " Peter " was baptized, " fifth son of George Laycock, of Kildwick, sexton, and Susannah Smith his wife, born 3 April. On " May 6,

1804, Susannah, first daughter," was baptized, " born 9 April," and on April 3, 1808, " Smith, sixth son, born 14 March." On July 5, 1810, he married for his second wife, Mary Barron, of Bradley, and by her had a daughter Elizabeth, born April 30, baptised May 26, 1811. His first wife " Susanna," was buried March 24, 1808, aged 41 years. His second daughter by Mary Barron was baptized November 28, 1813.

John Crossley, junior, succeeded as Parish Clerk on the death of his father in 1825. He was born, as related above, at Kildwick, April 12, and baptized July 11, 1802. He was a weaver, and on May 2nd, 1825, married Jane Hanson, of Silsden Moor, by whom he had the following children, all baptized at Kildwick, viz., " 1823, January 12, born December 21, 1822, Thomas, the illegitimate son of Jane Hanson, Silsden Moor. 1825, October 2, born September 3, Mary, daughter of John and Jane Crosley, Kildwick, clerk. 1827, April 15, born March 17, John as above.* 1829, April 19, born January 25, Rebecca. 1831, April 3, born January 15, Margaret. 1833, January 6, born October 30, 1832, Elizabeth. 1836, July 17, born June 18, Anne. 1838, July 1, born May 17th, Jane. 1840, April 19, born March 14, Sarah. 1842, March 27, born December 9, 1841, Martha. 1844, April 7, born January 26, Mary." Of these, Elizabeth married Holgate Green, a schoolmaster and

widower, the marriage was very secretly celebrated at Skipton. Jane married William Butterfield, of Glusburn, carpenter, May 16, 1859. Sarah married Thomas William Gates, of Silsden, August 6, 1866, and Margaret married Henry Smith, of Glusburn, July 20, 1868, and is still living, and usually wants to know " if ther's ought fresh your way." Like his father, John Crosley was both Parish Clerk and School-master. He died in 1858 and was buried at Kildwick December 24, aged 56, in the western portion of the Church-yard, where an upright gravestone has the following : " In loving memory of John Crossley, who died December 22, 1858, aged 56 years. He was the Parish Clerk of Kildwick Church for 33 years ; also Jane Crossley, his wife, who died Nov. 23, 1855, aged 52 years ; also Mary, their daughter, who died Oct. 10, 1842, aged 17 years ;, also Martha, their daughter, who died in 1844, aged 3 years ; also Ann, their daughter, who died April 20, 1859, aged 22 years; also Mary, their daughter, who died May 12, 1865, aged 21 years ; also John, their son, who died February 13, 1867, aged 40 years'; also Thomas, their son, who died February **22**, 1880, aged 58 ears ; also Rebecca, their daughter, who died September 6, 1898, aged 68 years." In 1858, and for some few ears previous, it would seem that the only amount paid to the Parish Clerk, according to the Churchwardens' Accounts, was 5s.

* Young " John Crossley " assisted his father in the school

and after-wards became a lawyer's clerk. for " entering the accounts." He would also receive the fees at marriages and funerals. The sexton at this time received £8 8s. per annum as wages. It was the time when *the* " no Church rate" agitation was in full swing, and many a boisterous meeting John Crossley would have witnessed in the Churchyard by adjournment from the vestry, as Mr. Fawcett, the vicar in the Church, tried to get the Church rate carried in due form. This "John Crossley " lived with his family in the upper part of what is now known as the " Parish House," by the west gates of the Churchyard, the school both for boys and girls being conducted in the rooms beneath. He subsequently removed into one of his own houses at the top of Starkey Lane, where he died after a short illness.

The Sexton_ next in succession to George Laycock was Smith Laycock. On May 21st, 1830, we have the following in the parish accounts for that year : " Agreement made this day with Smith Laycock, sexton, to have 3s. 6d. allowed each year in lieu of parish finding tools for grave making." Smith Laycock commenced his duties in 1828, and seems to have held the office until 1849, when John Tillotson succeeded and continued as sexton until the end of 1853.

He had two sons and one daughter baptized at Kildwick, viz., " November 2, 1834, born September 8, Ellen, daughter of John and Anne Tillotson, Farnhill, mason," also " September 4, 1836, born July 24, Joshua," and "September 6, 1840, born August 7, John." "John Tillotson, of Silsden, mason, and a bachelor, and Anne Barron, of Bradley, spinster, were married by banns 3 February, 1833, by John Pering, Vicar."

John Hartley Tillotson was appointed sexton in 1853, in succession to John Tillotson, his cousin, and received his first quarter's wage, £2 2s., on January 2, 1854. He was the son of Thomas and :Martha Tillotson and was born at Chapel street, Silsden, on January 19, 1831. He had one brother and two sisters, his grandfather being the youngest of eleven sons born at Heights Farm, Silsden Moor. His father was a stone mason and builder," and young Hartley worked with him in the trade up to ,the ear 1848, when at the age of 17 he was apprenticed to that notable sexton of Haworth Church, John Brown, monumental mason. This work brought him into personal contact with that remarkable family whose name has been indelibly inscribed' on the literary scroll of the Victorian age : the Brontes. The Rev. Patrick Bronte was at that time Vicar of

Haworth_ There was then no railway from Haworth to Keighley, but Charlotte and Anne Bronte had their precious literary parcels sent down from London to Keighley, and it fell to the lot of young Tillotson to " run errands " for Charlotte and Mr. Nicholls, the Curate. " Little did I realize at that time" said Hartley; " the preciousness and value of the proofs - and " first editions " which " those parcels contained." At Haworth he met with his future wife, and married her at Kildwick Church, the following being a copy of the marriage entry : " 1854, August 17, John Hartley Tillotson, Sexton, son of Thomas Tillotson, mason, and Sarah West, of Haworth, daughter of Thomas West, shopkeeper, by license= by J. T. C. Fawcett." He was appointed also to the office of parish clerk, and the parish account's book contains the following entry : " 1859, on Sunday, January 30, the vicar read from the desk the nomination of John Hartley Tillotson,' Sexton, to the office of parish clerk, vacant by the death of John Crossley, deceased, on the 21st of December, 1858, the said J. H. Tillotson to provide for the discharge of the duties of sexton in service time, and giving a written engagement not to claim the fee of fourpence hitherto paid to the-clerk for registering a baptism. The following notice was at-the same time affixed to the Church door. ` Notice is hereby given, that the fee of fourpence hitherto paid to the clerk for the registration of a baptism is done 'away. Also that the accustomed

offering of one shilling at the churching of women need no longer be made. If however it is specially desired to make an offering on that occasion, it will be laid out in the restoration of the Church ; churchings will be performed any forenoon, by giving notice to the vicar the day before.'—JOHN T. C. FAWCETT, Vicar of Kildwick. February, 1859."

For nearly fifty years John Hartley Tillotson served the Church at Kildwick, living the whole time, until his death, in the house almost facing the " White Lion." He died on Friday, September 11th, 1903. He had six sons, of whom three survived him, and eight daughters, seven of whom are llying.

His life and character could not be better described than in the following paragraph which appeared in the *Craven Herald* on Friday, September 18th, 1903, thus : " A well-known Sexton.-The following interesting memoir of the late Mr. J. H. Tillotson is sent to us by Mr. T. H. Has-well, formerly Head Master of Kildwick Church Schools :—On Tuesday, September 15th, within the shadow of the Lang Kirk, where for well nigh half-a-century he had ministered as clerk and sexton, were laid to rest the remains of John

Hartley Tillotson, the most widely-known man in the ancient parish of Kildwick. The passing away of one, who for up-wards of fifty years had resided in the same house in one village, is a matter of no small moment, but when we add to this the fact that we speak of one who had officiated at more marriages and baptisms than could well be counted, and who had consigned to their last resting-place in that silent receptacle of parochial history where many generations of Yorkshire eomen sleep their last sleep, upwards of 3,000 of his fellow mortals, there is more than passing interest in the brief summary of such a life.* During his fifty years of office, seven Vicars of Kildwick have ministered in the Lang Kirk and in the daughter Churches of Cowling, Cononley, Steeton, and Silsden, all or nearly all of which were built during the period under review, more than double that number. The Revs. J. T. C. Fawcett, H. Salwey, H. Todd, F. W. Greenstreet, A. D. C. Thompson, E. H. Morris, and the present Vicar, E. W. Brereton, in the order mentioned all found in him a faithful helper and more than helper, friend. For the first-named, Hartley ever entertained the liveliest affection. Years after Mr. Fawcett had been gathered to his rest, Hartley was accustomed to speak of his work in the parish with

admiration and reverence. The present is no unfitting time to call to mind that Mr. Fawcett was the first He attended and officiated at 2488 baptisms, 1241 marriages, and 3625 burials, a wonderful record for the parish clerk of a country parish. vicar to seriously endeavour to restore to the historic old fabric, which for upwards of eight long centuries, in one form or another, has been the religious centre and shrine of a widely-scattered population, some portion of the ancient grandeur rent from it by sacrilege or neglect. Many an old farm house in Kildwick Parish has been visited by Mr. Fawcett or Hartley in pursuit of old oak settles or 'Kists,' whose quaintly carved panels or framework might serve to embellish the pews in Kildwick Church. Mr. Fawcett did not live to see the fruition of his labours in the restoration of the Church he loved so well, but this privelege was vouchsafed to his fellow-worker who doubtless felt that the opening services recently held were his "Nunc Dimittis." The late Dr. Fletcher in speaking of this event, in which he took an active interest, said : "You may live to ⁹ee the Church restored, Hartley,* but I never shall see it." On August 17, 1854, he was married in Kildwick Church to Sarah, daughter of Thomas West, of Haworth. Mrs. Tillotson, who only pre-deceased him by a few ears, was no less respected than

her husband. She was taught in Haworth Sunday School by Charlotte Bronte, and could vividly picture the quaintly-dressed, shy, near-sighted lady, whose genius has shed a halo on the Yorkshire moorland. Mr. Tillotson had been in failing health for some years, and, in fact, never quite recovered the shock of the loss of those of his family claimed by the typhoid outbreak of a few years ago. He leaves a family of ten surviving sons and daughters, the eldest of whom (Mr. Robert Tillotson) carries on his father's occupation of monumental mason. In religion and politics Hartley held strong convictions, yet as a true son of the Church his desire was to 'live in charity with all men.' He was ever courteous, obliging, and tolerant, 'thinking no evil,' faithful in serving, but not servile, conscious that the meanest office of the sanctuary carried with it an honour in its due performance. Rarely can anyone call to mind his absence from duty. The churchyard was to him an open book. He could inform relatives, after a lapse of years, where and

* He witnessed three 'Restorations' of the old Church, and when he commenced his duties in 1853, there was only one grave at the back of the Church ; it is now nearly full. when a certain burial had taken place. With the exception of a few years at Haworth, his whole life was spent within the confines

of Kildwick parish. The quality rather than the magnitude of a man's work is, after all, the standard by which a man must be judged, and surely it may be here boldly affirmed that when the news of his death became known there could not be found, in all Kildwick parish, any who harboured bitter recollections. He never knowingly did anyone harm, rather was he anxious to render, so far as in him lay, ready assistance when needed. Kildwick Church bears many a mural decoration setting forth the almost super-human virtues with which the men of a by-gone generation were endowed, but the memory of the faithful servant just gathered to his rest, has a better claim to be perpetuated on those walls than most of those whose names are there rescued from oblivion. There, near the chancel of the 'Lang Kirk,' where, during fifty years of unostentatious service his work was wrought, he takes his rest. The funeral took place on Tuesday, in the presence of a large and representative gathering of parishioners and friends. Muffled peals were rung by the ringers as on Sunday, and the organist (Mr. Jas. Todd) played the 'Dead March' as the coffin was borne by members of the Masonic (Royal Yorkshire) Lodge of Keighley, of which the deceased was a member.* The beautiful strains of 'O rest in the Lord' filled the Church as the

mourners took their places. The Vicar (Rev. E. W. Brereton) conducted the service. The choir sang the hymns ' On the Resurrection Morn,' ' For ever with the Lord,' ' Peace, perfect Peace,' and as a Recessional to the grave side the ' Nunc Dimittis.' The Church was crowded with a sympathetic assembly, anxious to show a last token of respect. On Sunday last the Vicar (Rev. E. W. Brereton) paid an affecting and eloquent tribute to the memory of his late fellow-worker. Mention has been made of the succession of Vicars whose ministrations were contemporaneous with Hartley's service. It may be of interest to note that six schoolmasters held office during his tenure, viz.: Messrs.

* He was one of the oldest Freemasons of the Keighley Lodge, and also one of the oldest members of the ' Earl of Thanet' Lodge of Odd-fellows, Silsden, with which he had been connected over *fifty* years,.

Holloway, Dunne, Boden, T. H. Haswell, Howard and Appleby. Not one of those but felt it an honour to be associated with their old friend Hartley. In joy or in grief he was truly, to use a typical Yorkshire phrase, ' a friend o' t' owd soart.' ' May he rest in peace.' "

The following is the inscription on his tombstone at the east end of

the churchyard on the north side : " Here resteth the body of Sarah, wife of John Hartley Tillotson, who de-parted this life August 21st, 1896, aged 61 years ; also, the above John Hartley Tillotson, 50 ears Parish Clerk, who departed this life September 11th, 1903, aged 72 ears. Lord, all pitying, Jesu blest, Grant them Thine eternal rest. R. 1. P."

Seth Tillotson, the second son, succeeded his father as Parish Clerk and Sexton in 1903: having previously for several ears acted as his father's assistant. Born on July 22nd, 1863, he was baptized at Kildwick Church the following October 11th, by John T. C. Fawcett, vicar. He still remains unmarried, and although in the nature of things he can scarcely hold the office for so long a period as fifty ears, vet his friends hope that for many years to come he will live to serve to the best of his ability the " Auld Lang Kirk o' Craven."



CHAPTER VII

THE STIVERTON MONUMENT.*

THE magnificent recumbent monument in Hazlewood stone of Sir Robert de Stiverton forms one of the conspicuous features of the old "Lang Kirk." It was probably executed at York, as York Minster is built of the same stone. Until 1854 the effigy used to lie upon the floor of the north aisle under the fourth arch from the west end, but in that year it was removed to its present position at the west end of the north aisle, and placed upon an altar tomb erected by subscription. At the same time the window in the north aisle, immediately opposite its former site, was filled with stained glass in three lights ; the centre containing the Arms of " De Stiverton " viz., " Or three fusils conjoined in fess. vairy, arg and gu also in the west light, the broom plant " Plantagenista," the badge of the Plantagenets ; and in the east light the golden rose ; stalked ppr. of Edward I. ___are also introduced, together with the initial letters "E.R." and " H. R."

