Notes for a history of Oulton
Written by Rev. Geoffrey Hamish Mercer
circa 1948

The main text is on the even-numbered pages. Additional notes and comments appear on the odd-numbered pages and usually relate to the text on the adjacent page.

Family pedigrees, maps and lists of people in surveys have not been transcribed. A note of what has been omitted is placed on the page.

N.B. There are some blank pages.
Pre-historic: (a) Incense Cup

Small Incense Cup, which Batty says was in an excellent state of preservation, 1¾” high, 1” deep, 2” across its mouth, and 3½” between its shoulders, was discovered on 6/10/1873 by workmen in a gravel pit up the Hollins in Oulton Park, under a large mass of gravel.

Of baked clay coarse. The 2 small holes, 1” apart, to admit air. No bones within. Associated with burials after cremation, perhaps used to light the funeral pyre, and often deposited inside the cinerary urn.

Of the Brythons of the Bronze Ages, of 8th and 7th centuries B.C.

These Bronze Age folk settled in the Stanley district, and with their bronze implements were more able to clear the woodlands than the stone-age people.

Relics of the early Iron Age are lacking near Wakefield; but the Parisii settled in the East Riding.

(contd. p.4)
Oldest = “Pilgrims’ Way” on South of Thames, 2000 B.C.
Watling Street:- Dover, London, A5 to Holyhead
Ikenild Street:-
Ermin Street Pevensey, Sussex, London, Lincoln, Humber
Foss Way:- Lincoln Leicester to Cornwall
Ricknield Street:- St David’s, Worcester, Droitwich, Bourton, Alcester, Birmingham, Lichfield, Derby, Chesterfield, Eckington, Beighton, and on to North of the Tyne.

A very interesting speculation about the course of Ricknield Street in Yorkshire is worked out by Miss D. Green of Rotherham. She holds that the old British Track ran from Beighton across the Rother, through Aughton, Guithwaite, West of Whiston, Oakwood Hall, Sparken Lane, Millgate and Rotherham; and a later Roman-British Street from Beighton to Woodhouse, East of Handsworth, across Rother near old “Knoucth” bridge, Canklow (iron age settlement), Westgate, Rotherham, crossing the Don near Chantry Bridge.

Warburton draws a road from Rykenddon (1378), now Rickelton, to Jarrow, though no road can be found there now. The Rycknield Street of old authors ended at Tynemouth.

Roman Roads:- Via 8’ broad: Actus for single traffic; Iter only 3’ broad.

Then the older Track ran to Greasborough, Upper Haugh, Stubbin Lane, to Swinton, where it was joined by a later Street through Park Gate, Rawmarsh and Rose Hill. On by Birchcliffe Bank & Wath to Bolton upon Deane, West of Thurnseve Hall, Low Grange, Clayton, Stocking Street, to the Camp near South Kirby, Hague Lane, to East. of Hemsworth; or possibly, from Bolton along Street Lane, Hargate Hill, Brierly Common, South Moor, and Whin Hill to Hemsworth.
(from p.2) (b) Theory re Ryknield Street

If you stand on Sugar Hills and look towards Swillington, you notice that “the dividing of the Manors” (still a track), Hesp Lane, and what is called “Roman Street” on an 18th century map of Swillington (Bullerthorpe Lane forming East boundary of Temple Newsom park), lie in a straight line, and incidentally suggest the original position of “Wridel’s Ford”. I hold that this is a lost part of Ryknield Street, which disappears at Conisborough or Templeborough near Rotherham (Thorpe Station called “Rykenild Thorpe” in 1276 and 1285). I suggest it ran north to “the Devil’s Arrows” at Boroughbridge. The above line should pass through Scholes, crossing the Roman Ottley to Tadcaster Road at Thorner, Goldsborough, Arkendale, Minskip (camp), joining Leeming Lane at Kirby Hill.

Supporting this view are the old but criticised maps of Warburton (1720), Emanuel Bowen (1723, giving also a Roman Road from Almondbury through Ossett to Woodlesford), Codrington and Ellis (1766), though they suggest a road running more to the East through Methley Park to Nostell. Ryknield Street ran (a) from Worcester, and (b) from Alcester, to Birmingham, Wall and Derby; dividing there to (a) Buxton, and (b) Aldborough and Clay Cross.

If critics argue that the above road was redundant and therefore improbable, because of the known Roman Road running parallel through Castleford, only 4½ miles away, I agree that this old pre-Roman track became redundant when the Romans added to their previous roads the later circuit through Castleford & Tadcaster, …… (contd p.6)
S. A. Jones states that, to the old inhabitants of Colton, the field on the left of Bullerthorpe Lane south of Colton Lane is known as “Roman Rigg Field”. He also holds that there was a Roman outpost near West Hall, commanding the ford.

Ross marks by dotted lines:
South of Bradford to Wakefield
South of Dewsbury through Woodlesford to the South of Aberford.

(Road of Miss D. Green:- ) From Hemsworth the Roman Street ran through Lady’s Walk, Kinsley Common, West of Wragby, Sharlston, High Street, East of Warmfield, Foxholes near Normanton, East of Altofts, across Calder at Bottomboat, Moscar near Oulton, to Woodlesford. But she thinks a track also ran to the east from Bolton – or from Wath-upon-Dearne, through Harlington Northeast to St. Helen’s Chapel near Barnbrugh, and Hangman’s Stone, to Marr, East of Brodsworth, Lound Lane, Old Street, Castle Hill near Hampole, Hollin Lane, East of Wrangbrook, to join the Roman Road. from Doncaster to Pontefract just after the modern Great North Road. has left it. According to Prof. Whiting the road near Hampole was 18’ wide, and as much as 18” below the present surface. There was probably also a road (as at present) from Nostell on the West of Wragby, to Ackton and Castleford.

The Romans probably wanted British wheat. Their system was latifundia or large-scale farms run by slave-labour. It had led to the soil exhaustion of the Sahara. Compare the many remains of the Roman “Villas” of their coloni or ex-serviceman. The slave-labourers were housed in ergastula or underground slave-quarters, and were controlled in gangs by overseers.
(from p.4)…… to enable them to cross the rivers running into the Humber; but surely this was not added till c.100 A.D.; and the Iter suggests a road running Southwards, Tadcaster to Slack, where was this?

This raises also the question of “Pickpocket Lane”, (is this name a corruption, and if so of what?) running from past Rothwell behind “John o’ Gaunt’s” Inn to Wridel’s Ford in a straight line. This may have been only a pack-horse track, but its straightness suggests something older. It is in line, through Beeston and South Pudsey, with the Roman Road, marked on the Royal Ordnance Survey map, which is lost to the West of Bradford.

(Batty says it ran past John o’ Gaunt’s to front of “Pearsy Pit”, part of the Tiled Houses, out by the “Green Engine”, down by Cousin’s Pit, across Wakefield Road, up the Bridle Stile Lane, across 50 acres, along “Clappergate” Lane and through Middleton Wood to Morley.
And see Bowen’s map mentioned on p.4

“Part of old Pack-horse road from York to Manchester”
The admitted Roman Road from Ribchester and Elslack through Skipton, Addington and Ilkley, runs on past Otley, Chevin farm, the milestone on Carlton Moor, Cockridge Bend in Derbyshire Lane, Adel Fort, King Lane House, Mount Farm, Moss Hall, Alwoodley Gates, Manor House Lane, Wigton Moor Wood, the site of Brandon Farm, nearly to Scarcroft Beck, Jock-o’-Brig’s House, Black Moor, White Hall, Beacon Grove Park, Scarcroft Grange, Grove House Park, Thoerner at Brandon Lane end.

Roman Coins found at Lingwell Gate in Rothwell, 1697, Outwood 1822, and Thorpe on the Hill 1902.

7000 small Roman coins were found, apparently in a military chest, in 1905 at Smalley Bight Farm, Stanley, owned by Mrs. Wheatley of West Hall.

In 1838 a British canoe was dug out of the bed of the Calder at Stanley Ferry, 6’ below the ordinary surface of the river. 17’ 9” long, 3’ 10” wide, shaped out of one tree.

(contd p.8)
The Anglo-Saxons left the small towns to fall to pieces, and developed other places in the Country. To them what had been Roman was devil-haunted.

c. 72,000 acres or 600 hvides. Leeds to Sherburn, 12 miles.; Barwick to Ledstone, 7.

Bede says Edwin expelled Cedric, but Cedric founded the Kingdom of Wessex and died in 534. Is Cedric an Anglicised form of the Welsh Caratacus? Perhaps the original Cedric was the leader of a band of Frisian warriors who sailed up the Humber and the Aire, and converted the old British Kingdom of Loidis into a Frisian elmetha, for “Elmet” has a Teutonic sound.
(from p.8) For the Kelts see Price’s History of Leeds. Only the Celtic names of the Rivers and some hills remain (Aire, Chevin, etc.); all the rest were renamed by the Angles.

The Brythons were a branch of the Celts. This old Gaelic name was Cruithnigh, but those who were partly Romanized were called “Breatain”. But to the Welsh “Prydain” denoted Britain as a whole.

The S.W. Brigantes were between the hills of Manchester, Leeds and Sheffield. They were a confederation of Highlanders (so their name, brig = summit), of many clans on the Pennines from the Solway to South Yorkshire. They were mainly Brythonic and fierce.

Britain was the cradle of Druidism, or possibly Ireland. It was flourishing in 53 B.C. in Anglesey and the Isle of Man. They were magicians, and made use of the old stone circles. Infant sacrifice remained till at least 77 A.D.

Pelagius was a Briton. He was a monk of culture and with a penetrating intellect. Flourished c. 410-431. Near Potterton Grange and an entrenched position facing on to Whinmoor, is “Morgan Cross”, and “Pelagius” in Celtic would be “Morgan”. Bede records that there was a monastery of Thriduoulf later in the wood of Elmete (Elmail), and this may have been on Potterton Lane.

The Kingdom of Elmete held out till it was crushed by Edwin in …… The name Elmete reminds one of the Frisian German “Elmetha”. Loidis seems an older name (cf. Leeds, Lead, Ledsham, etc.)

Entrenchments on the north of Barwick and Aberford seem to have ……

(contd., 10)
The Cedric expelled by Edwin was possibly a descendant, or a mixture by tradition
…… been made by the Angles to enclose them. It is not known what Wendel Hill at Barwick was.

The Angles came from near the Kiel canal, to the Wash. The Saxons came from between the Elbe and the Wieser, via Belgium and Boulogne, to the Thames and Norfolk, or through Cherburg to Southampton. In shallow 28-oared rowing boats 77' x 10', with 5' bows and 10' spears, wooden shields and imported swords. Woden was the chief God of the warriors, and outshone Thunor the thunderer, who had driven out Tiw, the oldest of the great gods.

It is possible that the traditional Arthur was not a king but a general who withstood the early Anglo-Saxon invaders or immigrants, who advanced up the rivers.

Ida became King of Bernicia c. 547-559, and Aella King of Deira (560-?605). Ida’s grandson Ethelfrith (593-617) married Acha or Bebba a daughter of Aella, and succeeded him. Ethelfrith’s sons Eanfrith (633-4) and Oswald (634-42) re-captured Bernicia, and Oswy (642-55) became King of Northumbria 655-71, being succeeded by his son Ecgfrith (671-685) (St. Hilda was grand-daughter of Eadfrid, Edwin’s brother).


(contd p.12)
Bottomboat refers to a ferry boat at bottom.
Huns-let = hound-kennels. Methley O.E. Council meadow, or between rivers.
Lofthouse O.D. loft or upper floor, place with a two-storeyed house.
Moscar = a carr on the moss or marsh.
Mankin Holes = Celt maini = stone, and -can-
Ouzelwell = blackbird – well. Rothwell O.N. Rauthi’s or Red well.
Stanley O.E. stone – field. Morley

There was a “ton” called “Ol(d)ton” with, in the neighbourhood, “Rauthi’s” or “Red Well” and “Ouzel – well”!

York, Ripon and Beverley and Southwell “Minsters” = a Church which before the Conquest was served by a staff of clergy who lived a common life and were maintained by portions received from a common fund. Such portions formed their prebends or “provender”. They were not monks, but were called Colidei, “worshippers of God”.

There was little distinction between the Angles and the Saxons; the Romans included them all as “Saxons”. Yet Britain was called “Angle-land”, and the Angles supplied the ruling dynasties. The British communities lost their language and institutions, except those driven West to Wales and Cornwall, and some places were called Walton.

3 classes: Earls or hereditary nobility, Ceorls or freemen each with a homestead or “-ton”, and the half-free laets. Trinoda necessitas – Service in the Fyrd, care of bridges, etc., and repair fortifications.

The Angles settled in their “-fields” or clearings. Cf. Wakefield, Warmfield, Sheffield, Huddersfield, etc.

-wick = a building on the mead or hayland of an earlier settlement.
-stead or fold = originally outlying buildings - ing denotes a group of settlers.
-worth or cot = cottages of men brave enough to live away from the community.
-ton is the commonest term for an original settlement, the farm of a ceorl or the villa of a small group. – bush = stronghold
-ley = field, or on the line of a Brit. Trackway.

Agbrigg (S.E. of Wakefield) was the meeting place of the Angle Burhgemot, and of the Danish Wapentake. We still are in the ----

Tringley may have been the meeting-place of the “Thing”, cf Tynwald, Isle of Man, (and Thing-lawe = thegn’s field) and Thinghow near Northallerton, for the West Riding (or Thirding). Near by is Morley which gives its name to the Wapentake. Near also is the site of Lee Gap Fair for horses on 24/8/ and Sept.17

Rothwell = red well. Woodleford probably = Wridel’s Ford see family name Hunslet = hound-kennels
Oulton (spelt “Olton” in 1251 Cal. Of Charter Rolls, and “Oldton” in 1297.....

(contd p.14)
Beowulf describes the “Heorot”, the hall of the King of the Danes, with bench outside where the visitors waited. Full of wood-smoke from an open hearth. Walls hung with arms and woven hangings. Heavy drinking.

E.T. Leeds found vestiges of an early village of 29 huts near the Thames at Sutton Courtenay, Oxford. In irregular lines. Dug 2 ft. into the gravel, long posts to form roof about 7’ from the floor; walls of mud and straw in alternate layers. Hearth in the middle.

Fighting men wore tunics down to their knees like kilts, garments like sleeved jackets; and cloaks or mantles fastened on the shoulder.

5 Classes of humbler folk in pre-Conquest village:-

1. The Gafolgelder, rendering ford-rents and occasional service.
2. The Geneat, a tenant of the grantee of the estate, rendering as above.
3. The Gebur, a tenant holding a virgate and rendering week and boonwerk.
4. The Cottager, holding some 5 acres of the grantee, and rendering one day’s work per week.
5. The slave, maintained and housed by his lord.
(from p.12)...... Wakefield Court Rolls) = old ton, implying an old Angle timber enclosure, an agricultural settlement, of sufficient size for the security of its inhabitants against the original natives, but of smaller size and defence than a –burh. They are least numerous where security was gained by the Angles at the first, and this was near the Kingdom of Elmet. Mainly to enclose, and with all the litter and dirt of a farmyard.

The Danes began to come c.855, and we notice their “-thorpes”, -thwaites = a wood grubbed up and turned to arable, -hams, -gates, and –by. They were Northmen or Vikings (= creek men).

Oswi defeated Penda at the Battle of Winwaed, 655, which was probably East of Nostell and North of Wragby, on the Went; or Thoresby held at Seacroft on Winmoor.
Ruled by King and the Witenegemot.

Country divided into Shires, and Hundreds with their “wapentakes”, and “Hallmote” with right of sac and soc. The “custom of the Manor” or “the sanction of immemorial antiquity” ruled.

Evidence of West Riding place names:- “About two thirds of the names are of English origin, of the remaining third most are Scandinavian”, except names in Elmet and special places. See Thoresby Soc. 18.

Even the bondmen held one acre, and the cottar 5 acres. The land was his in usufruct and possession. Each had his own croft or toft to do what he liked with, besides his communal rights. Even the poorest had the right to graze the common. But there were fines for over-stocking, neglecting to cut thistles, repair gates, to ditch and drain, etc.

Up to the 14th century land was not purchased or even bequeathed, but bestowed in trust and in return for certain services. But in ......

(contd p.16)
Now in Wapentake of Lower Agbrigg

Dom = a decision of a tribunal

In Victoria County History, Yorks Vol.2: 302 under Holders of land in Rothwell 4 carucas 1, Carlton 4 carucas, Lofthouse 4 carucas, Thorp 3 carucas, and Middleton 3 carucas (Oulton 3 carucas, Woodlesford 3 caruvas). Ilbert 24 carucas. D.B. 24:1, so notice that these include Oulton and Woodlesford in the summary of 24:1 1422 Manors in Domesday.

5 hides unit. A caruca was composed of 8 oxen, and the land was divided according to what each man provided, 1 ox, etc. As there were 12 carucates in the “Hundred”, so the Hundred paid 12 marcs; and they were grouped in multitudes of six.

The “Carucata ad geldum” were not the quantity of land ploughed each year by one plough, but the quantity tilled in one year in one arable field by one plough (so Canon Taylor)

A “Knight’s fee”, held by an under-tenant, consisted normally of an estate worth £20 a year, and was not based on the “5 hides” of the Anglo-Saxon system. The knight owed 40 days’ service.
(from p.14)…… the 14th century week-work and boon-work were commuted into rental.

Normans: Domesday Report

In Morley Wapentac:- 4 Manors in Rodewelle and Loftose, Carlentune, Torp and Midletone. There are 24 carucates of land and one oxgang to be taxed; and there may be 12 ploughs there. Harold 14 carucates (Rothwell), Bared 7 ½ carucates. (Lofthouse), Alric 10½ oxgangs (Carlton), and Stanulf 10½ oxgangs (Thorp), had halls there. Ilbert (de Laci) has now 2 ploughs there and 16 villanes, and one bordar with 8 ploughs, and one mill of 2 shillings, and 9 acres of meadow; wood pasturable 3 miles long and one broad. The whole manors 2 miles long and 2 broad. Value in King Edward's time 8 pounds, now 65 shillings.

The fiscal hide or carucate was as assessed, perhaps according to population, theoretically 120 acres, and the pound had 240 pence in it. Actually Rothwell is 3 times the size, 9000 acres. Domesday was a book for taxation, and a geldable carucate may only have referred to two out of the three fields, and not included meadow and tofts and outlying wastes.

12 Carucates was roughly one Knights fee.

Notice that Oulton is not mentioned. J.W. Walker takes the above Lofthouse with Carlton; the so-called “Roman Camp” at Lofthouse are the earthworks of the Saxon or later Manor House there.