Dr. Whitaker comments on the effigy, saying It is well preserved, and is interesting as showing very distinctly the armour of a Knight of about that period, though rather later than the date given. He is represented lying with his head upon two cushions, the upper one being placed diagonally. His legs are crossed and his feet rest upon a

* The " De Stivetons," of Stiveton, or Steeton, *i.e.* Stephen's town, were mesne lords under the Percies. dog. He wears a hauberk or shirt of interlaced mail, under which the lower part of the hauketon is seen, and over it the cyclas curt open in front for convenience in riding, and fastened round his waist by a narrow belt. Upon his arms are brassarts and vambraces ; his hands are protected by gauntlets of plate. Upon his legs are greaves or jambs of plate strapped over his chausses of mail, and there are genouillieres on his knees. His feet have sollerets of over-lapping plates and his spurs large rowels. He wears upon his head a bascinet with camail attached, his sword is suspended from a broad belt resting on his right hip, and a heater-shaped shield charged with three fusils conjoined in fess vair, is suspended from his right shoulder by a narrow guige. This was intended no doubt as arms of affection to -the family of Albemarle. The Statue was said to be an exact counterpart of that of his contemporary Sir Adam

de Middle-ton at Ilkley, but this is not correct, as Sir Adam's effigy is of earlier date, and has neither bascinet, gauntlets, nor sollerets."

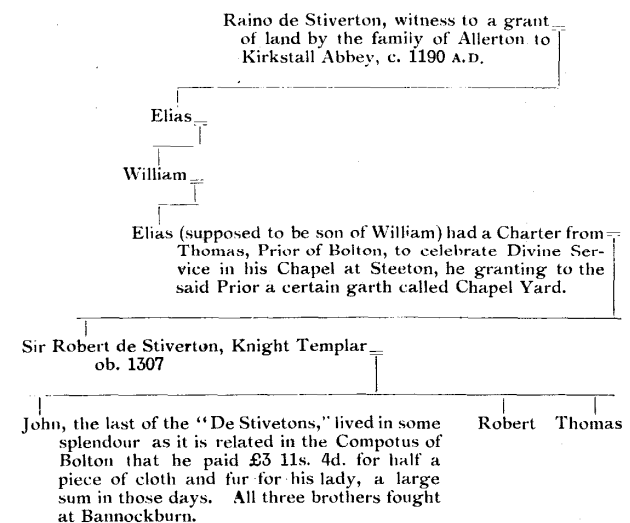
A manuscript history of Steeton, by an old man, tells us that Robert de Stiverton well deserves a passing notice.. He was contemporary with Edward I., and probably accompanied him when Prince of Wales to the Holy Land. From the statue he is supposed to have been a Knight Templar. Edward 1. made many Knights in these Northern parts, and Sir Robert probably amongst the number, when he was prosecuting his war with the Scots ; on one such occasion the King was entertained at Bolton Priory. Sir Robert died in 1307, and his funeral appears to have been on a magnificent scale, if we may judge from the following entry. in the Compotus of Bolton Priory, thus : " Pro salm. pisc. allec. &c., ad sepulturam d'ni Rob. de Stiveton. Xis. ivd." This sum would be the allowance for the salt fish. It is rather peculiar that to this day Sir Robert is still spoken of as " Lord of Estburne," or " t'auld lord." John de Styveton was Lord of the Manor, 9 Edw. II. Nom. Vill. It may be noticed that the effigy is defaced in the nose, for which the following story is told, and which, we believe, at all events in its main outlines is quite correct. There lived in a thatched

cottage, only recently demolished at Brunthwaite, one "Jack Barker."

His father Joe, better known as " Dode " Barker, went one day to be married at Kildwick Church. When the ceremony was about to begin, he told the bride he had no money, whereupon she gave him a £1 note, a rare treasure in those days. The man ran down the chancel in his joy, jumped over the effigy of the Knight, at that time lying on the floor, and in so doing knocked off the nose with his clog and shot out of the north door. Some time after however, he paid a second visit to Kildwick Church, when he married the bride.

The Pedigree of the "De Stivertons" begins as follows :

In
John



1314,
de

Styveton, Robert, and Thomas, were summoned to muster at Newcastle-on-Tyne to perform military service against the Scots. In 1316, John was certified as lord of the township of Steeton, in Yorks., and Robert as lord of the township of Marr in the same county. They evidently survived Bannockburn. In 1318, John was a commissioner of array for the Wapentake of Staincliffe, and in 1319, Robert held the same office.—cf. Volume I., Parl^y- Writs in Brit. Mus.* They were succeeded by the Plumptons.

" 39, Henry III., Inquest on the lands of R. de Styveton.



CHAPTER VIII

THE MEMORIAL TABLETS.

The present chapter gives a description of the Memorial Tablets that are to be seen upon the walls of the Church, commencing at the east end, thus WITHIN THE SANCTUARY.

On the north wall two tablets of common deal wood containing the Lord's Prayer and the first four Commandments, and on the south wall two others containing the Apostles' Creed and the last six Commandments ; these being very much worn were not replaced at the Restoration of 1901-3.

On the north wall, over the first arch from the east end, is a marble tablet with the following inscription ; " In memory of Farington Midgley, son of Joseph Midgley, Esq., of Haworth, and Farington, daughter of William Dixon, Esquire, of Sutton, died 16th of August, 1818, aged 22 ears, also Farington Midgley, mother of the above, died 9th of July, 1846, aged 80 years."

Above the centre of the arch is a larger marble tablet than the foregoing, with this inscription : " Sacred to the memory of the Revd. John Pering, M.A., late student of Christ Church, Oxford, Vicar of Kildwick and Skipton, died April 30th, 1843. In his estimable character all those qualities were combined which

distinguish a man and elevate a Christian, in whom learning was adorned by humility, benevolence by modesty and piety, by a life of self-devotion to his God. For 37 years he faithfully discharged the arduous duties of this extensive parish, and in the 78th year of his age he calmly resigned his life to Him who gave it. His two sisters, deeply sensible of their irreparable loss, have caused this tablet to be erected to his memory as a memorial of his worth and their affection. ' Well done, thou good and faithful servant.' "

Over the first pillar from the east end, on the north side of the choir, is a stone tablet of very large size, surmounted with a coat of arms (the Currers) and with this inscription : " Underneath lieth ye body of Henry Curre, Esq., who died Jan^e- e 19th, 1723, aged 72. He was a great proficient in e study of ye law, but allured by ye charms of a private life retir'd to e place of his birth, where he chose rather to em-ploy e skill he had acquired therein to ye benefit of his country in e dispensation of justice of ye Bench, than to ye improvement of his own fortune in attendance at ye Bar. He excelled in all ye relations of life, and discharged ye several obligations of a loving husband and affectionate father, of a sincere friend, and obliging neighbour, tenderly, discreetly, faithfully, and

conscientiously.

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

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

" Near this place are also deposited the remains of Haworth Curre, Esq., who by Sarah, fourth daughter of Tobiah Harvey, of Womersley, Esq., left one son and one daughter, after having supported the reputation of his family in hospitality and the distribution of justice, he exchanged this life in hopes of a better on the 13th day of April, 1744, in the 34th ear of his age."

In order to continue in an unbroken order the epitaphs of the Curre family, we most adjoin to the north chapel, called in the old Account Books the "Chantry Qhapel." At was originally the " Scarborough " Chapel, and owned by the Scarborough family of Glusburne, but passed from them to Robert Parker, Esq., of Cuerdon, with the estate. It was sold by Robert Parker to John Curre, Esq. On the north side side of the altar a memorial tablet, surmounted

by a cherub holding a shield, on which is depicted a crysalis from which proceeds a butterfly, and above the one word " Resurgit," is affixed against the north wall (it was prior to the restoration of 1901-3 in front of the east window, completely blocking it up). The inscription reads thus: "Near this place, amongst the remains of his ancesters, lords of this manor for many generations, rests the body of Henry Curren, Esq., whose liberality and benevolence during the few years which he spent at his family's seat were justly repaid by the general esteem and affectionate regard of his neighbours. He married Mary, one of the daughters and co-heirs of Richardson Farrand, of Harden, Esq., and died deservedly lamented on the 10th of March, 1756, aged 28. To whose memory, and that of Sarah Curren, his only sister and heiress, who died on the 27th of February, 1759, aged 30, John Curren, Esq., her cousin and devisee, hath caused this monument to be erected as a memorial of her virtues, and an incitement to her successors to imitate her most amiable example."

Against the wall on the south side of the altar in the chapel, but removed at the restoration of 1901-3 from the north wall

on the right hand side of the first window from the east, rests a marble tablet, surmounted by a funeral urn containing a shield with the Curren Arms, with the following inscription : " H.S.E. Johannes Richardson Curren Arm iger Hujusce dominus Manerii in Societatem Antiquariorum Londinensium merito co-optatus patriarum ipse Antiquiturn peritissimus harum lautam satis el lectam coegerat supellectilem Historiam Craveniensem ni mors praepropera vetuisset in lucem editurus at neque tantae spec in irritum cecid'ere et palma din vieta tandem reflorescit ineunte enim saeculo xix melioribus auspiciis soluta historici denuo coalescent membra e cineribus rediviva. Natus est spud Bierley, NOV. XII. A.D. MDCCXXI.,denatus prope Londinum Junii xxiv. et in hoc sacrario II. Jul, A.D. MDCCCLXXXIV., sepultus.— Chambers, Sculp^r. Scarbro." Translation : "Here lies John Richardson Curren, Esquire, lord of this manor, deservedly co-opted into the Society of the London Antiquaries, himself being very skilled in the antiquities of his country, had collected a sufficiently brilliant and choice supply of them, being about to bring forth to light a history of Craven, had not a too hasty death forbidden, but neither did so great hopes turn out in vain, and the palm long withered at length flourishes again, for at the beginning of the

nineteenth century under better auspices, the separated historical fragments unite again, reviving from their ashes. He was born at Bierley, November 12, A.D. 1721, died near London, June 24, and buried in this sanctuary, 2 July, A. r). 1784.—Chambers, Sculptor, Scarborough."

Dr. Whitaker tells us that the following epitaph had been printed, but was consumed in the fire at Mr. Nichols' printing office, and so unfortunately has not come down to us in Kildwick Church: " H.S.E. Johannes Richardson Currer, Arm. Hujusce dominus Manerii Richardi Richard-son de Bierley viri doctissimi F. indolem faustis sub penetralibus nutritam studio vetustatis sodalities Antiquariorum Londinensium socius percoluit Craven e suae historiam meditantem invidit fatum A. C. MDCCLXXXIV. neque tamen utcunque victuro nomini effecit namque palma diu vieta viviae vegetaeque intexta revirescat A.C. MDCCCV." Translation : " Here lies John Richardson Currer, Esquire, lord of this manor, son of Richard Richardson, of Bierley, a very learned man. A Fellow of the Society of London Antiquaries, he adorned a natural ability nourished in a happy home with the study of antiquity. Fate envied him as he was contemplating a history of his Craven district, A. c.

1784, et notwithstanding injured not him who was to conquer, for the palm, long-shrivelled, lively, vigorous, surrounded, grows green again. A. c. 1805."

N.B.—The latter paragraph, in both epitaphs, refers to the " History of Craven," published in 1805, and which was deeply indebted to Mr. Currer's " Collections."

In the same Chapel of the Currers, on the west side of the first window from the east end, is a a marble tablet with this inscription In the hope of a joyful resurrection is interred within this choir the body of William Hartley Currer, Esq., who was born January 27th, 1780, and departed this life February 12th, 1801. He was the second son of the Reverend William Roundell, of Gledstone House, by Mary, daughter of the Reverend Henry Richardson, and niece of John Currer, of Kildwick Hall, Esq., in conformity to whose last will and testament he assumed the name of Currer, and bore the arms of that family."

We now pass to another family, the " Swires," of Cononley Hall. Over the second arch from the east end on the north side of the chancel is a marble tablet, surmounted with a funeral urn, with this inscription : " Near this place are interred the remains of John Swire, of Hull, merch^t second son of the late Roger and Elizabeth Swire, of Cononley. He died November 4th, 1796, aged 26 years. His brothers, Roger and Samuel, and his sister, Jane, are interred

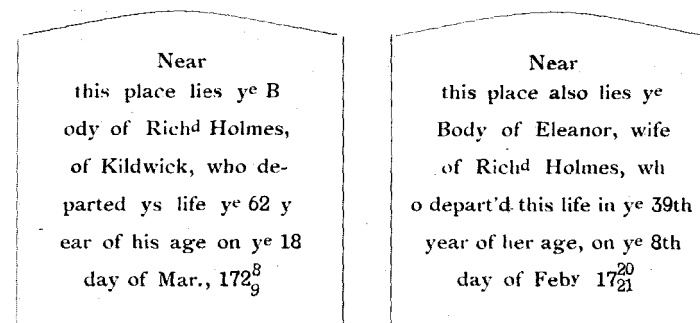
at Melsonby, in the North Riding of this County."

Over the second pillar from the east end on the north side of the chancel is a marble tablet, surmounted by a funeral urn, on which are the Arms of " Swire." The " Swire " Arms are also beneath the inscription : " Sacred to the memory of Samuel Swire, of Cononley, Esq., and of hi,, wife Elizabeth. He died May the 5th, 1763, aged 62. She died April the 12th, 1790, aged 85. Also to the memory of their son, Roger Swire, of Cononley, Esq., and of his wife Elizabeth. He died January 22nd, 1778, aged 42. She died July 18, 1773, aged 43. ` Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord.' "

On the north side of the chancel, over the third pillar from the east end, is a tablet, surmounted by a funeral urn and an open book upon another book, above which is a bird with wings spread. Beneath the inscription are the Arms of " Netherwood." Sacred to the memory of William Nether-wood, Esquire, late of Kildwick Grange in this Parish, who departed this life the 2nd day of Dec^r 1837, in the 92nd year of his age. This monument is erected with feelings ,of gratitude and respect by his nephews, William Netherwood, of Skipton, and Christopher Netherwood; of Cliffe Hall, near Keighley."

Resting on the capital of the same pillar is a small tablet of brass,

let into a wooden frame painted black. The following is a fac-simile :



Over the fourth pillar from the east end, and above the pulpit, is a brass memorial tablet with the following inscription : " Sacred to the beloved memory of Sir !Mathew Wilson, of Eshton and Kildwick Hall, Bart., who entered into rest Jany 18th, 1891, in his 89th year. ` Until the day break and the shadows flee away.' This brass is erected by Frances, his widow."

On the south side of the chancel, over the first pillar from the east end, is a marble tablet, surmounted by a funeral urn, with this inscription William Bawdwen, Esq^r of Stonegap, died the 10th day of Jaw'- 1757, aged 69 years. Mary, his wife, died 27th Jaw% 1755, aged 69 years. William, their son, died 22nd Jan>' 1776, aged 55 years. Grace, his wife, died 9th Oct^r 1788, aged 58 years. Her remains are interred at St. Olave's Church, York."

Over the second pillar from the east end is a marble tablet,

surmounted by a funeral urn, with the " Garforth " Arms beneath the inscription, which runs thus : " This monument is erected sacred to the memory of Thomas Gar forth, Esq- late of Steeton Hall, in this County. He was highly distinguished as an able and active magistrate for the West Riding of Yorkshire. His extensive capacity was peculiarly conspicuous in the accuracy of his judgment, and he was a man in his magisterial office who could readily unmask a counterfeit, chew and discern the characters of the heart. Ob. Decr 6th, 1811, aged 55 years ; also to the memory of Catharine, widow of the above, only daughter of Rev. Robert Graham, D.D., of Netherby, co. Cumberland, who died at Carlisle, 17 April, 1838, aged 84 years, buried within the precincts of Carlisle Cathedral."

Over the third pillar from the east end are the Royal Arms, with the lion and the unicorn as supporters.

On the third pillar are affixed, facing west, two small brass plates, one above the other. On the upper one : " In this pew lies interred Sarah, late wife of Samuel Janson, of Silsden, who died March the 7th, 1780, in the 69th year of her age ; also the above Samuel Janson, who died June 7th, 1806, in the 87th year of his age." On the lower plate : " In memory of John Janson, of Silsden, son of the above,

who died Feb^r 4th, 1837, in the 89th year of his age."

Over the fourth pillar from the east end is a marble tablet with this inscription : " Sacred to the memory of Richard Bradley Wainman, Esq., of Carhead in this county, who died September the 24th, 1842, aged 60 years ; also of Amelia Theresa, wife of the above, who died July 11th, 1833, aged 53 years." The " Wainman " Arms beneath the inscription. On digging the foundations for re-erecting the fourth pillar at the restoration of 1901-3, the two skeletons were revealed lying one above the other in perfect order, a black line alone marking the decayed coffins ; the pillar was re-erected and the soil filled in again without disturbing the remains of Mr. Wainman and his wife.

In the south east, commonly called the " Spencer " Chapel, now used as a vestry, there is a marble tablet on the north wall with an inscription as follows Sacred to the memory of John William Spencer, son of Edward George and Jane Spencer, of Malsis House, who died the 16th of February, 1849, aged four months ; also of the above named Jane Spencer, who died the 20th of March, 1853, aged 29 years ; also of the above named Edward George Spencer, who died at the Willows, Lothersdale, the 23rd of January, 1882, aged 59 years."

In the choir there was formerly, according to Dr. Whitaker, a brass plate with this inscription : " Hie jacet Edm. Jennings, A.M., filius natu max Petri Jennings, de Silsden, gen.prid. die obiit quo secundum astronomos accidit Saturni cum Jove conjunctio scil. nono die Jul A.D. 1623, annoq. aet 25." Translation : " Here lies Edmund Jennings, M.A., eldest son of Peter Jennings, of Silsden, gent. He died the day before, according to astronomers, there happened a conjunction of Saturn with Jupiter, viz., on the 9th day of July, A.D. 1623, and in the 25th year of his age." Dr. Whitaker remarks on this, " If this conjunction were sup-posed to be pestiferous, the principles of modern and ancient astrology are at variance. According to Persins it was certainly propitious Saturnumque gravem nostro Jove frangimus una,' i.e., 'we subdue harsh Saturn together with our Jupiter.' At least the benign influence of the one counterbalanced the bad effects of the other. But it is now become almost as idle a task to expose, as it would be to reconcile -the contradictions of that exploded science." When this brass plate disappeared from the Church we know not ; no one seems to remember it.

In the nave on the north side, over the sixth pillar from the east end, is a marble tablet surmounted by a funeral urn with this inscription : " Near this place are interred the remains of John Bradley, Esq., who died 15th November, 1754, aged 44 ; Elizabeth Wainman, his

sister, died 26th December, 1786, aged 76 ; Richard Wainman, Esq., her husband, died 24th February, 1790, aged 85." There is a coat of arms beneath the inscription.

Over the seventh pillar is a small marble tablet, thus " Sacred to the memory of Elizabeth Wainman, relict of William Wainman, Esquire, of Carhead in this parish. She departed this life the 25th day of January, 1823, in her 73rd year, and was interred within this Church. Elizabeth Field and Emma Hill, the only surviving children of the above, have placed this tablet as a memorial of piety and worth, 1850." Prior to the recent restoration 1901-3, this tablet was over the arch between the fifth and sixth pillars.

In the nave, on the south side, over the fifth pillar, from the east end, is a marble tablet, surmounted by a funeral urn, with this inscription : " To the memory of William Wainman, of Carhead, Esq., who died the 5th of April, 1818, aged 78. He had a firm reliance on the mercies of God, was kind and affectionate to his family, sincere to his friends, uniformly just, and universally benevolent. His virtues were adorned by the most amiable manners, and they became eminently conspicuous by the high

cultivation of a superior mind." His coat of arms is depicted beneath.

Over the sixth pillar is a marble tablet, surmounted by a funeral urn and a coat of arms : " In memory of Caroline, the amiable and affectionate wife of the Rev^d George Wray, A.M., Lecturer of the Parish and St. John's Churches, Leeds, and the third daughter of William Wainman, Esq., of Car-head. She died, deeply lamented, Oct- 14th, 1817, aged 30 years. ` Fiat voluntas tua.' The Rev^d- William Henry Wray, A.M., only child of George and Caroline Wray, died May 31st, 1863, aged 45 years, and was buried at North Ferriby, near Hull. C. Fisher, Sculp^r. York."

In the north aisle, a little west from the fifth window from the east end, is a brass memorial tablet with this inscription : " In memory of Robert, the only son of the late Joseph and Susannah Heaton, of Sutton House, in the Parish of Kildwick, who died 25th April, A.D. 1863, aged 40 years.

In the south aisle, a little west of the seventh window from the east end, is a stone memorial tablet : " Sacred to the

memory of Susannah, wife of Robert Walters Harper, of Sutton. She died at Padiham, the 19th of Jany' 1810, aged 22 years ; also of Hannah, second wife of the above Robert Walters Harper, who died the 17th of March, 1820, aged 33 years ; also of the said Robert Walters Harper, who died the 19th of March, 1820, aged 37 years ; also of Robert Walters Harper, son of Richard Walters and Ellen Harper, of Sutton, who died the 8th of February, 1828, aged six months ; also of Susanna Jones Harper, daughter of the above Richard Walters and Ellen Harper, who died in her infancy ; also of the said Richard Walters Harper, who died the 18th of April, 1835, aged 27 years ; also of a second Robert Walters Harper, son of the aforesaid Richard Walters and Ellen Harper, who died January 19th, 1837, in the 7th year of his age ; also of Richard William Harper, son of Richard Walters and Ellen Harper, who died at Brookdell, Barrowford, Lancashire, on the 4th of January, 1883, aged 49 years."

On the same wall, but nearer the eighth window from the east end, is a stone slab : " Sacred to the memory of John Smith, of Kildwick Woodside, who departed this life June 20th, 1836, in the 84th ear of his age."

In the belfry, on the north wall, is a marble tablet: "To the Glory of God and in loving memory of Thomas Tillotson, a member of the

choir and a ringer of this Church. This tablet is erected by his fellow-ringers June, 1894. 'O go your way into His gates with thanksgiving, and into His courts with praise.' The above Thomas Tillotson was the third son of John Hartley Tillotson, the Parish Clerk.

In the bell chamber of the tower, on the west side against the wall, is affixed a stone slab : " These bells were re-hung by W. Brown and J. Butterfield, Easter, 1889."



CHAPTER VIX

THE STAINED WINDOWS.

In giving a description of the stained-glass windows of the Church, ancient and modern, we will commence with quoting Dr. Whitaker's remark, that " in the windows are considerable remains of painted glass, which were much more perfect when Roger Dodsworth surveyed the Church in 1621. In the east window there was then the figure of an ecclesiastic in a gown, (probably the habit of a Canon of St. Augustine,) kneeling before a figure of Christ ; and on a scroll in his hand this verse, ' Wixley Robertum fac. imago, scandere coelum.' Beneath, 'Orate pro a'i'a Roberti Wixley, vicarii hujus ecclesiae qui hanc fenestram fieri fecit A.D. MDXXV. cujus a'i'e p'pitietur deus." " Father Whixley who seems to have held the benefice fifty-seven years, was the survivor of all the incumbents presented by the Canons of Bolton to their Craven livings, and," says Dr. Whitaker, {{ so .far as I have been able to discover, of the Canons them-selyes."

At what period this window was destroyed has not been ascertained ; the inscription would probably mark it out for destruction by the Puritans of the Commonwealth ; neither

can we tell what its successor was like. The present window with its severely plain mullions is of quite modern origin. It consists of seven lights, with no tracery whatever in the perfectly straight mullions ; there are full-length figures, one in each light ; beginning from the north side, these are in the following order, viz., S. Peter holding the keys ; above is the figure of a crowing cock, and beneath, in, a circlet, two keys crossed. In the next light is the figure of S. Matthew holding a closed book; above, a money bag, and beneath, an angel holding a scroll on which is the inscription " St. Matthew." In the third light is the figure of S. Mark writing his gospel with a quill pen ; above, two leaves crossed, and beneath, a lion with a scroll and the name "St. !Mark." In the centre light is the figure of our Saviour holding in the left hand a globe surmounted by a + and pointing with the finger to the Cross; above is the monograml. H. S. ,," and beneath the pelican feeding its young. In the next light is the figure of St. Luke holding a closed book; above is the painter's palate, and beneath an oX with the scroll and name " St. Luke." In the next light is the figure of S. John holding the open book of the Gospel, and with a quill pen in his right hand ; above is the poisoned chalice, and beneath an eagle with scroll and name " St. John." In the end light is the figure of S. Andrew, two arms

of the cross showing in the background ; above are two little fishes, and beneath, the S. Andrew's Cross. The following inscription may be read along the bottom of the window : " This window was erected A.D. 1854, to the memory. of their three children, Rosamund, born January 31st, 1837, died December 31st, 1846 ; Richard Francis Bradley, born December 19th, 1844, died February 17th, 1845 ; Alverey, born December 31st, 1850, died August 27th, 1853 ; by William Bradley Wainman and his wife Maria Wainman, of Carhead, in this parish. "

In the east window of the north choir; (more recently called the " Currer " Chapel, but which in the early part of the sixteenth century was a chantry chapel belonging to the Scarboroughs of Glusburne,) were the figures of a man and woman kneeling. Behind the father were ten sons, and behind the mother their daughters. The following was the inscription *Orate pro a'i bus Willielmi Scarborough, arm et Aliciae uxoris ejus et filiorum et filiarum eorundem qui hanc fenestram fieri fecerunt, A.D. MDXXVIII.*" The Scar-borough family, whose descendants lingered long in the vicinity,* bore Arms, viz., " Arg, a bend sinister, betw. in

* Mary Scarborough married Robert Parker, of Entwistle, September 24, 1627, and carried the Glusburne estate into

that family. chief three covered cups, and in base as many falcons, sable." When this window and its inscription disappeared we cannot be certain, but probably during the Puritan regime of the sixteenth or seventeenth century, amid the fury of the iconoclasts.

In the north window of the same choir was this inscription : ^{ao}
 Orate pro a'i'a Petri Scott, parentum, uxoris ejus, ac filiorum et
 filiorum eorundem, qui hanc fenestram fieri fecerunt A.D.
 MDXXVIII." This window, also like the two previously noted,
 disappeared we know not when. When Dugdale made his
 visitation in 1666, he delineated from the windows of Kildwick
 Church the following shields : Gu, a plain cross, arg. (unknown)
 ; (2) Le Gros, Earl of Albemarle ; (3) Clifford ; (4) Fountains
 Abbey ; (5) St. George's Cross ; (6) Roccliffe and De Alta Ripa ;
 (7) Scar-borough ; (8) Master John Rieroft.

But to return to the windows as they are at the present time.
 The first window on the north side, three lights, contains the
 following shields with arms of various dates (commencing with
 the top row from the west end.):~(1) France and England
 quarterly, impaling the full quarterings
 of Spain. For Queen Mary of England and Philip of
 Spain her husband. This shield is old. (2) France and England
 quarterly impaling Seymour for Henry VIII., and Queen Jane

Seymour. Surmounted by the crown. (3) As the first, but
 modern. (In the second row, the west end) : (4) Or. a lion
 ramp. gu. impaling or three bars gu. Inscription beneath, `
 Williis de Meschines et Cecilia de Rumely.' For William de
 Meschines and Cecilia de Romille, his wife, the foundress of
 Embsay Priory. (5) Gu. a cross *flory vair*, a pastoral staff in the
 background. Inscription beneath,

Prioratus de Bolton,' for Bolton Priory. (6) Erm. three bars,
 gemell, sa. on a chief, az. a lion pass. arg. For Currer, quartering
 sa on a chief arg, three lions' heads erased of the first, a martlet
 for diff. Richardson. Inscription beneath, " Johes Currer arm Dns
 de Kildwick, 1771." (7) Currer impaling az. a saltire betw. four
 escallops, or Wade, for Henry Currer, of Kildwick, who married
 Ann Wade, and died in 1568. (8) Currer quartering erm a
 fess gu. betw. three branches of laurel vert, Roundell, for
 Danson Richardson Currer who put in the window in 1808
 according to the inscription, " Danson Richardson Currer,
 Armiger fenestram hanc collocavit Anno Domini
 MDCCCVIII." (9) Quarterly of 6, (1) Currer ; (2)' az. three
 demi-lions erased or, Harrison of Flaxby ; (3) az. a bend or,
 coticed arg. (should be *or*) betw. two stags' heads coupled of
 the second, Howard of Thurcroft. (4) sa. (query should be
 vert) a stag's head erased, a bordure engr. or Fothergill. (5)

Richardson. (6) erm a cross engr. sa. Pollard of North Bierley.

In the second window from the east end, which also has three lights, there is a memorial to Thos. Garforth, Esq., of Steeton, who died 16 June, 1853, aet 35. Arms at the bottom of the west light : Sa. a bend betw. six goats salient arg. horned or, Garforth. The same at the bottom of the east light impaling, az. a fess or in chief, three women's heads affrontes couped at the shoulders, ppr vested and crined, or, in base a lion's head erased of the second. Query Sugden. Beneath is a brass plate with this inscription : " This window was erected in memory of Thomas Garforth, Esq., of Steeton, who died 16th June, 1853, aged 35 ears." The window is in three lights, the subject " The Ascension of our Saviour, between two adoring angels, three apostles adoring beneath," occupying the centre light. In the west light, "Our Lord healing two men, the one kneeling apparently blind, the other lame, resting on crutches." In the east light, Our Lord risen and appearing to the holy women."