Notice the following valuations in Edward’s time: Morley 60/-, ……..

(contd p.18)
William I divided the land into 60,000 feuds among his Norman barons, but separate in case they should gain too much power. The Saxon Thane tenants under them were called Franklins, and they held their land by by sub-infeudation. Tenure in socage (service), and tenure in frankalmoign (free alms).

In the Manors: (a) Demesnes lands; (b) lands granted to free tenants in fee simple; (c) lands granted to villeins or serfs in return for base service. “Copyhold tenure” “is in the main due to the negligence or good-nature of the lords”. At first “at the will of the Lord” so “tenants at will”; but law of 1460-83 produced copy-holders.

A “Vill” is a block of territory defined, and bearing one name.
A “Manor” was an estate possessing a Hall and demesne, and had villans.
A “Berewick” was a manor, but one which had no Hall.
A “Sokeland” is a tenement having no demesne, inhabited by a sokeman.
Yorkshire had 105 tenants in capite, 222 mesne tenants, 5,079 villans, 1835 bordars and cottars, 447 sokemen, 2 freemen and 920 burgesses.

Among the Norman villans, bordars and slaves are associated with the demesne, but not sokemen and freemen. “Soke” was a term applied to those services rendered to the lord of the land. “Freeholders” had liberty of sale and commendation, but “Sokemen” were restrained from either. The “villan” had to do farm work ……

(contd p.19)
…… Ardsley 30/-, Beeston 40/-, Methley 60/-, Leeds £6, Rothwell £8. But Rothwell had 4 Thanes to Leeds 7, and probably had a larger population, about 300. Both had a mill and soke. Rothwell Haigh (like Roundhay) was a Saxon hunting ground.

An oxgang or bovate was the 8th part of a carucate, and a virgate the 4th part of a carucate. A man used his foot to measure a “foot”, and a stride to measure a yard. The hide or carucate was not at first a measure. The “acre” was a strip in the fields that was ploughed in the forenoon. Furlong = furrow-long. The furrow was roughly a furlong, 220 yards, which, squared, would make an acre. A hide of arable was the land appropriate to a plough-team of 8 oxen. If you gave a man a “virgate” (nominally 30 acres), you did it by giving him a quarter of every acre in the hide, generally in strips nominally 220 yds long.

At the date of the Domesday (1086) there were 1,422 manors, 300,000 families with a population of 2 million. 9,300 were landowners and clergy, 12,000 freeholders, 23,000 socmen or yeomen, 109,000 villeins or copyholders, 90,000 cottars or small copy-holders (a cottage and 5 acres), and 25,000 bondsmen or landless men. You also read of Bordarii, servants who attended to the board of the Lord of the Manor.

Acre = strip of land 1 furrow long by 1 chain. 1 Chain = total length of the 4 ropes or chains used to yoke 2 oxen to the plough. One such length = “rod, pole or perch” (=5 ½ yds) = the length of the goad used by the ploughman.  

(contd p.20)
(from p.17)...... for his lord, and was part of the estate. “Bordars” were inferior villeins.
There was no feudum among the Saxons, though Domesday seems to suggest it. The Saxons did not hold land under, but perhaps in a given community. Manors and “Honours” were new titles. The introduction of the feudum, bringing with it the recognition of a perfect right of one party in the lands of another, created a revolution. The change from kindred to territorial organisation, and the growing tendency to Lordship and vassalage, made a workable bridge to feudalism.
The freemen lost only their right to seek a new lord. The Baron is the King’s Thgn feudalized. The tenants had to swear homage, which maintained the community of the Honour. The Lord had also the right of wardship and marriage, and the heir would be brought up in the household of the overlord.
Clearly the parish was an older division than the Manor. The creation of Manors cannot be dated, and many were split up later for younger sons.

Scutage 1159
Archbishop Theodore (669- ) organised the County on Diocesan rather than on parochial lines. It is from local Churches erected by local landlords that our parish system took its origin, and the lord who erected a Church was allowed the advowson.

By the 13th century parish boundaries were all firmly drawn, but many were very large. Roughly about 10,000 (Taxatis Nicholas 1291 mentions about 87%), with average population or 300 each and acreage of 4,000. Viz. 8885 churches in England and Wales, of which 2711 had revenues less than 10 marks per annum. In these churches were instituted 1487 vicarages. After the Black Death the minimum was raised to 6 marks.

Much patronage was in the hands of the laity; the Bishops were mainly civil servants; and from 1213 the Pope could “provide” men to benefices, till 1351, and then to Canonries. Pluralists, and some boys were “Rectors”.

(contd p.21)
W.G. Collingwood holds that the Rothwell Cross, like that at Adel, was probably not much earlier than the Norman Conquest, while the seven crosses in Leeds were of the 9th and 10th centuries. Its Church was founded by Robert de Laci, who granted it to Nostell Priory; so the advowson was appointed by Nostel in 1259. The Parish would be created, (? divided from) some time before 1200. The De Lacis had a hunting seat in Rothwell, called the “Hospitium de Rowell”, and King John stayed there on 12/6 and 8/9/1212. A corner of this remains to the West of the Churchyard. Value of living under Pope Nicholas:- £18:13:4.

(Pedigree of de Laci)
(from p.19) Many Rectories appropriated to Monasteries for the material comfort of the monks by end of 13th century. There were 60,000 ordained men in a population of 3 million, 4 or 5 in each parish. Average gross income for Vicars was c.£10 for 1290 Inquisition re permission to Alesia de Lacy re two chaplains in the chapel of Rothwell, see Y.A.Recs. 23:115 (29). Average pay for prebends £24, for Vicars £4, but more later.

Re Pilgrimages and the wanderlust:-
“An idle apprentice named Brown
Demanded a weekend in town,
And his boss though distressed,
Durst deny no request
To go and adore Becket's crown”!

The professional pilgrim wore a long coarse russet gown with large sleeves, a leather belt round the shoulders or loins, with a bowl, bag and scrip suspended from it; a large round hat decorated with scallop shells, a rosary hung about the neck or arm, and a long walking staff hooked like a crozier with an iron point at its base. He would buy a pewter medal at the place and some professionals had many such, and were well received as good gossips!

There were c.12,000 Parishes in England and Wales, 230 in the West Riding of Yorkshire.
Of 34 townships
Ripon 55022. Wakefield 10059.

In 1250 Walter de Wridlesford v. John de Lungearilers, tenant. 1 carucate and 67 acres in Farnley. Declared to be the right of Walter. Walter grants to John 3 carucates, 3 bovates, and 600 acres in Farnley to hold to John and his heirs of the chief Lord of that fee.
(1) Court Baron or Freeholders’ Court
(2) The Customary or Copyholders’ Court
(3) Court Leet of petty criminal jurisdiction, in Manors where the Lord had a grant of sac and soc, infangtheof, etc.

“Socage” meant a privileged tenure on manors of the “ancient demesne”. The top part of an open field was difficult to plough, and was called the “Headland”. A “Gore” was a triangular piece. A “Butt” was a ridge that did not run to the proper furlong in length. A “Rood” = 1 furlong long by 1 rod broad, a rod being about 16½ feet. A “Shott” = a number of furlongs.

Everyone had his “toft” round his house. A “Cotter” had “cotland” (4 to the acre ? 4 acres). A “husband” had a “yardland” (¼ of a hide or carucate) of c.30 acres.

When land was added from the waste, it was called an “intake”, or later an “assart” or “ridding”; they were not called strips, but were shared among those who held strips. As a rule B would have his strips next to those of A, and C held those next to B’s strips.

The father’s land or holding went to his eldest son, and, unless there was enough land to be divided, any other son who did not inherit could hold nothing in his home village as a farm hand. It was because a man could not marry unless he held land (was a husband) that the population increased so slowly. A daughter’s dower on marriage was seldom in land, except for a term of years. Sometimes the father would retire, so that his son might hold land and marry.

In 1589 an Act was passed forbidding the erection of a cottage without 4 acres of land being attached to it.
There are references to Walter de Wridlesford in the Calendar of Documents, *Ireland*, 1171-1251, as a principal follower of "Strongbow", 1171, at Bray in Kildare.

*(Pedigree of Lords of Bray & de Lasey)*

Inquisitions p.m. from Y.A. Records 12:47 of Edumd de Lasey (1257-8, No.27), son and heir of John de Lasey, Earl of Lincoln.

One part is on Leeds, Rothwell, Carlton, Woodlesford, etc.. He held Rothwell of the King. In demesne 123 acres (at 3d); a garden of the court, 12d; a pasture under the wood, 9/-; cartilage next to the court, 15d; two mills by the year, 18:13:4. 8b free tenants, chiefly Richard Forrester, Adam Butalle and James de Methel. 18 bondmen and 16 cottars. Sum total of the Rothwell Manor £32:10:4.

Holton (probably Oulton). There are in demesne 10 acres of land (at 4d), and herbage of a pond, 6/8.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bondmen</th>
<th>holding</th>
<th>Ann. Rent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Humphrey de Millers</td>
<td>1 bovate and 1 assart</td>
<td>10/4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hugh, son of Nigel</td>
<td>1 bovate and 1 assart</td>
<td>7/1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roger, son of Ralph</td>
<td>1 bovate and 1 assart</td>
<td>7/3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Adam, son of Robert</td>
<td>1 bovate and 1 assart</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cottars</th>
<th>Ann. Rent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>William Messager</td>
<td>2/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adam Milner</td>
<td>12/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henry Waylaunt</td>
<td>4/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agnes de Grene</td>
<td>1/-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*(contd p.26)*
(Blank page)
Bondmen holding Annual Rent
Ralph P 1 bovate and 1 assart 7/3
Hamery de Midleton 1 bovate and 1 assart 6/10
Adam, son of William 1 bovate 6/5
Hobioc 1 bovate 6/5
Wife of Walter de Holton 1 bovate and 1 bulekil 7/7
Jordan, son of Robert 1 bovate and 1 assart 8/11
Peter Norais 1 bovate and 1 assart 10/11
Robert, son of Richard 1 bovate and 1 assart 7/9 ½
Peter Swetemilk 1 bovate and 1 acre 7/3
Adam, son of William for land fflop(?) 6/11
Hugh de Methele half bovate 3/11 ½ (15)

Cottars Annual Rent
Robert, son of Peter 3/8 ½
Yngramus ½ ½
Juliana ¼ ½
Roger, son of Emma ¼ ½
Malle Linbetere 2/2 ½
Henry Sponere 1/-
Evote 1/- ½
Richard, son of Ynger 1/- ½ (12)

Sum total of the manor: £7:13:3½

Next is mentioned Lofthou se with 2 “liberi”, 11 bondmen and 1 cottar. Then Carlton; and" Wridles" [ford]:- There are 3 acres of meadow, every acre 3/-; a garden, worth 5/-. Free tenant: James de Methel, Annual Rent 8d. Bondmen, each with 1 bovate except the last:-
John de Methel 14/5 Hugh de Holgate 14/5
Roger de Methem 14/5 Ellen wife of Hugh 14/5
William at Gate 14/11 Robert Milner third 3/9 ¾
Part of 1 bovate


Also Barwick, Kippax, etc. The Vicar of Rothwell was a free tenant at Carlton at 3/- annual rent.

(contd p.28)
Leeds Parish had an acreage of 21571: Kirkby Malzeard and Ripon each an acreage of over 55,000, and Halifax 82,539. Bradford township 1595.

The opposite Demesne included 120 acres land: 40 at Swythen, 20 at Heth, 36 at Twhait, 8 at Brodyn, and 16 at Holme.

Township of Oulton cum Woodlesford 1360½ acres.
1284 Inquest of John de Kirkby. Does not mention Rothwell, but there is obvious confusion in the section on Morley; it mentions Lofthouse and Middleton. But Rothwell is mentioned in the “Nom. Vill.” As held by the Comes Lancastriae.

Extent made at Rothwell (after Extent made of Ledis) before Sir John Gynwell and William Blaby, on the oaths of Henry of Olton, Hugh Hailegh, John Playcefot, John Prest-son, Robert Eleyne, Robert Olive (Clive?), Robert Samon (Samson), John Flygge, John Shepherd and Richard Hunter, who say on their oath that -----

The text B 2/19 PRO and in Bradford Antiquary 1895, but it is difficult to see what refers only to Oulton. (1) The Manor House, (2) The Demesne, (3) Mills, etc.: Two water mills, one house called ffleumle, and two water mills in one building, called Hunslet, together with one water mill under the Manor House, let at £19:13:4.

A Fulling Mill at Olton (10/-). The herbage of the Park (7 miles in circuit, 20/-) with the thistletake there (20/¬). A certain iron mine worth nothing. Fishery over 2 miles of the Aire. ---

(a) Free Tenants: - Henry of Olton holds 1 messuage and 18 acres in freehold, and pays 1 lb. of pepper per annum; does suit of court and mill, and foreign knight service. He holds also 1 royd called Swyan-rode (Swain Royd, 215-6, opposite end of Hesp Lane) in freehold at 12d; and 1 messuage and 27 acres in freehold, and pays 7/6 per annum.
And 4 each holding 1 messuage and various acres: - John of Castleford,.....

(contd p.30)
Assessment for taxation in 1341: London (10 times richer than York, and 8 times than Bristol), then Norwich.

In 1453 the order was: London, York, Norwich, Coventry, Hull, Lincoln, Southampton. By 1503 Bristol had risen to 2nd place, Gloucester to fourth; York is third, and Norwich 5th.

Estimated population in 1377: London 35,000; York 11,000; Bristol 9,500; Coventry 7,000; Norwich 6,000; Lincoln 5,000.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1334 Tax shillings</th>
<th>1377 Payers</th>
<th>1523 £s paid</th>
<th>1662 Hearths</th>
<th>1801 Thousands</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hull</td>
<td>667 (26)</td>
<td>1557 (24)</td>
<td>256 (21)</td>
<td>3390 (17)</td>
<td>29 ½ (11)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>York</td>
<td>3240 (2)</td>
<td>7248 (1)</td>
<td>379 (14)</td>
<td>7294 (2)</td>
<td>16 (17)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scarborough</td>
<td>667 (27)</td>
<td>1393 (30)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nottingham</td>
<td>741 (24)</td>
<td>1447 (28)</td>
<td>112 (41)</td>
<td>2190 (26)</td>
<td>29 (12)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leeds</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1798 (32)</td>
<td>53 (5)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sheffield: 10 (31)
(from p.28)

…… Richard Short, John Dautre chaplain, and Agnes relict of John Fleshe.

(b) list of 14 Neifs (holding 1 messuage or 1 royd, most of them paying money in lieu of service). (c) 11 Cottiers and 16 Farmers for a term, including Adam of Olton, holding 1 royd of 6 acres. pays 12d.; John of Shipden holding 3 acres lying near Olton Cross pays 2/. Neil-rode, Geoffrey-rode, Norman-roid, Cok-pighul, the Connyng, Quencroft, Tommanher paddock, Countney-roid. (I do not know where these were, nor Heth, Broding, Holme, Brodstremer, Gokenge, Okwell Eng, Haile-pasture, Langeldyate, or Stan-rydyng.)

Of 120 acres arable belonging to the Demesne were 40 acres at Swythen (cf. Swithens Farm), 1 acre and 1 rood at Olton Dam.

Lay Subsidies of 1297 and 1301:- Rothwell is not included in Y.A.Recs. 16 or 21.

1314 The Scots ravaged Ilkley, in 1318 burned half of Otley Church, and in 1322 passed the winter at Morley.

1349 Black Death of gross boils. Out of 95 clergy in the West Riding there were 45 deaths.

Simon Symeon (-1387 d.s.p.) married Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Gilbert (-1359), son of John de Nevile (-1334)
Elizabeth married (2) John, Lord de la Warre, 4th Baron, and son of Roger.

There was a Chapel of St. Clement in Pontefract Castle, to which Ilbert de Laci (died 1087) gave two-thirds of his tithe from certain manors which included Rothwell, and some of his tenants, and later Robert’s tenants added gifts. Lands called “St Clement Lands” are ……

(contd p.32)
Prices of cooked food at Cook-shops in 1378 (see Coulton’s “Social Life in Britain”):

Roast: Pig 8d., Goose 7d., hen 4d., rabbit 4d., snipe 1 1/2d., partridge 3 1/2d.,
     Pheasant 13d., 3 pigeons 2 1/2d., 10 eggs 1d., paste 2d.

In 1379 Esquires rated at £1; lesser esquires at 6/8; farmers at 2/-; tradesmen and artificers from 6d. to 1/-; the common people at 4d.

The Statute of Labourers was a desperate attempt to prevent the demesne lands from falling out of tillage. It tried to force the manorial labour and
...(from p.30)
 ...... marked on the 1786 map near the Aire.

Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, was executed in 1322 by order of Edward II on a hill in Pontefract. He was buried in the Priory Church, and miracles were said to happen there. Perhaps in consequence a Chapel was built on the hill in 1361, and a Chantry founded there in 1361. There is also a confirmation of 24/5/1373, of a Chantry to be founded by Simon Symeon in the same Chapel, which appears to be a new foundation and not an augmentation. Symeon’s charter was dated at Pontefract Castle on May 20, 1373, and for the endowment he gave all the messuages and lands he held in Rothwell and Oulton, namely 1 messuage and 24 acres in Rothwell, and 1 messuage and 20 acres in Oulton. To this was added later by John, Duke of Lancaster, 5 messuages and 16 bovates in Middleton, which John says he had by grant of Simon Symeon, and had apparently held back.

1379 Poll Tax of all over 15  
Castleford 15/10 (10d.)
Wakefield 4:15:8 (2/3)  
Rothwell 40/2 (2/1)  
Methley 36/- (1/1 ½ )
Leeds parish 9:3:10, township 40/- (3/4)  
Lofthouse 8/6
Swillington 30/4

Full list of 70 persons, mainly with wives, in Y.A.J.6 (and 30:271), but I cannot tell which were of Oulton, perhaps 37-46 and “John del More and wife”, William Milner and wife. The main persons were a Seynorour, a butcher, a merchant of beasts, 2 fabers, a fullo, a cissor and a sutor. This led directly to:-

1381 The Peasants’ Revolt, a battle for the restoration of the freedom they had held in earlier days.
The increase in the number of sheep had begun the enclosure of some lands.  
...(contd p.34)
(from p.31)
lowered the wages to the pre-Plague level. There were the first stirrings of enclosure by force for sheep-walks, and the extension of aristocratic hunting. Led partly by the lower clergy, John Ball and William Grindcobbe, protesting for justice, but Parliament, “the Commons” betrayed the commons of England, and forced young Richard to foreswear his pledge.