The third window, also in three lights, contains several escutcheons, some ancient and some modern. (1) arg. a cross gu ; in the top row on the east side. (2) gu. a cross flory vair, Bolton Priory. Not now existent, but *qy.* flory vair

with four laurel leaves, gu. and inscription " Bolton." (3) gu. a cross arg ; in the top row in centre light. (4) Chequy or and az. a fess gu. Inscription beneath, " Lord Clifford," in Elizabethan letters ; in centre of the western light. (5) Per bend sinister gu and or, three griffins' heads erased counterchanged on a chief arg, a fleur-de-lys az. betw. two roses of the first. Inscription beneath, "Master John Rycrofte ;" at bottom of east light. This shield also appears in the - south clerestory the fourth and sixth windows from the east end. Master John Rycrofte bought eighteen score kine and put them out to the end they should pay a yerely benefit to the poor of the parish of Kildwick.— Vide Hopkinson's Manuscript. In the time of Edward VI., he gave £80 to the vicar and churchwardens for the purpose of buying the kine ; the " yerely benefit " is still distributed and is called the " Winter Silver." (6) az. three horseshoe's or. Inscription beneath " Fountains," for Fountains Abbey. At bottom of west light. Arg. a chev betw. three lions' heads erased gu. Roccliffe. Impaling az. five fusils in fens or (each charged with an escallop gales.) At bottom of centre light. No escallop gu. in present window. Inscription beneath in old English letters. Sir John Roccliffe married Margaret, daughter and co-heir of Sir William Plumpton, who was slain at Towton, 1461.

The fourth window was erected to the memory of Mrs. Fawcett,

widow of the Vicar, Rev. John Turner Colman Fawcett, 1843-68. It is in two lights, very poor glass, and the inscription beneath the glass is entirely obliterated. _

The fifth window is in two lights, the west light contains the monogram " J. H.," the east " S. H.," whilst the upper portion has the letter " H." only. A brass plate beneath contains this inscription : " This window was erected to the memory of Joseph Heaton, Esq., of Sutton House, who died 17th day of February, 1852, aged 72 years ; and of Susanna Heaton, his widow, who died November 14th, 1859, aged 71 years, by their son Robert Heaton, 1861."

The sixth window is in two lights ; the subjects are, in the west light, " The Good Samaritan," and in the east, Rebecca at the Well_ " Along the bottom of the glass is this inscription In memory of Maria Sarah Marsden, obt. October, 1871, aetat. 71. O'Connor and Taylor, London, 1873."

The seventh window is that commonly known as th'e` Plantagenet " window, to the memory of Sir Robert de Stiverton. The eighth window is in three lights, the subject being The Transfiguration." In the centre light is the figure of the Saviour in the act of blessing, in the west light the figure of

Moses holding the two tables of the law, and in the east, Elijah with a scroll with the text : " Dicebant excessum ejus in Jerusalem." Above is the text : " Hic est filius meus dilectus in quo mihi bene complacui ; ipsum audite." Beneath are the figures of St. Peter in the centre, holding a tabernacle with the crossed keys by his side, in the west that of S. James, and in the east S. John. In the upper part of the window are two angels holding each a scroll bearing the words " Sanctus, Sanctus, Sanctus." There is also the following inscription on the bottom of the glass : " To the glory of God, and in memory of the Rev. J. T. C. Fawcett, M.A. Twenty-four ears Vicar of this parish, who died August 26, 1867. Erected by his parishioners and friends."

The window at the west end of the north aisle, is in three lights, in each the " fleurs de lys," and in the centre light the following I.R.T." " 1858." " Pos^t-

We now retrace our steps to the east end of the Church, and in what was once the " Spencer " Chapel, but now used as the clergy vestry, we find the east window in three lights, subject : " Our Lord's Commission to His Apostle S. Peter," and the text, " Feed my Sheep." Beneath is a shield, the Arms of the Spencer family, " a Chevron and three stags' heads." There is also this inscription in the glass: "Erected in

memory of William Spencer, of Lothersdale, ob. July 21, 1868, ae. 68 years."

Proceeding down the south aisle, the first window is in clear glass and contains three lights.

The second window is in three lights ; the subject of the centre light being Our Lord's Commission to His Apostles," and the text, " Go ye _ and preach to all the world," and beneath it is a shield, *gy.*, " Marsden impaling Dixon." In the east light Our Lord preaching to three poor men," and in the west S. John Baptist preaching to two others, holding in his hand a staff." A brass tablet over the window records- as follows : " This window was erected in affectionate remembrance of the late Rev. Thomas Marsden, formerly Vicar of Kildwick and Skipton ; Elizabeth his wife, and Thomas, their eldest son ; by their surviving children William and Maria Sarah, 1814."

The third window is in three lights ; the subject of the centre one being : "Our Lord as the Good Shepherd, bearing in His arms a lamb, and holding a shepherd's crook ;" that of the east light is : The boy Jesus being taught by the Blessed Virgin, S. Joseph standing by her side." In the west light is : " S. Timothy learning from his mother Eunice and his grand-mother Lois." Along the

bottom is this inscription : " This window was erected by Thomas and Elizabeth Bair-stow, of Royd Hill, to the memory of their children, Thomas Ingleby, who died February 24th, 1861, aged 14 ; and Charles, who died February 26th, 1861, aged 19. H. Hughes, London, 1863."

The fourth window is in three lights ; the glass is very poor. The inscription at the bottom of the centre light runs thus : " Richard Robinson died March XVIII., MDCCCXLIV., aged XLIV." In the east light : " Thomas Robinson died April 1X., HDCCCXXXVI., aged n." In the west Robert Smith died May XXIV. MDCCCLX, aged XXXV."

The fifth window is in three lights ; the subject being The Nativity." In the centre light are the figures of the Blessed Virgin and the Babe ; in the east, that of S. Joseph in adoration, holding a staff ; whilst in the west light are depicted two shepherds, each holding a crook ; above are figures of adoring angels. The inscription runs thus : " To the glory of God and in memory of Richard Hartley, born at Sutton in this parish, September 22nd, 1817, died at Crosshills, December 2nd, 1884. This window is placed by his sorrowing brother, James Hartley, of the Echo, Ilkley. Powell Brothers, Leeds."

The sixth window is in three lights of clear glass.

The seventh window is also in three lights of clear-glass. The eighth window is in three lights, the centre one only being of stained glass with this inscription In memory of Sarah Lund, of Cowling, who died December 10th, 1847, aged 65 years.

The west window of the south aisle is in two lights of stained glass, a brass plate records the fact This window was erected by subscription 1859."

The west window in the tower is in three lights ; the subject of the upper portion is : "Jesus receiving little children," with the text : " Suffer little children to come unto Me ;" the subjects of the lower portion are in the centre light The Baptism of our Lord in the north light, the scene Behold the Lamb of God and in the south: "S. Philip baptizing the Ethiopian Eunuch." There is no inscription but the window was put in to the memory of the Rev. Henry Currer Wilson, who died 1st December, 1866.



CHAPTER X

THE GRAVESTONES.

WE are now about to deal with the floor of the Church, and to give some account of the many memorial slabs which mark the resting places of the remains of those notable inhabitants whose forms and figures were well known in their day as pious, conscientious supporters of the old Church. Very many have, of course, been interred within the Church, whose memorial stones, if ever they had any, have long since disappeared, such e.g., as Mrs. Anna Pollard, wife of the Rev. Richard Pollard, Vicar 1678-1697, who, we know, was buried within the chancel, or rather, the sanctuary, but no stone marks the exact spot. Mr. Pollard would probably be buried there also. Beneath the high altar lies the " mensa," or top of the ancient stone altar of pre-reformation times, and which was marked with five crosses, but of which only two are now visible, viz., one in the centre and one at the south east corner.

The Rev, John Pering, M.A., Vicar, 1806-43, lies interred within the sanctuary, on the south side of the altar ; the gravestone bears this inscription : " Underneath this stone. are deposited the remains of

the Rev. John Pering, M.A., April 30, 1843. See the monument over." In the restoration of 1901-3, this stone was re-laid in the clergy vestry, as near as possible to its original position.

Below the altar steps, close to the screen on the north side, is a slab* with this inscription : " Ne spargas cineres

* A lozenge-shaped shield. The entry in the Register of Burials runs as follows in very large handwriting : " Mrs. Margaret Richardson, Margaretae Richardson qua; vixit annoy L Decessit ID Octob. A.C. MDCCLXIV." i.e., " Disturb not the ashes of Margaret Richardson, who lived 50 years. She died 15 October, in the year of Christ 1764."

Beside the foregoing is a slab with this inscription " Beneath are interred the bodies of Henry Currer, Esq. ; Haworth Currer, Esq., and his son Henry Currer, Esq."

The adjoining grave is that of William Currer, the stone slab, floriated round the four sides as a border, contains a shield (Arms of Currer) surmounted by a helmet, and beneath it this inscription Here lyeth the body of William Currer, born at Steeton, late citizen of London, aged 72 years, who departed this life the 14th day of August, in the year of our Lord God 1716."

The adjoining grave on the south side of the foregoing is that of Roger Coates, whose gravestone, with floriated border, has the following inscription :* " Here lieth interred the body of Roger Coates, of Kildwicke Grange, Esquire, who departed this life upon the 7th day of March, in the 42 yeare of his age, Anno Domini 1660." The modern visitor, unfortunately, will find that these gravestones have been misplaced, so that the gravestone of Mr. Currer rests over the remains of Mr. Coates, and that of Mr. Coates over the re-mains of Mr. Currer. This unfortunate mistake was made by the workmen in the restoration of 1901-3. It is desirable that the true position of these remains should thus be placed on record.

The next in order is a stone slab, with a shield at the top containing three horses heads and this inscription : " Hic

the younger of the two surviving daughters of Richard Richardson, of Bierley, Esq., by Dorothy, daughter of Henry Currer, of Kildwick, Esq.; died at Kildwick the 15th of October, 1764, and was buried in the chancel of this Church the 18th of the same month."

* The Arms *in* the upper part are obliterated. The entry in the Burial Register is simply as follows ; " March, 1660. Burialls 8, Roger Coates was buried ;" and a daughter

soon after ; " 12, Maria 61. Rogeri Coates et Rosamundi ux." facet Willielmus Horsfall, mercator Londinensis qui in sum ... finin ... cesimo ... Domi ... 166." i.e., " Here lieth William Horsfall, a London merchant, who The remainder is obliterated.

Alongside the foregoing is a slab Here lieth the body of William Bawdwen, of Stonegap, Esg^f- who departed this life on the 22nd day of January in the year of our Lord 1776, and in the 56th year of his age."

At the bottom of the altar steps in the centre of the sanctuary there was prior to the restoration, 1901-3, a small brass plate, with this inscription : " The vault of Richard B. Wainman, Esq., Carhead, 1833." It is now affixed to the screen on the south side of the sanctuary.

On the floor of the chancel, opposite the "Rectores" pew, is a stone slab : " In memory of Catherine, the daughter of John James Garforth, Esq- and Sarah, his wife, of Steeton Hall, who died June 8th, 1817, aged six months. Short was my life, but longer is my rest. Also of the above John James Garforth, Esg^e• who died December 20th, 1819, aged 28 years. Also of Mary Anne, daughter of Thomas and Mary Anne Garforth, of Steeton, and grand-daughter of the above John James Garforth, who died January 11th, 1845, aged 18 months?"

Adjoining the foregoing, and west of it, is another stone slab : " In memory of Thomas Charles Garforth, Esg^e , of Steeton Hall, son of the late Thomas Garforth, of Steeton, Hall aforesaid, and nephew of Sir James Graham, of Netherby, in the County of Cumberland, Bart., who died on the 18th of January, 1821, in the 25th ear of his age."

In the nave, between the first two pews from the east end, is a stone slab bearing this inscription : "Here lieth the body of Ann, the wife of John Oates, of Bradley, who departed this life on the fourth day of January, Anno Domini 1800, in the 74th ear of her age ; also John Oates, husband of the above-said Ann, who departed this life on the 29th day of April, Anno Domini 1803, in the 85th year of his age." This stone was removed in the restoration of 1801-3 from its former position in the north aisle between the fifth and sixth windows from the east.

Adjoining the foregoing, and westward of it, is a stone slab: " Here lieth the body of Christopher Topham, son of Lupton and Amy Topham, who was born on the 25th of April, 1728, and departed this life on the 11th of November, 1732." This stone, prior to the restoration of 1901-3, occupied the position of the foregoing slab.

On the north side of the font is a stone slab Here lieth the

body of Mr. Samuel Willmott, of Farnhill, late citizen of London, who departed this life the 10th day of January, 1747, in the 36th year of his age. Here lieth also the body of Joseph Wilm^{ot}, son of the said Samuel Willmott and Ann his wife, who departed this life the 1st day of June, 1746, in the 2nd year of his age."

On the south side of the font, and close to the pillar, is a slab : " Here lieth the body of Elizabeth Oates, the wife of James Oates, of Nether Bradley, who departed this life the 15th day of May, in the year of our Lord 1782, and in the 87th year of her age."

{{ Stranger to sin and guilty fears,
An useful life of fourscore years,
She lived on earth, like those above,
A life of humble praise and love ;
And to the same from first to last,
When all her toils of love are past,
Triumphant, calm, her course she ends,
And in a flaming car ascends."

This and the foregoing slab were side by side on the east side of the font, and were removed to their present positions in the restoration of 1901-3.

In the north aisle, immediately opposite the sixth window

from the east, lies a slab, with the letters " W. W.," for Wm. Wainman ; this slab, prior to the restoration of 1901-3, lay in the nave and opposite the seventh or "Stiverton" window.

Adjoining, and westward of the foregoing, is a slab containing merely these three names John Bradley, Elizabeth Wainman, Richard Wainman." This slab was discovered at the restoration of 1901-3, beneath the wood floor of the pews on the north side of the nave, opposite the sixth pillar from the east.

Adjoining, and westward of the foregoing, is a slab containing only a floriated cross. It lay, prior to the restoration of 1901-3, on the floor of the north aisle opposite the sixth window from the east.

Adjoining, and westward of the foregoing, is a slab " Sacred to the memory of Samuel Smith, of Eastburn, who died July 1st, 1809, aged 78 years ; also of Jane, relict of the above Samuel Smith, who died July 29th, 1812, aged 79 years." This stone, prior to the restoration of 1901-3, lay in the south aisle nearly as far west as the eighth window from the east end.

In the " Spencer" Chapel, now the clergy vestry, in addition to the

grayestone of the Rev^d. John Pering, there are these three slabs side by side ; that on the north contains this inscription : " Near this place rest the remains of Elizabeth, wife of William Spencer, of Malsis Hall, who died May 3rd, 1810, aged 33 years ; also of Elizabeth Spencer, daughter of the above said William and Elizabeth, who died May 25th, 1825, aged 18 years ; also of Mary, the wife of William Spencer, junior, who died the 17th of December, 1828, aged 29 years ; also of Elizabeth, second wife of the first-named William Spencer, who died November 17th, 1835, aged 68 ears ; also of the above-said William Spencer, senior, who died January 7th, 1848, in the 73rd year of his age ; also of the aforesaid William Spencer, junior, who died July 17th, 1876, aged 82 years ; also of Hannah, relict of the above-named William Spencer, junior, who died July 17th, 1876, aged 82 ears." The slab in the centre has this inscription : "Near this place rest the remains of Thomas Spencer, late of Skipton, who died April 21st, 1817, aged 44 ears.