The Year's Work
Field A left fallow. In Field B Winter Corn (wheat and rye). In Field C spring corn (oats, barley, peas, beans, vetches). C was left fallow in the next year.

“Winter” Michaelmas to Christmas Sowing of wheat and rye by All Hallows. “Boon” ploughing. Cattle now to the byre, or slaughtered. 12 days holiday of Christmas. Mummers plays.


“Autumn” Meadows open to cattle. Harvest benes and bid-reaps to Michaelmas “Wake Feast” or Patronal Festival, with games.
A rental of Rothwell taken, like the Rental of Leeds, under an order from Westminster of 1425, by Thomas Somercotes and Thomas Wombwell.

From the Poll Tax of 1379 it may be inferred that the population of Rothwell, probably included one or two of the dependent villages, was at the time not far short of 400.

The above says that Simon Symeon was apparently a soldier of fortune, that his wife brought him properties in Hampshire, Wiltshire and Lincolnshire, but this went to the Delawares, and that he had the Manor of Nowestyde, and a house at Oulton. Also that Middleton had been in the possession of the Grammarys till Andrew Grammary sold the Manor to Richard de Creppinges c.1300.

Free Tenants:-
Rothwell:- John Cokhill, Robert Smythe, John de Boste, Denyas, Hunt

Knosthorpe:-

“Wridelsford”:- Villeins holding:- A messuage and a bovate held by John Newsam (lately Richard Wright’s), John Forman (lately John Turnor’s), Henry Salmon (lately Eleanor de Oulton’s, and occupied by Simon Simeon), John Taillior (lately Walter de Nelethorpe’s), and 2 by William son William son of Hugh (lately John’s, son of Hugh), one by Thomas Denyas.

Termors there:- Richard Swillington holds “Le Brode Rode” of 6 acres (Broad Royd, where Oulton Beck joins the Aire), a messuage and bovate called Les Espes (The Hesps) in Oulton (late in the tenure of Richard Nutall). and meadows called Gyleszerd Les

(contd p.36)
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(from p.34) Willoghes (? Willow Garth,), Les Leghes (? Low Laithes, at Waterhaigh Farm). Matilda Bewe, daughter of Thomas Wayte, holds 1 cottage and 16 acres. Myota Oliffe holds 1 cottage and ½ acre, lately Alice de Scoles'.

Demesne Lands:- Richard Swillington holds much (lately Eleanor Oulton’s); John Reliffe on the Brig-grene (? Bridge Ing,), William Barghby (with Hall Croft and Longley Gate), Robert Smythe (3 acres in Davy-rod (near Pit), and John Knottinge (Le Splene).

Oulton (“Oldton”):-
Free Tenants:- Richard Botell (after Adam) holds one bovate: Thomas Leper, Margaret Oliffe each hold one acre, John Cawdrey (in right of his wife) 3 acres, and Thomas Turnor, Chaplain, 10½ acres of the same bovate.
Villeins Holding:- John Shankes and Eleanor Twede, one bovate (lately Richard Butler’s, and previously of Thomas, son of Walter); John Hewson 7½ acres John Lassy 7½ acres; William Tonge 1 acre; all tenants of 1 messuage and bovate, who were accustomed to carry stone to repair the dam of the mill of Flete.

A messuage and a bovate held each by:- John Lassy (lately John de Oulton’s); William de Gotham (lately Peter de Gotham’s); John Dawson (lately William Sire’s); John Clareburghe and Thomas Gaunt (lately Matilda West’s); John Scorburgh (lately John Bell’s) of which Robert Smythe held 3 acres in Davyrode (see above), and John and Margaret Hewson 1½ acres in Swainrode (opp. End of Hesp Lane); William Oliffe and Richard Batell

(contd p.38)
Names of Trades (32:318)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Barker</th>
<th>brasiator = brasier</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>osteler = Hotel keeper</td>
<td>bawer = worker in wood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cordiner, corvisor, sutor = shoemaker</td>
<td>spicer = grocer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>carnifex, flescher = butcher</td>
<td>faber = smith</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>souter = boatman</td>
<td>cimentor = mason</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fletcher = maker of arrows</td>
<td>textor, webster = weaver</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cissor = tailor</td>
<td>lyster or tinetor = dyer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>walker = cloth fuller</td>
<td>coquer = cook</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>generousus = gentleman</td>
<td>tilman = farm-hand</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

John atte Field became Atfield, Walter atte ley became Atlee, Margaret's Royd became Murgatroyd. Sykes from sike = gully or hollow.

A “trental” = 30 masses.

“Toft and croft” = homestead, toft being a parcel of ground on part of which stood the house. Croft = piece of inclosed ground, often adjacent a house.

Gore = a wedge-shaped corner of land. Headland = top or bottom of a ploughed field. Selion comprises a narrow stip of arable into which a field is divided by ploughing. “Flat” was a larger division.

Hay-bote, house-bote, etc. estovers, turbary = various tenants’ rights.

Ing = a meadow, generally near a river. Merestone = a boundary mark.

Enfeoff = to convey a fee simple. Escheat = when land fell back to the Lord.

An Assart = land cleared and made arable. Frank-almoigne = free alms.

Heriot = best chattel which a vassal gave at death to his Lord.

Sometimes a “common balk” had to be left where no other means of access.
(from p.36) (lately Adam Oliffe's and William Milerers'); John Tilinge (lately Henry, son of Ralph); John Haynes (lately Adam Hoge's), but Henry Anableson holds a moiety of 6 bovate, called Forrest-rode, and William Bradley 4 acres, and Magota Oliffe 4 acres; Robert Salmon and William de Garford (lately John de Garford’s and others), but John Natell holds a moiety, and John de Rigtton the other moiety, and John Manynghtm, glover, holds a parcel of waste in Oulton Green.

One Bovate called Slepland (lately Robert, son of Robert Clare) held in 2 moieties by Henry Anableson and Thomas Leper, while William Barker holds 4 acres, William Coke 2 acres, and Robert Coke 1 acre. One messuage and one Bovaye by John Clareborough (lately Richard Batell's); John Anableson a messuage and ½ bovate (lately Richard Batell's); John Lassy a messuage and a bovate (lately Adam Oliffe's).

Cotters (= holding cottages) [? Largely at Fleet]
John Nuthull (lately Richard, son of Gilbert and Elena); William Barker (lately Constance Haldworth's); Robert Webster in right of Elena his wife, and 16 acres of land (lately Henry Bateman’s; John Rigtton (lately John Garfoed's); John Hannekoke (lately William Hannekoke's); Richard Swillington (lately Ralph de Wales'), and also 2 cottages (lately Eleanor de Oulton’s) and "Dovescote Yard" (lately William Miller's).

Termors:–
John Clareburgh has herbage of Waterhaigh (lately Eleanor de Oulton); Richard Swillington 6 acres at Les Espes (lately Eleanor de Oulton's), a messuage and 12 acres

(contd p.40)
(from p.38) (lately Eleanor de Oulton’s), also a messuage and bovate called Oldhouse (lately William Sharpe’s). John Hewson a messuage and bovate (lately the said Eleanor’s); Thomas Ipron a messuage and bovate (lately John Warner’s); John Hewson an essart called Le Waterod of 3 acres (lately William, son of Hugh’s), and an essart called Le Westrode (West- or Wheatroyds on Railway below Pit) (lately William, son of Hugh’s).

Rodeland there (written in the margin):- [apparently still down Fleet Lane] John Nutell (late said Eleanor) 15 acres, Waterhaigh Flat (near Oulton Beck); John Lassy (lately Adam Oliff) 10 acres; John Clareborough (lately Richard Batell) 10 acres; John Tylinge (lately Henry, son of Ralph) 5 acres; William de Gotehm (lately Thomas Best) an essart of 4 acres called Asherode (Ashewell Close, on rail near Brewery), now demised to William Tonge at ferm; John Dawson an essart of 5 acres (lately William Sire’s); John Batell (lately Robert Marre 6 acres; John Anableson (lately Robert Anableson’s) 3 acres in Bolhull (Barley Banks); John Tilinge (lately Henry, son of Ralph) 2 acres, and 1 acre in Gamolrod (= Gamble Royd between Mill and Fleet Lanes) (lately said Henry); Richard Batell (lately Adam Oliffe) 1 acre in Bolhill; John Tylinge (lately Henry, son of Ralph) 2 acres in Swayn-rod (opp. Hesp Lane); Robert Todhowe 3 roods, part of 8 acres in Swayrod (lately in the hands of the vill of Oldton); John Lassy 1 acre and 1 rood of said 8 acres; John Anableson 3 roods of the same; William Gotehm and Margaret his mother, 1½ acres;

(contd p.42)
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John Hewson 3 roods, and Margaret Hewson 3 roods; and John Clareburghe 2 acres of the same 8 acres of land.

Robert Todhowe holds 1 acre called Alisacre (= Ellis Acres to the South of Swain Royd and Oulton Beck). Richard Batell holds a house called Le Smythes; and John Lassy a cottage (lately Adam Oliff’s).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tenant</th>
<th>Free Tenants</th>
<th>Villeins No work</th>
<th>Villeins do works</th>
<th>Cotters</th>
<th>Termors</th>
<th>Demesne Lands</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rothwell</td>
<td>22/11</td>
<td>4:5:2</td>
<td>73/8</td>
<td>16/11</td>
<td>38/1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Knowsthorpe</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Wridelesford</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oldton</td>
<td>3/5</td>
<td>100/-</td>
<td></td>
<td>11/4</td>
<td>58/5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carleton</td>
<td>2/2</td>
<td>58/9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lofthouse</td>
<td></td>
<td>57/1</td>
<td></td>
<td>21d</td>
<td></td>
<td>Of Rodeland there 36/2 Agistment of the Park 106/8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

John Shercrofte holds the mills of Flete and the mill before the gate of the Manor. The Vicar of Rothwell holds the right of fowling (aucupac’o’em) of the Lordship of Rothwell, 3/-. 

[Most of the lands named above lie between Greenlands Farm and the Railway]


(contd p.44)
(Blank page)
(from p.42)
Cottiers: Beatrix of Olton for one toft called Coupstakeyherd for a term, 2/- at the same terms. [were these de Oulton, or moved thence?]

Rental of St. Oswald’s Priory, Nostel. Coucher Book ? in Bodleian

(a) From some notes ? of Batty’s, relating to Rothwell of 1850-60
Certain lands were surrendered to Henry VIII, and some to Thomas Legh D.LL; £7:10:0 per annum for the rents and farms of all lands and tenements in Rothwell. We have not the list, but a bundle of leases of the Priory shows what land they held.
1503 The Prior to William Gascoigne
1506 The Prior to William Gascoigne: … includes “Ye Parson Land” and/or including 9 acres in Holmsley, and 14 acres in the North Field.
1538 Robert, Prior to Gilbert Foreman: one cottage or croft and 60 acres called “Parson Land”, including as above and also 12 acres in Hope.
These leases mention also “Ye Croke”, “Croheying” Close, Heyrode, Raw-rode, and “Tythe Lathqark where now stands the Inn at Church Gate”.

(b) From Master Wright and his fellows for our demesne lands there, namely for the Rectory Manor and 60 acres, whereof 18 acres lay in Heyrode together, 5 in Baw-rode in 2 places, 12 in Le Hope (field) in 4 places, 9 in Holmesley (field) in 2 places on either side of the road, and 14 acres in the North Field and above Stanowe Croft.
(contd p.46)
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(from p.44) From Dom. Thomas Herdwyke, chaplain, for that tenement with
garden, newly constructed on the West side of the garden of the barn (?
Palisade) there, which the same Thomas holds from us at term,  P. 6d; M. 6d.
Katherine Townend 1 tenement beside Kyreleyne. 2/-. 
Robert Poyle 1 tenement and 3 acres 2/6. 
Henry Langton 2 messuages and 8 acres 4/7½
John Feryby 1 tenement and 1 acre 3/4.
Thomas Sherp 1 tenement and 2 acres  3/4 .
John Moxon 1 cottage near Church Yard 12d.
Thomas Sherp 1 cottage near Vicarage 2/-. 
William Wright ½ acre in Le Hope 1½d.
Henry Sutehill “Croke-yng” Meadow 20/-
William Townend a bovate in Carlton 2d. 
Gilbert Legh 1 messuage and 8 acres (5 in Orgrave-felde, namely 3 in
Pechrode, 1 near Carlton Beck towards the West, beside the land of the
Chantry of Rothwell on the North side, and 1 abutting towards Heby Lane, with
the land of Henry Hugh on the West of it; ½ acre in Le Hope on the East of
Sterred-syde, 1 acre near Waltreston and ½ acre in Le Hestsyde Caldwell,
and 1 acre in Le Holmesley, 2/6.  Total £7/10/10.

According to Denton the cottages of the time consisted there:- “A few boards,
a load or two of loam dug on the spot and strengthened with moss, straw or
stubble, made the walls.  A few bundles of heather from the common, or reed
off the fen, supplied the thatch.” Inside there might be a hurdle to keep the
corn (? cow) and the sheep, etc. from the children.  No chimneys except in
Monasteries and a few Manor Houses.

Panelling and tapestry added to keep out the draught
Cruck houses for the poor

(contd p.48)
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The widow Alice Neville lived long at Hunslet Hall, and bequeathed to her son John “the house and land that I bought in Olton”. She obtained an Oratory at Hunslet Hall, 1454.

Henry Gascoigne often “armiger” in Rothwell Registers 1630-40.
At first coarse cloth. Finer quality from Flemish weavers under William I, and some came to England under Edward III, some settled in York.

In 1395 4 clothiers in Leeds turned out 120 pieces.

Fulling Mills in Bradford 1311, in Oulton became a domestic industry. Wool from the Cistercians, became the main product. The “Company of Merchant Adventurers” to export cloth.

In 1324 a scriptor was paid at Clare 8/- for writing “Vitae Patrum” in a fortnight. and 3,300 words per day; at 6d. a week plus board and lodging.

Merchant Adventurers 1296. Goldsmiths 1327. Skinners 1327. Grocers 1346, etc. The export of half-manufactured English cloth to the Low Countries, where the secret of the finishing processes was still jealously guarded, was carried on by men known as the Merchant Adventurers (earliest charter known, 1407). The two earliest towns to have gilds were Burford, 1082, and Canterbury 1093.

When each craft had its own gild, a person was an apprentice from 5 to 7 years; then a “journeyman” (journee, paid by the day) for 2 to 3 years, and usually travelled. Before he could settle and be regarded as a master-craftsman. He had to submit to the Warders his “master-piece”.
1461  Battle of Towton, near Aberford. Edward IV comes to the throne.

1469  Leeds fourth among Clothing Factories in the West Riding, after Wakefield, Halifax, and Ripon.

1453  Fall of Constantinople, which led to the Renaissance. Printing, invented by the Chinese 593; movable types made in 10th century; John Fust at Mentz 1442, printed 1st Latin Bible 1462. William Caxton at Westminster 1470, Gun-powder (known to Roger Bacon) used by Edward III at Calais.

1492  Discovery of America, and Cape of Good Hope 1497.

Frith-gilds among the Saxons, clubs of people for some special purpose.

Craft-gilds differed from the Trade Unions as they included employers. 60 in York c.1406.

Merchant-gilds were concerned with the commercial welfare of the whole town, and included hawkers. Many in the 13th century, but dropped out afterwards.

Cf. Teutonic “Hanse” “Staple” towns to secure payment of duties.

c.1300 the Bolton Priory paid their reapers 2d. a day.

Labourers worked from 5a.m. to 7p.m. in summer, with two meals, and dawn to dusk in winter; with a half-holiday on Saturday. 264 working days because of the Saints’ Days. Sir Thomas Moore: “The State and condition of the labouring beasts may seem much better and wealthier” than that of the labourers. People didn’t live so long then. Villeinage abolished after 1550, so that they peasantry were personally free, a ……

(contd p.52)
Chaucer describes Madam Eglantine eating with her fingers:

“She let no morsel from her lippes fall,
Nor wet her fingers in her sauce deep.
Well could she carry a morsel and well keep
That do drop ne fell upon her breast.”

The Lord and Lady began dining in a separate room in 13th century, so Piers Ploughman:

“Now hath each rich a rule To eaten by themselves
In a privy parlour For poor man’s sake.
Or in a chamber with a chimney And leave the chief hall,
That they made for meals Men to eaten in.”

The increase in the wool trade led landowners to convert arable land into sheep pasture, and to employ a single shepherd where a score of men had cultivated the soil; and they began to enclose the waste and the commons, thereby depriving the tenants of their grazing rights.

As most of the presses were in London, the dialect of that district established itself as the standard of printed English. Clerks had written, e.g. “To Mr Dyglyse nourse (Mr Digby’s nurse) wen ye kyrstynede his shylde” (when you christened his child). By the middle of the reign of Henry VIII printed spelling had attained a degree of uniformity undreamed of in the Middle Ages. In Poetry also a similar orderliness made itself felt; the rugged scansion often found in earlier poetry disappeared.
(from p.50) …state not reached in France till end of the 18th century.

Glass in houses c.Henry III, but confined to the rich. No normal till 1700. Windows shuttered.

Fires only of wood, as coal not used domestically till 1577.

Used poor oil lamps or dips. Even at Skipton Castle in 1572 there were only 8 matresses and bolsters in the lodging of 35 household servants.

The “Fair” (from latin feria = holiday); markets held if allowed by the King and purchased with money. Now “Feasts”. Much immorality afterwards.

In the “Fields” Wheat, Barley or beans, fallow in strips with balks.

The lower classes lived largely on pulse, peas and beans; wheaten flour was too expensive, barley and oats were used instead. Fish, pigeons, honey. Gooseberries, lemons, figs, etc. introduced by Edward I.

English was not much used till 1350, but French and Latin. Fond of acting and music. Earliest specimen of female penmanship is said to date from 1399. But ? re Nuns.

Caxton’s printing (1474) led to a standardisation of spelling and of pronunciation.

Fletcher says that almost one third of the Open Fields in the South and East of England were enclosed between 1450 and 1600.

Filth on the roads. 20 miles per day for the horseman. Highwaymen. Inns No water supply in houses.

The Diocese of Chester extended as far East as Nun Monkton founded only in 1541.

(contd p.54)
Popular tradition regards Edward VI as the great founder and benefactor of schools. Actual fact shows that Edward, or rather the nobles who governed in his name, was responsible for the destruction or crippling of a large number of schools, and that those with which his name is linked, existed before his time and were merely refounded by him, with the exception of Christ’s Hospital.