The slab on the south of the foregoing has this inscription : " Here lieth the body of William Spencer, late of Malsis Hall, who departed this life February 28th, 1793, aged 54 years ; also Ann, relict of the above William Spencer, who departed this life February 7th, 1803, aged 68 years." This stone was discovered at the restoration of 1901-3, in the south aisle

opposite the old Farnhill Hall pew, close to the screen, and completely concealed by the floor of the pews.

In the south aisle of the nave, opposite the fifth window from the east, lies a slab : "Sacred to the memory of Margaret, relict of the late Richard Hodgson, of West House, near Ingleton, who was born 23rd September, 1734, and died at Kildwick 5th August, 1812 ; also of Richard, their son, who was born 13th May, 1763, and died at Sutton 30th May, 1802 ; also of Robert, their son, who was born 10th November, 1771, and died at Sutton 30th December, 1806. "

Adjoining, and westward of the foregoing, a slab thus "Here lieth the body of Mary, the wife of Robert Heaton, of Sutton, who departed this life the 3rd day of November, in the *ear* of our Lord 1779, in the 47th year of her age ; also here lieth the body of Robert Heaton, husband of the above-said Mary, who departed this life the 6th day of July, in the year of our Lord 1784, in the 66th ear of his age ; also Mary, their daughter, who departed this life the 8th day of September, 1816, in the 42nd year of her age."

Adjoining, and westward of the foregoing, being immediately opposite the sixth window, a slab thus : " Here lieth the body of Susanna, the wife of James Heaton, of Ad ... in the township of Sutton, who departed this life on the day of April, in the year of our Lord 17 ... in the 32nd ear of her age. 'It is appointed unto men once to die.' Also here lieth the body of Mary, daughter of the above-said James Heaton, and wife of Robert Walters Harper, of Sutton, who departed this life 27th day of September, in the ear of our Lord 1784, in the 23rd year of her age." This slab, prior to the restoration of 1901-3, lay a little more westward than at present, and nearly opposite the seventh window. Nearly as far west as the seventh window is a slab: "In memory of John, son of Samuel and Sarah Smith, of Farnhill, who died September 9th, 1810, in the 13th year of his age.

" . are well, but not for ever, lovely boy,
Thy father's hope, thy tender mother's joy ;
Tho' death deprived us of the pleasing sight,
we hope to meet thee in the realms of light.

" Also of Jonas Smith, grandson of the above Samuel and Sarah Smith, who died May 1st, 1839, in the 68th year of his age."

Adjoining the foregoing and westward of it, being immediately opposite the seventh window, is a slab in two divisions, in the upper portion, of the stone only ; that on the south, thus : " Here lieth the body of George Bottomley, of Adin in this parish, who departed this life the 8th day of April, 1762, and in the 92nd year of his year ; also Rebecca, relict of the above-said Thomas Bottomley, who departed this life the 16th of August, 1785." That on the north thus: " Here lieth the body of Rebecca, daughter of Thomas and Rebecca Bottomley, of Adin, who departed this life the 28th day of September, 1769, and in the 16th year of her age."

Under the west window of the south aisle, and adjoining the west wall, are two slabs side by side, that on the south bears the following inscription : " Here lyeth the body of Sarah, the wife of Robert Smith, of Kildwick Grange, who departed this life the 28th day of June, 1762, in the 38th year of her age." That on the north has this inscription : " Here lieth the body of Benjamin, the son of Robert and Sarah Smith, of Kildwick Grange, who lieth near his mother dear, who departed this life the 3rd day of June, 1793, and in the 35th year of his age." Prior

to the restoration of 1901-3, these two slabs lay immediately adjoining the west pillar at the bottom of the north aisle and level with the font ; the latter recorded was then on the south side of the former.

Reared up against the west wall of the south aisle is a slab, thus : 11 Near this place, pursuant to his will, rest the remains of the Rev. Mr. Robert Hargreaves, late Curate of Todmorden, in Lancashire, where he departed this life the 6th day of August, in the ear of our Lord 1770, and in the 78th year of his age. He was born in Farnhill, and was the only son of Mr. James Hargreaves, formerly an eminent tradesman there." The entry of burial in the register runs thus 1770, August 10, the Rev, Mr. Robert Hargreaves, A.B., late Curate of Todmorden in the Diocese of Chester."



CHAPTER XI

THE PARISH REGISTERS.

IN every ancient parish Church, perhaps, the articles of most priceless value are the old registers. These contain the most valueable information concerning the forefathers of the village or hamlet, and if by any accident destroyed, the old registers could never be replaced. The Parish Register Abstract Return published in a bluebook in 1833,* serves as a useful reference on the subject of the registers.

Thomas Cromwell, (Vicar-General in 1535,) issued on September 29, 1538, his well-known injunction, commanding that the curate of every Church should " keep one book or register, which book he shall every Sunday take forth, and in the presence of the churchwardens, or one of them, write and record in the same all the weddings, christenings, and burials, made the whole week before." But a rumour of his intentions on this matter caused the rise of the insurgents of the Pilgrimage of Grace in 1536. The Mandate was repeated

in more rigorous terms on the accession of Elizabeth, 1558, but not being regularly observed, it was ordained in 1597 that parchment register books should be purchased at the expense of each parish, as it was found that the registers, being of paper, were fast wearing out, and that all the names from the older books, (mostly on paper,) should be therein transcribed from 1558. (Dr. Cox, " How to write

* The returns themselves as made by the clergy 1831, are at the Brit. Mus. Addl. Manuscripts, 9355, &c. the History of a Parish."* There are, according to Mr. Chester Water's " Parish Registers in England, 1883," some seven ; (London) Parish Registers which date from 1536-8, whereas there are no less than 812 which begin from 1538. The Kildwick Parish Registers do not go back as far as this, the first baptism bearing date November 13, 1575 ; the first marriage May 13, 1576 ; and the first burial March 29, 1572.

There are in all thirty-six volumes of Parish Registers of births, marriages, and burials, (inclusive of those at present in use,) and including also nine books containing the Registration of Banns. A short account of them will no doubt prove eery interesting from the long period of time (336 ears, A. D. 1572-1908) which they cover, and from the fact that so many of the old names still may be found in the

parish and neighbourhood. The earliest volumes are in splendid condition, and have evidently been very highly prized and cared for by the successive vicars of Kildwick.

At the bottom of the page of the Register of Burials at Kildwick, Anno 1581, is the following mem.: "Concordat cu vet copia examint per me, W. Harrison ;" i.e., "agreeing with the old copy examined by me, W. Harrison ;" he was the Minister-in-charge.

We now proceed to *give* the exact number of years covered by each of the several volumes for future reference,

" The seventieth Canon of 1603 ordered, that every parish shall provide itself with a. parchment book in which the entries from the old paper books were to be fairly and legibly transcribed, also it was to be kept in a "sure coffer, with three locks and keys." The oldest registers now extant, are usually transcripts made in pursuance of this injunction. The old paper registers were as a rule destroyed when the parchment copy had been made, rarely are both paper and parchment books preserved; *vide infra.*, an exception being that of S. Nicholas, Warwick, 1530-1596. The present prescribed form of register was ordered to be used in 1812,

under an Act of Parliament, 52 George III. Most printed volumes of Parish Registers conclude at that time. In 1836 was created by Act of Parliament the Registrar-General's office at Somerset House for preserving its record of births, deaths, and marriages. that it may be seen at a glance where there are any gaps or omissions in the registration, after which we shall note any entries of a peculiar kind or which may be valuable as historic or typographical marks, and these we shall find more numerous and important in the older than in the later Volumes.

Vol.	Baptisms.	Marriage	Burials.
I.	1575-1622	1576-	1572-
II.	1623-1653	1623-	1623-
		*1648-	11644-
III.	Births 1653-	+1653-	1653-
	Bapt's 1658-	1657-	
IV.	1678-1698	1678-	1678-
V.	*11699-1719	1699-	1716-
			§1699-
VI.	**1720-1743	1720-	1720-

* No entry between October 4, 1642, and May 26, 1648, a time of general confusion in the Anglican Church, owing to the Civil War.

I No entry between August 28, 1641, and September 29, 1644, save one only, viz., " Mrs. Rosamund Garforth, of Steeton," added some time after and in another handwriting, viz., that of Edmund Garforth, Vicar.

§ These marriages were performed in compliance with the Act of Parliament of the Commonwealth. No entry between June 26, 1654, and January 29, 1657.

`I Including separate lists of baptisms, " in Capella de Silsden," for from April 13, 1712, to March 22, 1712-13 ; July 5, 1713, to March 5, 1713 ; and April 25, 1714, to March 20, 1714.

§ The pages containing burials, between March 23, 1698, and April 4, 1716, are at the end of the book.** A separate list of those baptized, married, and buried at Silsden, from March 28, 1742, to December 31, 1743, is given at the end of the register, and a list of those baptized at Silsden from April 2, 1743, to January 11, 1743, is given after the Kildwick baptisms.

176	<i>History of Kildwick Church.</i>			
Vol.	Baptisms.	Marriages.	Burials.	
VII	*1744-	1744-1754	1744-	
	+1767-			
VIII.	1771-		1771-	
IX.	1798-		1798-	
X.		1754-1772		
X 1.		1772-1807		

XII.		3807-1812	
XIII.	1813-		
XIV.	1828-		
XV.	1844-		
XVI.		1813-1826	
XVII.		1826-1837	
XVIII.		1837-1844	
XIX.		1844-1854	
XX.		1854-1867	
XXI.		1867-1890	
XXII.		1890-1906	
XXIII.			1813-
XXIV.			1834-
XXV.	1869-19		
XXVI.		1906-19	
XXVII.			1864-19--

licensed for marriages until 1845, when the first marriage was solemnized in July of that year.

In addition to the above we have also separate books recording the Publication of Banns, thus :

Vol.	Year.
I.	1754-
II.	1784-
III.	1823-
IV.	1832-
V.	1842-

* The " Silsden " baptisms, 1753-1768 ; one marriage in 1753; and " Silsden " burials, 1753-1768, are entered after the " Kildwick " marriages, and the " Silsden " burials, 1744-1746 and 1750 in separate lists amongst the " Kildwick " burials of those years. The earliest register of baptisms at Silsden Chinch begins with the year 1768, and of burials in 1783, but the Church was not

t At the end of the Register.

Vol.	Year.
VI.	1863-
VII.	1870-
VIII.	1889-190
IX.	*1878-

We may now give particulars as to the older registers in detail, recording the most interesting entries. Volume I. is a leather-

bound book, 15j inches by 61 inches, containing 100 pages, of which the first three and the last four are blank. On the second page we read : " This Register was new bound in 1772, the old binding being quite decayed. The first baptism enter'd in it was on the 13th November, 1575. The first marriage 13th May, 1576. The first burial 29th March, 1572." On page four we find the Title beautifully engrossed thus : " A true and perfect Register or Kalendar of the names of all those which have bene baptized, maryed, or buried, in our Paryshe of Kyldwycke-in-Craven, synce ;" then in smaller letters : " the begynninge of the eighteenth yeare of the most happie reigne of our most gracious Sovereigne Ladie Elizabethe, by the grace of God, of England, France, and Irelande, Queene, defender of the faithe. Newlie written accordinge to commandment given in the fortithe yeare of her graces reigne, and diligentlie tryed and examyned to agree wth the olde coppie, by the mynister and churchwardens there beinge at that tyme, and in the yeare of oar Lord God."

¹¹1598. 1598. 1598."

The first baptism is recorded as follows and gives us a specimen of the form of registration then in use: "November, 1575, Decimo tercio die Novembris supradicti baptizatus fuit Willmus Overende filius Henrici Overende et Aliciai uxoris eius." The name is by no means extinct in the parish ; a William

Overend being at the present time (A.D. 1906) a member of the Church choir. The last baptism recorded in this volume took place on March 23rd ; the last marriage on March 24th ; and the last burial on March 16th, 1622. The volume therefore, covers a period of fifty years; half-a-century

" This book was kept at the Vicarage for taking down the names, &c., as they were given in. It is not a complete record. of stirring events, following the great upheaval of religious forces which terminated in the renunciation of the papal supremacy under Henry VIII., and Edward VI., the reunion of the English Church with Latin Christianity under Mary I., and again the resumption of independence under Elizabeth. Then ensued a further period of great unsettlement, of manifold intrigues both in Church and State, a time of much perplexity and great anxiety as one plot after another stood revealed, the main object being to dethrone and assassinate Elizabeth, and in her stead to place on the throne her great rival Mary, Queen of Scots, and by this means restore the papal authority over the Church of England. Whether Kildwick bore any part in this religious conflict and political rivalry we cannot tell; this volume reveals no religious or political secrets.

In the list of Baptisms for 1581 we have the following Junii eodem " (i.e., quarto as the preceding,) " Willmus Morison, filius Francisci Morrison et Dorothea: uxoris eius. advena matris haec erat narratio," i.e., William Morrison, son of Francis Morrison and Dorothy, his wife, a stranger ; this was the mother's tale.

"1582, Martii tertio Willmus, filius Margaretae Garforde et Willmi Hill matrix relation abortive." " 1593, Decembris quinto Abraham filius Elizabetha Jackson alias Witham volume peregrinates apud Stothill habitantis tamen apud Garforde et olim uxor Mri. Whitham Rectoris ibidem."

" 1597, Octobris xxiii^{ti}o Henricus nullius filius matre paupra moriente in partu," i.e., the son of no one, the mother, a pauper, dying in child birth.

" 1603, Decembris p'mo Robertus Harwoode fil Roberti & Elizabethae ut ipsa Elizabetha asserit una cu aliis."

In 1587, we have a record of a plague at Sutton: " Julii xxiiii^t Georgius Smithe filius Hugonis Smithe et Alicia uxoris eius baptizatus Colnie tempore pestis in Sutton." The list of

marriages is headed thus Nomina nuptor. a decimo tertio die Maii anno d'ni milesimo quingentesimo septuagesimo sexto Annoq. regni Elizabetha' regiae decimo octavo." A very close connexion was established between Kildwick Vicarage and Kildwick Hall by the first clerical marriage that perhaps the parish had ever known, thus : " 1582, Octobris 29" Alexander Horrockes clicus & Anna Currer." Anna Currer was the third daughter of Henry Currer and Anna Wade, of Plumptre Banks,; in Addingham. She was his second wife. An important wedding is here given 1585, Septembris 8^{vo}, Gabriel Gudgion et Francisca Malham de paraecia Skiptoniensi nupti apud nos per licenciam specialem ab Archiepiscopo Eboracensi concessam."

"1603, Memorandu q^d Gulielmus Butterfeilde & Alicia Walker conjugio conjuncti fuere decimo quint decembris supra diet."

A curious marriage entry 1604, Sep. quinto Petrus Foster and Jeneta Swayne," then in small writing: "magister Foote conjunxit, defuit mulieris digitus," i.e., Mr Foote joined them, the woman's finger was missing.

The list of burials is headed thus Nomina eoru qui

sepulture ecclesiasticae beneficio affecti cunt in parochia nra de Kilwicke-in-Craven a vicesimo nono Martii Anno Regni Serenissimae nra? Anglian reginae Elizabetha' dei gra Angliae Franciae et Hibernia' reginae fidei defensoris, &c., annoq. humani salutis 1572."

The following is from the list of burials 1576, Augusti vicesimo Robert Harper nostras sepultus est in templo dini Martini Eboraci."

The burial of the Vicar Horrock's first wife is thus recorded : " 1576, Septembris sexto Margareta Horrockes uxor Alexandri Horrockes, Vicarii ecclesiae de Kildwicke. 13d.⁷

The following act of suicide is thus recorded 1577, Januarii 21, Henricus Atkinson de Silsden, qui se in aquam vocat. Ayre incidit in prato quodam vocat. ' Horne's Meadowe.' " From the following entry it would seem that a Vicar of Bingley found a resting place in our Church : " 1578, Maii ultimo Alexander Jennings clicus et nuper Vicari. de Bingleye, 13d."

The next day a case of accidental drowning took place Junii 2^{do}, Johes Cockshut qui mersus est juxta pontem vocat. Ayrebrigge inter se lavandu cum aliis pueris die Junii prime, tune existente Sabbatho."

" 1578-9, januarii sexto, Johes Whitwham, Colniae natus

filius cuiusdam vocat. Hartley et Jenetae Whitwham, relatione Johis Bell."

The same ear we have another suicide: "Januarii 23^{1o} Henricus Jackson servus Edvardi Husler de Silsden, qui se pependit in domo quadam dicti Edvardi vocat. Husler's Coate prope Brunthwite."

" 1579, Jan. 28, Anna Whitwham uxor Willmi Whit-wham qui obiit aped domum patris sui Richardi Harper de Sutton conjugae habitante Thorntoniae." For some reason the deceased was living with her father at Sutton, or perhaps only on a visit there, when she died. Her mother's burial is recorded : " 1586, Augusti 12¹¹¹⁰ Elizabetha Harper ux'r Richardi 68. 13d."

A note at the bottom of the page containing the burials of 1581, runs thus : " Concordat. cu vet. cop. examint per me Wm. Harrison," which means that the Rev. Wm. Harrison, Curate-in-Charge, had compared the foregoing entries with the old paper copy and found them to agree.

" 1580-1, januarii 14¹" Margareta Hargreaves quae mersa est in aqua supra molendum vocat. ridge mill," i.e., she was drowned in the water above the mill called " Ridge Mill."

1581-2, Jan. 12, Mancus quidam qui portabatur a constabulariis et mortem obiit in domo Johis Shackleden tunc constabularii de Sutton, 13d." i.e., a lame cripple (name unknown) was being taken by the police, and died in the house of the policeman at Sutton. The following burial of an unknown traveller is interesting from the particulars given 1583, May 6, senex quidam peregrinus vocat. Robertus Studhame mortuus juxta Altam reg. viam intra dominiu de Silsden, uti liquebat per literal quas gessit ab Arundaliee Comite ad servos suos in Baronia de Broughe," i.e., an old man, a stranger, called Robert Studhame, died by the King's highway within the lordship of Silsden, as appeared through a letter which he carried from the Earl of Arundel to his servants in the Barony of Brough.

" 1582, Martii 18, John Mitchell, 110," and " 1583, Junii 21, Elizabetha Speight, 103, anno," records of two contemporary centenarians.

" 1583, Julii quarto Alraredus Boswell filius Francisci Boswell, de Gunthwaite, armigeri et Dorotheae uxoris." The figure of a hand in pencil by the side of the page draws special attention to this entry, but we should have liked a little more information as to who he was and why he was buried at Kildwick. We have seen no other entry of the name of " Boswell."

The following points to a murder 1585, Jan. 23, Richardus Gill filius Richardi Gill qui inventu est intr'fectus super com. vocat. Romelismore uti videbatur xxi januarii, instantis," i.e., he was found killed on Romille's Moor.

For another centenarian we have 1585, Martii tertio Alicia Lambert, 104, an."

The following is interesting 1586, Septembris tricesimo, Edmundus Eltoftes, de Farnhill, armiger qui quidem. extremum clausit diem Skiptoniae in vede Thomae Barrowes et sepultus est Kildwickie, 69," i.e., he ended his days at Skipton, in the house of Thomas Barrowes, and was buried at Kildwick.

" 1586, Novembris 26^{to}, Anthonius Hargraves et Isabella uxor eius circiter 85 an'u aetatis utriusq. 2s. 2d." A remarkable instance of husband and wife about the same age being buried the same day.

" 1586, Decembris 23^{to}, Margeria Yonge nata in comitatu Lancastrien. uti dixit a quibusdam vocata Halsteade. The meaning is that Margery Yonge was born in the County of Lancaster, as she said, by certain persons called " Halstead."

" 1586, januarii 15^{to} Johes Shackledene morbo incognito." This " unknown disease " also carried off an infant, " Elizabetha Shackleden," and a widow, " Agneta Parkinson" on

Feby. 1st and 2nd following, and then follows this lengthy entry : " Februarii 15¹⁰ Janet Shackleden ux^r Johis et filia eius quae ambae obiere in magaliis structis juxta Suttoniam uti apparuit e peste quo quidem tempore obierunt sex in ilia domo viz. tota familia nempe Johes Shackleden, uxor eius mater et tres liberi e ferociosissimo hoc morbo a deo misso caeoru' et terraru' d'no ad adducendos nos ad paenitentiam et vitae novitatem, ad ambulandos in timore eius ad amplecti du' verbum eius summa cum reverencia et ad exosculandu' natu' eius domin' Christu' ne pereamus funditus." The translation is as follows : " On the 15th of February, Janet Shackleden, wife of John, and her daughter, both of whom died in huts erected at Sutton, as it appeared of the plague, at which time indeed there died six in that house, i.e., the whole family, viz., John Shackleden, his wife, his mother, and three children, of this most fierce disease, which was sent by God the Lord of heaven and earth to bring us to repentance and newness of life, to walk in His fear, to embrace His word with the greatest reverence, and to worship His Son the Lord Christ lest we perish utterly."

The plague continued to spread in the neighbourhood, for in 1587, May 2 : " Willmus Garforth de Sutton," was buried, having died " e peste uti videbatur," and on the following day

Richardus Garforth et Alicia ux^r eius e peste."

Probably the same plague carried off John Harper, his wife Agnes, and their six children, Edmund, Grace, Isabella, Margaret, "Thomas, and one unnamed. The dates of burial are : " Maii 25¹⁰. Junii sexto, septimo, octavo," and then this note : " Omnes praenominati a 6¹⁰. die liberi dicti Johes." What a terrible scourge it must have been. 1587, Aprilis nono mulier peregrina moriens apud domu uxoris Scotti in Farnehill," i.e., a woman stranger dying at the house of Scot's wife in Farnhill.

" 1587, Aprilis 13^{i^o} Alicia Garforthe ux^r Willmi G. de Sutton, moriens in partu et nata eiusdem una cum matre sepultus," i.e., Alice Garforth, wife of Wm. G. of Sutton, dying in childbirth, and a female child of the same buried together with the mother. N. B. The Latin " sepultus " should be sepulta. Her husband died soon after of the plague, and was buried May 2nd.

" 1587, Julii primo Matilda Whitwham, relictia Johis Whit., de Over Bradley, qua: mortua est in Sutton."

" 1587, Julii 2^{do}. Willmus Scott et Robertus Craven de Sutton, Lino simul in sarcophago sepulti," i.e., two men buried together in one coffin, probably owing to the plague.

" 1587, Julii 15^{to}, Agneta Barrett, relictæ Jacobi, sepulta in Sutton Westfelde, accidentalī agro," i.e., Agnes Barrett, widow of James, buried in Sutton Westfield, probably hurriedly buried, where she died, a victim of the plague.

" 1587, Julii 17^{imo}, Nicholaus Coate et Abraham filius eius uno in sepulchro," i.e., father and son buried in one grave, probably two more victims of the plague.

" 1587, Julii ultimo Robertus Walkeden, pauper, Lancastriensis qui venit Suttoniam ad domos eorum qui e - peste mortui fuerunt verrendas." Alas ! poor man ! he came out of Lancashire to clean the houses of those who died of the plague, caught the infection and himself died !

Another case of drowning : " 1587, Augusti primo Munguis Harrison invent. mersus in flu. vocat. Aire juxta pontem vocat. Ayrebridge," i.e., Munguis Harrison found drowned in the river Aire near the bridge called Ayre bridge.

" 1590, Aprilis 25, Mulier quædam peregrina inventa mortua super communa vocat. Glusburne More pro cuius nece suspensus est Simonson juxta locum ubi interfecit eandem," i.e., a certain woman, a stranger, found dead upon the common called Glusburn Moor, for whose death

Simonson was hanged near the place where he killed the same. "Those were the days when murderers were hanged in gibbets as near as possible to the scene of their crime as a warning to all men.

" 1590, Septembris primo, Fargius Browne p'fectus ex orient. Ebor. vomit. parte ubi uti dixit fuit ad metiendum. The meaning of this is not very clear, save that he came out of the East part of the County of York, where, as he said, he was to measure !

" 1591, Decembris secundo, pauper inventus mortuus sup. Silsden More," i.e., a poor man found dead on Silsden Moor.

The following is but one sign, among very many, that a much larger number of women died in childbed than in modern days : " 1591, Mardi 18^{to}• Helena, uxor Jacobi Ellis quæ obiit inter pariendu et natus una serum," i.e., Helen, wife of Jas. Ellis, who died whilst childbearing, and a male child together with her."

" 1594, Julii quinto, Henricus Fletcher centum et quatuor annoru," another instance of longevity, " 104 ears."

" 1595, Maii nono, Johannes Garforthe d'ns de Kildwicke," it does not appear how a " Garforth " was termed " *lord* " of Kildwick.

Another case of drowning : " 1596, Septembris 23¹⁰. Anna Teale filia Thome mersa in aqua defluente a Silsden ad flumen Ayre," i.e., Anne Teale, daughter of Thomas, drowned in the water that flows down from Silsden to the river Aire.

" 1596, Septembris 29, Elizabetha uxor Dionisii Garforthe int'fecta veneno sibi dato a Jolle Colling fratre eius," i.e., killed by poison given her by John Colling, her brother; let us hope inadvertently.

" 1596, januarii, pauper peregrina mulier mort in Cononley," i.e., a poor woman, a stranger, died in Cononley.

So again the same month 20¹¹⁰, pauper peregrinans mulier mort. in Silsden," 1597 Aprilis tertio, there were no less than five funerals the same day, viz.,-two from Cowling, two from Silsden, and one other ; one of them being: " infans pauper per agre. veniens Silsdeniam."

" 1597 Novembris 28¹¹ puella inventa mortua in campis de Glusburne," i.e., a girl found dead in Glusburn fields.

" 1597 Januarii 25^t Tres infantes Edmundi Bawdwin omnes unius partus," i.e., three children all at one birth.

"1598 Octobris 21⁻⁰, Francisca uxor Richardi Garforthe et filia Venerabilis Edmundi Eltoftes, de Farnhil, armigeri mulier praecellentis virtutis," i.e., Frances, wife of Richard Garforth, and daughter of the Venerable Sir Edmund Eltoftes, de Farnhill, a woman of conspicuous virtue.

" 1598 Aprilis nono, Jane Barker, vulgariter vocat. ' hob of ye North'," i.e., commonly called " bob of the North."

1600 Januarii octavo die Johannes Parkinson vulgariter dictus dns de Eastburne qui vixit centum annos et ferme quinq. ultra," i.e., John Parkinson, commonly called lord of Eastburn, who lived 100 years and almost five more.

Another epidemic broke out in 1603, for we find : 1603 Martii vicesimo, primo uxor Anthonii Sugden a pestilentiae morbo," i.e., Anthony Sugden's wife, of the disease of the pestilence ; and the husband soon succumbed to the same complaint, for we read : " 1603 Aprilis tertio, Anthonius Sugden e pestilendae morbo in cuius domo morbus hic incepit p'nicocius anno ut supra." A child of Anthony Sugden was buried the following day " e peste." It. was another terrible visitation, for on the two pages of the Register following, there are recorded the burials of no less than seventy-

two persons with the fatal word "peste " after each, in addition to the foregoing, thus making a total of seventy-five carried off ere the plague ceased. In one instance a description is given by the words "e languore prolixiore," i.e., of a more widely extended languor or listlessness. It lasted in its fatal results from March 21 to September 11, in several instances sweeping away apparently the whole family.

¹¹ 1606 Maii 12⁰. Petrus Scarbrough fili Henrici in aquis demersus erat ad pontem qui est inter Mawses et Glusburniam & annos natus sext," i.e., Peter Scarbrough, son of Henry, was drowned in the waters at the bridge between Mawsis and Glusburn, and was six years old.

Another case of drowning : " 1607 September 14, Georgius Tillotson fil. Johannis de Collinge periit in aquis fonte demersus in die Sabbathi apud Collinge," i.e., George Tillotson, son of John of Cowling, perished in the waters, being drowned in a pool on the Sabbath day at Cowling.

The following is a description of a strange accident " 1607 Januarii 15¹⁰. Gulielmus Peele qui periit in aquis contusus rota molari de Farnehill glaciem de rota currente fracturus," i.e., Wm. Peele who perished in the waters having been bruised by the Farnhill mill wheel, when about to break the ice from the revolving wheel

" 1611 Octob. 4¹⁰. Johes Radcliff, of the parish of Gar-grave, qui se ipsu veneno confecisse putabat'r." A mixed entry, partly English, partly Latin ; the meaning is that he was thought to have killed himself with poison.

" 1613 Fehr. ult Gracia Laycock," and a side note adds : " quae in aquis se ipsa miser suffocavit 18 die Janua. juxta pratu dict. Tar (?) nec inventa quoad dic'm sepulture prwdi'centem Feb. 27¹¹¹¹," i.e., who smothered herself miserably in the waters January 18, by a meadow called (name undeciphered) and was not found until the said February 27, the day before the funeral

" 1616 Julii 3⁰. Robertus Barrett qui casu terror oppressus periit saxa effossurus," i.e., who, when about to dig out the rocks was killed, being weighed down by a fall of earth.

" 1616 Julii 13⁰. Gulielm Somerschaes (case ab equo subito periit)," i.e., Wm. Somerschaes was killed suddenly by a fall from his horse. A similar accident happened soon after 1616 Aug. 4^{to}. (dies erat Sabbathi) misere periit casu ab equo Edm. Walsh de Farnehill 5th sepultus," i.e., it was the Sabbath day, Edmund Walsh, of Farnhill, was killed miserably by a fall from his horse, buried on the 5th.