Rothwell in itself was so small, and little bigger than Oulton cum Woodlesford. To hide this fact all the names in the opposite lists are lumped together, so that you cannot tell which are Oulton, Middleton or Lofthouse men; and so the lists are of little value.
(from p.52)
1536 Lesser Monasteries and 1539 Larger Monasteries
3219, worth £161,000. In Yorkshire:- 14 abbeys, 60 Priories, 30
Friaries, 13 cells, 58 Hospitals. ¼ of the land in Yorkshire was in their hands.

1545-7 Chantries abolished, and the religious Gilds.

1549 1st Prayer Book 1539 Pilgrimage of Grace.

Earliest Grammar Schools:-
Hull 1486 Ripon 1546 Bradford 1552 Harrison’s 1624
Ilkley 1600 Giggleswick 1507 Skipton 1548 Doncaster 1553
Otley 1602 Pocklington 1515 Pontefract 1549 Halifax 1585
Batley 1613 Sedbergh 1527? Leeds 1552 Wakefield 1592
Knaresborough 1617

Lay Subsidies:-
1524 Gilbert Moor 16d.; Anthony Moor 15d.; Gilbert Dobson 5/- on goods;
John Clareborough 12d.; Christopher Calverley 12d..

1545 Ralph Grave on £20, John Clarck on £13; Robert Calverley 5d., many
Moores and Dobsons.

1588 Richard Claverley on 20/-, John Clareborough on £3, Henry Johnson on
£6

1539 Muster 1672 Hearth Tax

1635 Assessment for Ship-money

1348 John Lascels of Methley grants to Henry de Olton and Elen his wife his
acre at Rothwell. Adam de Olton, 6 acres.
1408 Sir Matthew Redman released to John Walerton the lands called
Westhouse (? West Hall) in the village of Methley.
Robert Leyburne junior, and William Goodrick of Oulton surrendered a
messuage in Mickletoun. 1590 William Feather, late of Oulton, surrendered a

(contd p.56)

Plagues 1600 – 1665. 205 deaths at Wakefield at end of 1625. Another outbreak in 1645 when 1325 persons died in Leeds, and 245 in Wakefield.
(from p.54) 1537  Morkill in book on Roundhay says a survey was made of Roundhay and Rothwell Haigh under Henry VIII before gift to Thomas, Lord Darcy, of Temple Newsam (beheaded 1538).

1546  Thoresby 19 gives will of Jane, Lady Skargill, of Lead Hall (widow of Sir Robert). The King did let unto Sir Arthur Darcy a culture of land called Thwaite, and meadow called the parks, Rothwell Styner (Steiner), and other demesne lands (“Fox Hole Banks”) in Rothwell and Leeds, and the Manor of Seacroft, within the Duchy of Lancaster, for 40 years, which William Shaw rents of Waryn Skargill right, title and possession I bought of Sir Arthur. These I demise, grant and let to farm to Ralph Brave of Oulton, yeoman, and to his assigns, for 39 years, in consideration of which the said Ralph Brave hath confirmed unto me an annual rent of £8:6:8.

also 1545 Will of Anthony Dobson of Rothwell, priest.

1557  Thoresby gives will of Edmund Parker, making Gilbert Dobson of Oulton a supervisor. And 1556 will of Miles Longbottom of Royds.

And 1588 will mentions that in 1571 William Rooks of Rods Hall (? near Bradford) did grant to John Walker then of Roods in the parish of Rothwell ½ a manor house in Lofthouse Hall.

And 1599 mentions to “Michael Bentley of Rothwell, yeoman”.

1560 Pleadings in Duchy of Lancaster  William and John Malet v. Gilbert Dobson and Robert Calverley and others, on lands in Oulton and Woodlesford and elsewhere. Vol.3 mentions Coals on Waste and mines in Ing Close, Rothwell.

Hone on Manors says that in Public Records Office:- c.1600 “M. and P., Duchy of Lancaster, No.30, of Rothwell, Oulton and Hunslet”, an ancient map without ……

(contd p.58)
Not only was there the vast treasure of plate and jewels seized from the Monasteries, but later, the commissioners of Edward VI robbed the parish churches of all but the single set of sacramental vessels necessary for Communion. A single rough list drawn up in 1550 recording the melting down of nearly a hundred thousand ounces of church plate. Ancient chalices were shallow as, in “the Mass”, only priests received the wine; “decent cups” of Elizabethan days were made to meet the new need.

With a 6-foot bow and arrows of a yard’s length, the Tudor archer was expected to shoot well over 200 yards. Also Tennis (not lawn tennis), bowls, golf, street hockey; feats of strength, country dancing. A rough game of football played by opposing mobs of indefinite size, with practically no rules and no referees.

15th Century
“Lever a cinq, diner a neuf, Breakfast 7.0
Souper a cinq, coucher a neuf. Dinner 10.0
Fait vivre d’ans nonante et neuf Supper 4.0
“Liveries” in bed 9.0

Beer, as opposed to ale, was bittered with hops, which had been introduced by the Dutch in the 15th century. By Elizabeth’s time it had almost completely ousted the older drink. Prodigious quantities were drunk, and every farm and house of any size brewed its own beer. Also Cider and Mead.

There had been a rapid fall in the value of money, but also due to the enormous influx of gold and silver into Europe from the New World.

In 1572 in London sugar cost a shilling the pound, “kytchin ...... (contd p.59)
(from p.56) …..date. Henry VIII enriched new families, which finally rose against later kings. Trade under Elizabeth enriched the country, but many beggars.  

Elizabethtians introduced the white lilac, laburnum and syringa, yellow jasmine, sunflowers, and larkspurs, the passion flower and the Christmas Rose; artichokes, cucumbers, pumpkins. The Potato was not appreciated till long after Raleigh. Tobacco.

Hunting (the deer, not the fox), hawking, archery. Highwaymen and robbery; every man had a dagger; but a man might be hung for stealing 2/-.

The Great Bible published in Churches and chained, affected the spelling, the opinions and the style of late Tudor literature.

Gentry generally dined at 11.00, sitting till 2.00 and supped about 6.00. Merchants and farmers dined at 12.00, and the farmers did not sup till 7.00. Each man had a knife of his own, as a companion to his dirk (no pocket-knives till 1727), carried in a girdle. Forks not used till 17th century though mentioned in 1463. They were introduced from Italy after 1611, and consisted at first of 2 long prongs, being used for keeping the fingers out of the dish. Spoons were in early use.

Wages at Okeham, Rutland, in summer:
   Master carpenter 8d. Chief joiner 6d. his apprentice 4d.
   Freemason 8d. Rough mason 5d. Bricklayer 5d.
   Thatcher or Tyler 5d. apprentice 3d. All double if “without meat”.

1647 Wages fixed by the West Riding Justices:-
   Master mason or Carpenter 12d. a day, and the men 7d. in summer and 6d. in winter (half if with food). Plumbers, bricklayers, slaters and tilers 9d. in summer and 8d. in winter. Clothworkers and dyers 8d., colliers 10d., fillers 6d., all these without food.

(contd p.60)
(from p.57) …..sugar” being 10d., ginger 4/-, cloves 6/6, cinnamon 4/6, raisins 3½d., currants 9d., and rice 4d. All these prices have to be multiplied 10 times to give the equivalent in pre-war money.

Side by side with the vigorous intellectuality of the period, there persisted the childish superstitions of the Middle Ages. When Henry VIII emptied the shrines, burnt the roods and images, forbade God to work any more miracles, the people turned their attention to the black magic of the Devil and his servants. Most people believed in the witches.

Tea (and Coffee) was first imported into England by Earls Arlington and Ossory from Holland, 1666, according to Dr. Johnson. But Pepys records sending for a cup in 1660.

Gregory King in 1696 calculated from the Hearth Tax, etc. that the population in 1688 was 5½ millions, of which only 1¼ million dwelt in towns, and of them 674,000 in London. Arthur Young estimated that the ratio of town-dwellers to country-dwellers had increased to one to one by 1770. and two to one in 1821.

But clustered chimney shafts from 1514.
Plague in Rothwell 1557-8.
Leave timber houses till we consider the “Nookin”.

1577-87. Orchards with many varieties of fruit. Houses:— “The greatest part of our buildings in the cities and good towns of England consist only of timber, for, as yet, few of the houses of the commonality are built of stone”. “inwardly divided into sundry rooms above and beneath, and, where plenty of wood is, they cover them with tiles, otherwise with straw, sedge, or reed, except some quarry of slate be near at hand, from whence they have for their money as much as may suffice them”. Plastering. “the walls of our houses on the inner side be either hanged with tapestry, arras work or painted cloths, wherein diverse histories, or herbs, beasts, knots or suchlike are stained, or else they are seeled with oak of our own, or wainscote brought hither out of the East countries”.

Window glazing:— “But as horn is now quite laid down in every place, so our lattices are also grown into less use because glass is so plentiful, and within a very little as good, cheap, than the other”.

“There are old men yet dwelling in the village where I remain, which have noted 3 things to be marvellously altered in England within their remembrance:— (1) One is the multitude of chimneys lately erected, whereas in their young days there were not above 2 or 3, but each made his fire against a reredos where he dined and dressed his meat.