1616 Junii 4^t Isabella Friar infans 21 anno' aquis suffocate," i.e., an infant two years old smothered in the waters.

At the end of the entries for the year 1620, there is this note *Sepulti hoc anno 85," i.e.,* eighty-five persons buried in that year; at the end of the next year it *is* noted: "*sepulti 77," i.e.,* seventy-seven persons buried.

" 1622 Maii 26, Dionysius Coate 100 ann." another instance of a centenarian.

From October 1, 1622, the entries are no longer in the handwriting of Mr. Foote, Vicar, he was probably no longer able to perform his duties and died soon after, but the beautifully engrossed writing is the handiwork of the Parish Clerk, Mr. Peter Barrett. The following entry is surrounded on three sides by a black border : *Nono die Venerabilis vir Mr. Johannes Foot Sacrae Theologise Baccalaureus hujus ecclesiae Kildwickiensis ut etiam Broughtoniensis vicarius dignissimus sepultus est nono die Februarii ut supra," i.e.,* on the 9th day the Venerable_ Mr. John Foot, Bachelor of Sacred Theology, the most worthy Vicar of this Church of Kildwick, as also of Broughton, was buried on the 9th day of February as above.

At the end of the Register there are forty-five entries of punishments meted out to vagrants, thus 1600 October the seventh daie, Elizabeth Rawlinge and her two

children were punished and sent to Brigham, in Cumberland.

The last page is adorned (!) with the autographs of Henrycus Currer, Roger Horrockes 1663, James Foulds, John Driver, Francis Crummacke."

Volume 11_ is a leather-bound book, 14-'₁ inches by 62 inches, and contains seventy-five pages of which the first and last are entirely blank. Page 2 contains on the front the name "Roger Horrockes 1663," and on the backside, surrounded by a neat black border, this entry : " The names of the Churchwardens of Kildwicke for the yeare of our Lord God 1626, in which yeare this book was bought by them ; viz., for Silsden, Edmund Watson ; for Kildwicke, Richard Hardacre ; for Cunnandley, Christopher Horrockes; for Steeton, Christopher Holmes ; for Sutton, John Clough ; for Coiling, Christopher Hargraves ; for Glusburne, Henry Scarbrough;_ for Bradeley, Dinnis Cockshott ;" and underneath *Scriptum per me Petro Barrett," i.e.,* written by me, Peter Barrett.

On the next page, beautifully engrossed with an elaborate border, we read, as already stated : " *Tabula publicae*" &c. Then the Register begins with the heading *Nomina Baptizatoru."*

The following is an entry of interest 1643, januarii 17, John Coates, sonne of Roger Coates and Rosamond his wife, of Kildwicke Grainge, was baptized at Rau (?) Lee, in ye forest of Pendle in ye Countie of Lancaster."

There is only one other baptism for the year 1643, viz., on August 9. From 1644 to 1649, the baptisms are entered under the heads of the several townships, viz., " Kildwick," " Silsden," " Steeton," " Sutton," " Collinghead," " Glusburne," " Cunnandley," " Bradley." Baptisms appear to have been few in number, and a few entries, evidently omitted at the time, were inserted in the proper place in another handwriting, apparently that of the Rev. Mr. Little, Vicar, after the Restoration. One such subsequent entry was in 1647: " Martii 7 Rogerus Coates fil Rogeri et Rosamond," and by the side : " natus erat quarto Martii 1647 apud Kildwick Grange."

The marriages are headed thus Nomina Nuptorum a vicesimo quinto die Martii Anno Domini Millesimo sexcentesimo vicesimo tertio annoq. regni Regis Jacobi &c., vicesimo primo. There is no marriage recorded between October 4, 1642, and May 26, 1648. Then follow

" Nomina Sepultorum," the names of those that have been buried. In 1623, April 28, we read of: "Johannes Ghill parochiae de Carleton pauper inventus erat mortuus apud High Gate via Regia," i.e., John Gill, of the parish of Carleton, a poor man, was found dead at High Gate on the King's highway.

" 1623 Julii nono die Edmundus Jennings," &c.

"1623 Januarii 24, Pauper claudus mortuus domi Thomae; Bradeley Constabularius de Cunnand." i.e., a poor lame man died at the house of Thomas Bradeley, Constable of Cononley. It will be observed that the Latin is grammatically faulty ; probably not the poor lame man, but Thomas Bradeley, was the police constable.

" 1623 Februarii 16, Pauper inventus erat mortuus apud High Gate via Regia. Sepultus," i.e., a poor man was found dead at High Gate by the King's highway, buried."

" 1623 Martii 15, Mulier pauper mortua prae foribus Thomw Hardacre, Constabularius de Cunnand," i.e., a poor woman died before the door of Thomas Hardacre, Constable of Cononley.

" 1623 Martii 15, Pauper mortuus apud Cunandley Woodside," i.e., a poor man died at Cononley Woodside. Such entries as these in our old Registers, how

eloquently they speak to us of the sufferings of the poor dying thus on the road! Alas the monasteries, the best friends of the poor, had all been ruthlessly swept away and their possessions appropriated by the courtiers of a vicious King.

Yet another instance: " 1624 Maii 9, Pauper claudus mortuus domi Thomae Hustler, Constabularius de Steeton."

" 1624 Septembris 7, Gulielmus Slater pauper mortuus domi Johannis Teale de Silse."

" 1624 Martii 24, Agneta uxor Gulielmi Sawley mortua in puerperiis de Cunandley," i.e., Agnes, wife of William Sawley, died in childbirth, of Cononley. Two more deaths from the same cause occur immediately' after.

" 1626 Septembris 7, Johannes Hird Scholaris de Kildwicke." We wonder in what precise sense he was a "scholar." "1626 Decembris 1, Rogerus Horrocks anno aetatis 84." A descendant probably of the first post-Reformation Vicar ; Mr. Horrocks was a notable parishioner in Church affairs.

1627 Aprilis 28, Richardus Walsh fil. Edwardi et Margretae de Glusb. adolescens circiter 12^m a'noru qui infeliciter se in

flumine vocato Aire iniecit et mersus inventus est juxta pontem vocatu Kildwick bridge," i.e., Richard Walsh, son of Edward and Margaret, of Glusburn, a youth of about 12 years, who unhappily threw himself into the river called Aire, and was drowned by the bridge called Kildwick bridge.

"_1627 Decemberis 1, Ric'us Gill de Silsden More repentini⁹ morte in via juxta Silsden percussus," i.e., Rich'd Gill, of Silsden Moor, stricken by sudden death on the highway near Silsden.

" 1627 Decemberis 24, Johannes Spencer de Glusb. subito mortuus," i.e., died suddenly.

" 1628 Decembris 10,. Hugo Sawleye infans de Cu'nanley unicus filius Guelmi Sawleye circiter 4^{or} annoru repentino casu rotae interemptus," i.e., Hugh Sawley, a child, of Cononley, the only son of William Sawley, about 4 years old, was killed by the sudden fall of a wheel.

" 1629 Februarii 3, Adolescens quida de Silsden More nobis ignotus infestae tempestatis extremitate interemptus in festo purific. 1629," i.e., a youth of Silsden Moor, unknown to us, killed at the end of a dangerous tempest, on the feast of the Purification, 1629.

" 1629 Martii 2, Mary Shawe uxor Ric'hi de Hiccornsh. in puerperiis," i.e., in child birth.

1629 Martii 4, Thomas Hargreaves de Colling subito interemptus cultro per Hugone Audersley prope Aula Mosis," i.e., Thomas Hargreaves, of Cowling, suddenly killed with a knife by Hugh Audersley, near Malsis Hall.

" 1631 Januarii 23, Joh'nes Barrett cum uxore et filia de Steeton pauperes in uno sepulchro sepulti fuerunt 23," i.e., John Barrett, with his wife and daughter, of Steeton, paupers, were buried in one grave. Rosamunda Garforth mater-familial de Aulo Steetoniensi generosa obiit in aul. circiter 6¹¹- Novembris diem tempore belli Civilis piculosissimo Anno D'm'ni 164—," i.e., Rosamund Garforth, a noble matron of Steeton Hall, died at the hall about the 6th day of November, in the most dangerous time of the Civil War, A.D. 164—; the fourth figure is absent, through cutting the leaves at some future occasion for binding. The entry was evidently made after the Restoration, and in the handwriting of Mr. Edm. Garforth, the Vicar.

There are no entries of burials after August 28, 1641, until September 29,- 1644, when the entries are continued in

regular order, and apparently in the same hand as before, save with this difference, that the burials of the several town-ships are now kept separate : first, " Buried in Kildwicke in Anno 1644," then " Buried in Silsden," next " Buried in Steeton," then " Buried in Sutton," next " Buried in Collinghead," next " Buried in Glusburne," then " Cunnandley," and finally " Bradley." This method of registration continues until 1649, when the burials of the several townships are intermixed, and follow the order of dates. The final page of this Volume contains the announcement concerning " The Articles. "

Volume III. is a leather-bound book, 13 inches by 5" inches, and contains seventy-seven pages, of which the first and two last are entirely blank. Pages 2 and 3 contain the Marriage Act of 1653 ; page 4 contains the inscription as al-ready given, and on the backside the certificate of the due appointment of John Towne as parish register. Page 5 be-gins with the heading thus : Names of Birthes from the twentie-neethe day of September, 1653." Several additional entries appear to have been made at a later period after the Restoration, and in May, 1658, the heading of the page is once more " Baptizati." In many parishes the clergy of the Restoration failed to get

possession of the old registers from the hands of the registrars appointed under the Common-wealth, but this was not the case at Kildwick.

After the Baptisms, a whole page is occupied with this entry : " Baptizati, 1678.

Nativitas Josephi Pollard fil.

Richardi et Anna; ux eius. Decemb- A' Dom. 1678.

Josephus fil Richardi Pollard, Vicarii et Annie ux. eius de Kildwicke. Natus decimo nono die mensis Decembris et Baptizatus vicesimo sexto die ejusdem. mensis In eccl^e. de Kildwicke A' Dom. 1678 Jos. Pollard de Kild' - fil. Rich. et Annae natus 19¹⁰ Baptiz. 26^{to} 10^{bris} A' 1678. In Eccles. de Kildwicke."

The marriages are headed thus The names of such persons as have beene married, &c." In 1657 the heading is simply " Nupti." The last page of the marriages is entirely occupied with the account of the marriage of the Rev. Ric-hard Pollard and Anne Coates, of Nesfield in Ilkley.

The burials are thus headed Burialls suche as have beene

since the Twentie-neenth Dae of September, 1653." After the burials, a page and a half are filled with various collections by briefs for different places, 1659 to 1664.

The following entry of burial is deserving of notice " 1676 Martii 29, Thomas Hill, Ludimagister de Malsis hall," i.e., :Master of the Games.

Volume IV. is a leather-bound book 16 inches by 8 inches, and contains sixty-three pages, of which the first two and the last are blank. On the inside of the cover at the be-ginning of the book, a piece of paper has been pasted, and on it the following : " Primo Anno postquam ego Richardus Pollard constitutus fui Vicarius de Kildwicke." The entries commence on page 3 with the following heading : " Nomina Baptizatorum a vicesimo sexto die Augusti Anno Domini millesimo sexcentesimo septuagesimo octavo Annoq. Regni Regis Caroli secundi Anglia, Scotiae, Francis; et Hibernia?, &c. Tricesimo, 1678." The burial list in this Volume opens with the following note : " A' 1678 Augusti 25, Francisca Rawling uxor Isaaci de Glusburne Cert. 25 Catherina Horne filia Johannis de Farnhill quoru cadavera omni modo Involuta panno lanario juxta decretu Parliamenti, &c." The same is repeated after the next month's entries thus : " Quorum

cadavera omni modo Involuta fuere panno lanario juxta decretu Parliamenti In hac parte editum et cert.," i.e., whose corpses were entirely wrapped in woollen, according to Act of Parliament issued in this part, and certified.* At the close of the year's entries, we read thus : " Memorandum. Quod omnia cadavera sepulta in ecclesia seu Dormitorio de Kildwick-in-Craven, Com. Ebor. (a vicesimo quinto die Augusti Anno Dom. 1678 ad hoc usq. tempus nemirum ad vicissimum quintum Februarii ejusdem Anni) Involuta fuere panno lanario juxta Decretum Parliamenti in hac parte editum Anno Regni Regis Caroli secundi Angliae, Scotia:, Francia-, et Hibernia:, Tricesimo, Annoq. Dom. 1678. Ita test. Richardus Pollard, Vic. Md.," which being translated means Metn. That all the corpses buried in the Church or Churchyard of Kildwick-in-Craven, County of York, (from the 25th day of August A.D. 1678, until this time, viz, the 25th day of February the same year) have been wrapped in woollen, according to Act of Parliament issued in this part, in the 30th year of the reign of King Charles II. of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, A.D. 1678. So I testify. Richard Pollard, Vicar of the same place."

We can give no clue as to the meaning of the following "

Here begins Joseph," unless it refers to a new clerk. The date is April 1, 1691.

In 1693, Oct. 6, we find a record of an accident Johannes Allerton p'ochiae de Bradford lapus de monte Hawkcliffe de Steeton p'ochiae Kildwicke decollat.," i.e., John Allerton, of the parish of Bradford, having fallen from Hawkcliffe hill, of Steeton in Kildwick parish, had his neck broken.

In 1694, Aug. and Sept. 3, entries conclude with the word " linnen," i.e., buried in linen.

" 1694 Jan. 22, Thomas Johnson ` Viator' de Silsden-Moore," i.e., a traveller ; *qy.* in what capacity.

* The Act was passed A.D. 1678 to encourage the wool trade ; no person to be " buried in any shirt, shift, or sheet, other than should be made of wool only." An affidavit had to be brought to the clergy within eight days of the burial, certifying that the requirements of the law had been fulfilled. The fine was £5. In 1814, a common informer recovered a number of penalties against clergymen who had neglected to certify, hence the Act was repealed. It had long been a dead letter. " 1694 Martii 22, Thomas Johnson quida particus Regni Scotia; lapsus de Petra Hawkcliffe de Steeton p'ochiae de Kildwicke," i.e., a certain Thomas Johnson, a native of the

Kingdom of Scotland, having fallen from Hawkcliffe Rock at Steeton, parish of Kildwick.

At the end of the book is the following :- " Remarkable events : Burialls, 1680 Nov^r Revel Knowle (P) 1678 Dormitorio." The former is given in connexion with the burial of ft Margreta Relicta Christopheri Emmott de Revel Knowle." We know no more than the writer as to the whereabouts of this place, save that it is in Cowling; .—*hide* Register of Burials, Ap. 21, 1716.

Volume V. is a leather-bound book, measuring 15 inches by 82 inches, and contains sixty-six pages, of which the first and last are entirely blank, and one page has had the lower part cut off. The following is the only instance we remember of such a christian name : " 1701 Jan. 14, Silence filia Thomae Blakey et Marie Teal de Silsden Moor."

" The following in the list of burials is an unusual enconium " 1701 Dec. 17, :Maria Secker generosa pia virgo de Kildwick Hall," i.e., a noble, pious maiden of Kildwick Hall.

This entry is also similar : " 1702 Oct. 26, Henricus Horsfall pat. (am. multum disideratus de Silsden," i.e., much regretted. So again : " 1703 Feb. 3, Richardus Horsfall de Silsden pat. fam. desideratus."

Volume VI. is a leather-bound book, 15 inches by 12 inches, and contains fifty-nine pages, of which the first is blank. The burial is recorded in " 1733 Aug. 27, The Rev. Mr. Stephen Tillotson, Curate of Skipton."

After the entry : " 1741, Octo. 4, Mrs. Rosamund Swire, of Conondley, Widow," are added the words lieu Pietas ! Hen Prisca Fides ! "

Its 1726, X^{ber} 31, David Crossley, of Cowling," is described as a "Dissenting Teacher," on his marriage with " Eliz. Hargraves, of Cononley, Widow." 1724, Sept. 30, Anne Barret, Daught^r of Steph. and Mary, of Sutton, Joyner," and then the words " Public Baptism." We do not quite understand the meaning of the word " Public."

The following marriage is interesting, viz., " 1742, Nov. 16, Richard Brathwart, of Sutton, `Steward of the lead mines,' and Ann Smith, of Crosshills, widow, were married by Banns by me, J. Dehane." The lead mines have long since ceased to be worked.

Vol. VII. is a leather-bound book, 15 inches by 10 inches, and contains eighty-two pages. On the back of page 2 is written " An Account of Mrs. Margaret Curren's Charitable Bequests to the Parish of Kildwick." Will dated July 8, 1761.

" 1747, July 5, John, the illegitimate son of Susannah Reynard, a stranger travelling in this Parish, and reported to have an abiding place at or near Farnley, near Leeds." Entry of burial on the following day.

The following is rather peculiar as the deferred baptism of a schoolmaster : " 1749, Dec. 3, Joseph Leach, of Steeton, Schoolmaster, aged 25 years."

1762, Septemb^r 19, Benjamin, son of Henry King aforesaid, of Glusburn, Carrier, and Jane, his wife, aged about fifteen months ; the father being Quaker, caused his baptism to be omitted till now."

The following misfortune must have caused some inconvenience : " 1766, Jan. 10, Miles, son of Francis Timons, of Chesterfield, Surgeon, and Charity, his wife, who falling in labour upon the road, was deliver'd at the White Bear, in Glusburn."

" 1767, Jan. 6th, Elizabeth King, aged about twenty-two years, brought up a Quaker."

1767, Mar. 15th, Joseph Sharp, of Cowling, aged, as believes, about 19 years and a half, brought up a Baptist.

The following are the entries of Burial " 1756, Dee^r 7th, David Wilson, keeper of the Turnpike Bar in Steeton."

" • 1757, Jane^r 18th, Robert Wright, of Sutton, labourer, found dead in the snow upon Sutton Moor."

" 1763, June 7th, George Reynard, of the Parish of Bingley, husbandman, was found drown'd in the River Air in this Parish, and supposed to be occasion'd by Lunacy, in which way he had been for some time."

" 1764, April 4, John Wilson, a child, brought to Kildwick to be educated, his parentage unknown here."

" 1768, June 27, Martha, daughter of John Whitaker, of the Parochial Chapelry of Coln, and Mary, his wife, accidentally drowned."

" 1768, July 7, William Constantine, of the Parish of Batley, husbandman, died in Glusburn in his journey to Malham."

" 1757, Septemb^r 2d, Edmund Baldwin, of Conondley, Silk Comber."

Volume VIII. is a leather-bound book, 15 inches by 9¹ inches, and contains eighty-one pages. The following entries are deserving of notice

Among the Baptisms is that of " Ann King, of Cowling, in

1772, Dee^r 27, aged 24 years, brought up a Quaker."

1771, 'Dec. 15, Hannah Hudson, of Conondley, spinster, brought up a Baptist."

" 1772, Feb. 16, Anna Ingham, of Glusburn, spinster, aged about 23 years, brought up a Quaker."

There is the following note in the Register of Baptisms: " Christenings or Births at Kildwick, 1780, since the commencement of the Duty on Baptisms or Births."

Amongst the Burials we find the following, viz.

" 1771, Aug. 26, Sarah, the illegitimate daughter of *Syndonia* Graham 1772, Feb. 11,- George Stanley, of Kildwick, *Dancing .Plaster*. "

" 1774, Feb. 21, Martha, relict of George Stanley, of Kildwick, *Dancing Master*."

" 1777, Octob^r 7th, Thomas Jackson, of Sutton, Weaver, killed by a Cart overturned upon the Moor."

1777, May 19, Thomas Tillotson, of Silsden, Mason, who was found in the road from Skipton."

" 1777, October 12, Joseph and Sarah, children of William Greenwood, of Steeton, and Martha, who were poisoned with eating mushrooms."

" 1778, June 2, William Stott, of Burton-in-Kerdale, who was drowned in the River Air the preceding day."

" ° 1781, Octob^r 11, Eleanor, daughter of Christopher Whitaker, of Skipton,' and Eleanor, his wife, accidentally drowned in the Canal at Skipton."

We find the following note, " Buried at Kildwick, 1783, since the commencement of the Duty on Burials."

" 1783, Dec. 22, Thomas Preston, of Silsden, Labourer, buried by the charge of the Parish," so again, " 1784, Jan^y-6, Stephen Whitaker, of Conondley, Labourer, buried at the charge of the Parish ;" and again, " 1784, Feb. 20, Robert Baxter, of Sutton, Labourer, buried at the charge of the Parish ; " also several others.

" 1784, Feb. 18, Martha, the wife of Anthony Holmes, of Kildwick, *Chief~Constable*."

1784, April 30th, Mercy, the wife of John Wade, of Silsden Moor, Writing Master." John Wade was buried November 17, 1809, " aged 48 " (?)

" 1787, Jan. 3, Anne Brigg, of Kildwick, Spinster, who died of the small pox, aged 22.

" 1787, Decem. 13, Thomas Wharton, of Kildwick, Shoemaker, drowned in the Canal." 1789, Feb. 27, John, son of Abraham

Tillotson, of

Silsden ,Moor, Mason, and Sarah, his wife, drowned."

" 1789, Mar. 18, Esther, the wife of James Turner, of Lesley End in Lancashire, Stone Mason. She died at Kighley, in her intended road to Kildwick. She was daughter to the above Mary Barrett." The daughter was on her way to visit her sick mother, who had died and was buried on " Mar. 13, Mary, the wife of John Barrett, of Kildwick, Labourer." A significant comment on the difficulty of locomotion and obtaining news in those days.

" 1789, June 5, Elizabeth, Relict of Richard Surnerscales, of Silsden, Husbandman. She died at the Hospital."

"1789, June 28, Margaret, daughter of Francis Lambert, of Brunthwait, Husbandman, and Agnes, his wife, drowned in the Canal, on the 25 day of June, 1789.

In 1790, the heads of three important families in the Parish died at an advanced age, viz., February 11, the Revd John Dehane, Vicar, aged 82 ; February 26, Richard Wain-man, of Carr Head, aged 85 ; and April 18, Mrs. Elizabeth Swire, of Cononley, in her 85th year.

1792, Jan 12th, Sarah, the wife of John Laycock, of Cononley, Weaver, who was married only five days before,

aged 28."

" 1792, March 24th, Thomas; 26th, James, 26th, Abraham, sons of James England, of Silsden, Carpenter, and Mary, his wife. Three of the above was born at a birth, all sons.'

" 1793, September 3, John Smith, of Sutton, Yeoman, who died on the 31st day of August, and in the 75th year of his age ; many years an eminent Worsted Manufacturer."

" 1793, Dec. 17, Pauper. Jane, Relict of William Walker, of Draughton, Labourer, supposed to be aged 99 years."

In the Register of Baptisms there is this note1794, October 1, The King's Duty on Christening, Marriages and Burials, which was 3d. on. each. 1794, April 6, William Chappel, late of Farnhill, Excise Officer, he lost his way in coming from Addingham on Thursdav, the 27th day of March, and was found dead in a piece of inclosure belonging the Vicar, and in the township of Skipton, on Saturday, the 5th day of April following, 1794. "

" 1794, April 10, Susanna Hindle, of Cowling, Spinster. She died in Leeds Infirmary of a cancer in her breast.

1794, Sept. 12, Ellen, the wife of John Higgings, of Cowling, Weaver, died of child-bearing.'

" 1795, Oct. 19, James Laycock, of Farnhill, born an idiot,

aged 21 years."

1795, Oct. 20, Thomas Gill, of Snagill, Husbandman and a Bachelor, accidental death."

" 1795, Dec. 22, John Gott, of Cowling, Yeoman, died by a fall of the end of a bridge in Icornshay, aged 66 years."

" 1796, June 12, Margaret, relict of David Parkinson, of Crosshills, Yeoman. She was thrown from a carriage at Crosshills, aforesaid, which broke her leg and was the cause of her death."

" 1796, June 14, Elizabeth Cryer, of Silsden, spinster, who died of a consumption, aged 21 ears."

1797, June 2, John Gill, of Silsden, Labourer, who was thrown into the canal by his horse near Bingley and unfortunately drowned therein, in the 47 year of his age."

1797, July 15, William Stiles who hanged himself at Steeton Hall without any known cause. Fie was butler to Mrs. Graham."

" 1797, August 16, Mary, the wife of Hartley Wilkinson, of Cowling, weaver, who died of child-bed aged 18 years."

" 1797, November 29, Richard, son of John Anderton, of Cullingworth, Worsted Manufacturer, and Elizabeth his wife, poisoned with eating mercury in the 10th year of his age. "

" 1797, Decem. 16, William Clark, of Silsden, a *North Brittain* and a Bachelor, aged 24 years."

" 1798, Jan. 20, Joseph Hammond, of Silsden, *Linwebster*, aged 68 years."

" 1792, ;March 5, John, son of William Watson, of Conondley, *Cotton Facturer*, and Sarah his wife."

" 1774, March 4, Richard Smith, of Lothersdale, who was drowned in the canal."

Volume IX. is a leather-bound book, 14 inches by 9" inches, and contains seventy-five pages. The only entries of any special interest are the following : burials " 1798, June 11, William Clark who came from the parish of Balmagshire in Galloway, Scotland, and died in the parish of Bingley in the 21 year of his age."

In 1799, after the entry of burial, in several instances we find the letters N.S.P., or S.P. , or N.S.M.

The following is interesting Died on the 12th of February, 1801, and was buried in his own choir in the Parish Church, February 17, William Hartley Currer, Esq., second son of the Reverend William Roundell and Mary his wife, of Gledstone

House in this county, ae 21." The " choir," i.e., the Chantry Chapel on the north side of the Church belonged to him as heir to John Currer, son of R^d-Richardson, of Bierley.

1803, May 31, Thomas Bottomlev, of Silsden, Mason, killed at Skipton by falling down a pair of stairs, 42 years old.

" 1804, January 9, Joseph, son of Thomas Bottomley, of Sutton, Miller, and Elizabeth his wife. This child's death was caused by fire taking hold of his clothes in a drying kiln and having no assistance."

" 1807, January 2nd, Mr. Robert Hodgson, of Sutton, Ensign of the Craven Legion Volunteers, aged 35 years, and a Bachelor."

1808, February 3, Mary Coates, of Silsden Moor, Spinster, who died in a gutter, aged 72 years."

" 1809, November 29, Mary, the wife of the Rev^d- John Walton, of Sutton, Dissenting Minister, aged 49 ears." Mr. Walton would probably be the " Baptist" Minister of Sutton Chapel.

1810, Januar^y 23, William Barrett, of Kildwick, Carpenter, aged 30 nears, killed by falling out of a tree."

" 1810, May 10, John Fort, of Sutton, Labourer, killed in a stone quarry, aged 55 years."

"1810, September 14, Mary, the wife of Brian Dale, of Steeton, *Huntsman.*, aged 66 years."

Volume X. contains " marriages " only. The title page runs thus : " A Register Book for marriages. in all Parish Churches and Chapels conformable to an Act of the twenty-sixth of King George II. (called Lord Hardwicke's Act 1753,) entitled ` An Act for the better prevention of clandestine marriages, published according to Act of Parliament by Joseph Fox, Parish Clerk to the Honorable the House of Commons, London.' Printed for Joseph Fox, Bookseller in Westminster Hall, and Benjamin Dod, Bookseller to the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge at the Bible and Key in Ave-Mary Lane, near St. Paul's, MDCCLIV."

Then follow on the next leaf the directions of the said Act, and on the next page four examples according to which the entries are to be made. The Register contains 580 entries.

Volume XI, also contains "marriages" only, with the same title as in Volume X. except that it was printed " by T. Lownds, in Fleet Street, London, 1762." The Register contains 1793 entries.

Volume XII. has the same title as the two preceding books, save that it was " Printed for James Fox, Dartmouth Street,

Westminster, and Scatcherd and Letterman, Ave-Maria Lane, near St. Paul's." The Register contains 295 marriage entries, and at the opposite end of the Book the following title page : " A Register Book for the Publication of Banns of Marriage, according to an Act of Parliament of the twenty-sixth of King George 11." but no entries have been made.

Since the year 1812, the Registers being all *of* one pattern and affording no scope for notes and remarks, do not bear the same interest as those of more ancient date. Hitherto the clergy had kept the Registers according to their individual ideas of propriety, resulting in a charming variety, and as we have seen containing much information of topographical, archaeological, and historical character. Often the writer gives much personal information, e.g., the Rev. Richard Pollard, as if he wished posterity to know all about him. The question has often been asked; why have so many of the earlier Registers disappeared? There have been many causes at work. In some instances the Injunction of 1597, to transcribe the Registers into parchment books was disregarded, and the paper books perished. Again in 1660, many Registers were never recovered *from* the Parliamentary Registrars to whom they

had been handed over in 1653. But probably by far the greatest loss occurred in the eighteenth century owing to gross negligence. Sometimes they rotted in an old chest, thrust aside into the greenest corner of a mildewed aisle. Sometimes they lay in a cup-board at the parsonage, or the house of the churchwarden got mixed up with other papers and eventually were disposed of as a miscellaneous lot to the highest bidder. Sometimes they reposed at the cottage of the parish clerk, and if the cottage was burned down the Registers would perish in the flames. Happily better times have dawned, and now-a-days the Registers are kept in iron fire-proof safes, and with scrupulous care. May we realize the unique value of the priceless heritage which has been handed down to us in our Parish Registers.

FINIS

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