(2) The second is the great amendment of lodging, for (said they) our fathers (and ourselves also) have lien full oft upon ……

(contd p.62)
…… straw pallets of rough mats, covered only with a sheet under coverlets made of dagswain or hoparlots (I use their own terms), and a good round log under their heads instead of a bolster. If it were so that our fathers …had, within 7 years after his marriage, purchased a mattress or flockbed, and thereto a sack of chaff to rest his head upon, he thought himself to be as well lodged as the lord of the town that peradventure lay seldom in a bed of down or whole feathers…

Pillows were thought meet only for women in child-bed.”

3. The third thing they tell of is the exchange of vessel, as of treene [wooden] platters into pewter, and wooden spoons into silver or tin. For so common were all sorts of treene stuff in old time, that a man should hardly find 4 pieces of pewter in a good farmer’s house”.

The trestle tables of Plantagenet days were replaced by solid tables of the refectory type; chairs with panelled backs replaced stools; to the carved chests were added court cupboards. Soap was more used, indeed toilet was a big business. But the main point was a love of gay clothes,

cf. Miss St Clair Byrne:-

“Two fair of new kirtles to her back
The one was blue, the other black
For Holy days she had a gown
And every yard did cost a crown;
And more by eighteenpence I guess
She had 3 smocks, she had no less
4 rails, and eke 5 kerchers fair
Of hose and shoes she had a pair
She needed not no more to have,
She would go barefoot for to save
Her shoes and hose, for they were dear.

The ploughman that was content in russet, must now have his ……

(contd p.64)
(Blank page)
(from p.62)

…… doublet of the fashion. The ruffs, enormous and starched, worn by both sexes, must have been a tyranny, only equalled by the crinoline.


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>6 Applegarth</th>
<th>451 Cowling</th>
<th>170 Hill Cl</th>
<th>177 Oulton Ing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>81 Anthony Garth</td>
<td>455 Clubcliff Cl.</td>
<td>438 Hanging Cl.</td>
<td>134 Oak Tree Cl.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>131 Abraham</td>
<td>107 Dixon Ing</td>
<td>486 Horse Pasture</td>
<td>147 Ormond Tops</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>426 5 Acres</td>
<td>127 Davy Royds</td>
<td>83 Laurence Cl.</td>
<td>347 Oven Croft (=over)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>482 10 Acres</td>
<td>150 Dye Syke (=dug ditch)</td>
<td>201 Low Laithes</td>
<td>19 Powel Croft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78 Butts</td>
<td>493 Dubb Lane Cl.</td>
<td>225 Lund Cl. (grove)</td>
<td>57 Pearson Garth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>108 Bug Ing</td>
<td>495 Dubb Laithe (muddy barn)</td>
<td>344 Long and Prune Cl.</td>
<td>212, 427 Paddock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>165 Bull Ing</td>
<td>213 Ellis Acre</td>
<td>471 Laith Cl.</td>
<td>233 Pease Cl. 344 Prune Cl.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>190 Barley Banks</td>
<td>466 Ellen Cl. (Ellers)</td>
<td>484 Long Tongue</td>
<td>496 Pickpocket</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>337 Bottoms</td>
<td>467 Ellar Carrs (Alder Kiars)</td>
<td>135 Mold Roe (Moel = l hill)</td>
<td>209 Quarry Cl.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>382 Brook Croft</td>
<td>8 Fordingworth (Ford-ing - enclosed homestead)</td>
<td>167 Manking Pits (stone dam)</td>
<td>153 Rye Cl.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>476 Cow Cl.</td>
<td>121 Goosey Greg or Goose- acre</td>
<td>386 Malt-kiln</td>
<td>158 Ralph Moor Cl.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>490 Cow Pasture</td>
<td>217 Gamble Royd</td>
<td>445 Moscar Cl. (brushwood)</td>
<td>350 Rothwell Lane Cl.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>114 Cockpit Round</td>
<td>475 Green Cl.</td>
<td>458 Manure Garth</td>
<td>440 Ratten Royd (=swampy)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>129 Cook Cl. (Cock)</td>
<td>126 Hall Carrs</td>
<td>472 Neal Royd</td>
<td>48 Stockings (stocc = log)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>301 Cherry Orchard</td>
<td>336 Hall Royd</td>
<td>486 Nelson Cl</td>
<td>162 Shoulder of Mutton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>342 Corn Cl.</td>
<td>160 Hesps (aspen)</td>
<td>370, 384, 481 Orchard</td>
<td>(contd p.66)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
From Water's “Wakefield in the 17th Century”, p.79:-

In 1681 “Upon the petition of the inhabitants of Rothwell setting forth that formerly there was, within the compass of Rothwell and Rothwell Haigh, near 26 draughts or teams of oxen kept and maintained, and that now there is not above 8, and 4 of them not above 2 oxen apiece, and further (the petitioners show) that there are very many several highways in several roads to repair belonging to the said townships, above 4 miles in all, and that they are yearly greatly surcharged and overburdened with the repair thereof, and are not able longer to repair them without assistance; and that the inhabitants of Oulton, a hamlet within the said township, have as many draughts as the petitioners, and many more horses and carts, and have not a mile of highways belonging to them.

All of which the Court taking into consideration, order that the inhabitants of Oulton join in a reasonable way with the petitioners in the repair of their highways” (Quarter Session Recs Book, Wakefield, 1/1680-1).

From the Yorkshire County Magazine 3 (1893):- Land Tax, 1692-3, giving figures real estate:- Rothwell, £305; Middleton cum Thorp £79; Stanley £204; Methley £214; Garforth £37; Swillington £72.
(from p.64)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Map Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>215 Swain Royd</td>
<td>117 Toberans</td>
<td>Water-haigh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(herdsman)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>235 Skinner Croft</td>
<td>227 Tenter Croft</td>
<td>208 Water Flats</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>346 Sandy Cl.</td>
<td>424 Town-end Cl.</td>
<td>480 Well Cl.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>154 Sheep Cl.</td>
<td>197 Willow Garth</td>
<td>483 West Hall Close</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silver Hill</td>
<td>169 West or Wheat</td>
<td>Whinning Closes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Royds</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

To these might be added names in Deeds:-

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Map Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Giles Yard</td>
<td>Miry Carr</td>
<td>Tanner Garth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hill File Yard</td>
<td>Perkin Royd</td>
<td>Tenter Cl.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barchbank</td>
<td>Pighill Cl. (pickle=small)</td>
<td>Wakefield Cl.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gouter Cl.</td>
<td>Church Cl.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holden Clough</td>
<td>Rothwell Carr</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

And in Rothwell and Royds Green as examples:-

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Map Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>498 Birdwhistle</td>
<td>679 Ellar Royd</td>
<td>541 Argrave Field</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>477 Bentcliffe</td>
<td>678 Ellen Royd</td>
<td>630 Pig Minster</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>479 Broomhills</td>
<td>486 Flint Mill</td>
<td>533 Ram Royd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>718 Braisty Cl</td>
<td>590 Lightnings, Royds Green</td>
<td>202 Savile Croft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(broad-sty)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>677 Brook Spring</td>
<td>638 Michael Close</td>
<td>215 Silcroft (on East of Church Yard)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>623 Coney Cl</td>
<td>1 Nabs</td>
<td>548 Swithins Cl. Royds Green</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>620 Crab Royd</td>
<td>626 Nutter Cl</td>
<td>712 Spencer Cl., Royds Green</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>597 and 613 Well Garth</td>
<td>735 Wooley Tanner Clo.</td>
<td>592 Weightman Cl., Royds Green</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(contd p.68)
**Taxation**

According to Sloane MSS in British Museum, Henry Power tabulated all his payments for 1666 as follows; his total income being £150 p.a.:-

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To sub-collectors for Poll money</td>
<td>£5 5/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Royal aid</td>
<td>3/6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For my wife</td>
<td>3/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poor rate</td>
<td>4/8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 servants</td>
<td>7/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Constable lays</td>
<td>3/6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chimney money (half year)</td>
<td>8/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hearth money (half year)</td>
<td>11/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To Vicar for whole year’s gratuity</td>
<td>10/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Church lays</td>
<td>4/8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To the Clerk</td>
<td>1/6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Constable lays at 3/- per £ on £35</td>
<td>8/9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mending of high-ways</td>
<td>4/6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>£8 9/7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Rates - rule were payable on land.

Old methods of punishment:-

The stocks, established in each village 1376 till 1860, generally near Village Cross or Church.

The Pillory, mentioned by William Langland, 1362, fastening neck and wrists.

The Whipping or Rogue’s Post, adopted 1596 in place of whipping “at the cart tail”. The Cucking stool for ducking scolds and female slanderers; or the Scold’s Bridle would be used, an iron cage fitting over the head.
(from p.66)

Oulton Wills (apart from the Calverleys).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>York</th>
<th>Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1/1611</td>
<td>31;765</td>
<td>Elizabeth Purston of Woodlesford, Widow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1559</td>
<td></td>
<td>Miles and Elizabeth Longbottom of Royds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7/1618</td>
<td>35:111</td>
<td>William Dobson, of Oulton Dam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10/1619</td>
<td>35:485</td>
<td>Stephen Cockell of Woodlesford</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1644</td>
<td></td>
<td>Will of Jonas Fearnley of Bradford mentions Isabel (married Robert Moore of Oulton)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1649</td>
<td></td>
<td>Richard Bubwith of Royds Hall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3/1665</td>
<td>47:405</td>
<td>William Clarkson of Oulton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8/1665</td>
<td></td>
<td>James Fether of Oulton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6/1666</td>
<td>48:74</td>
<td>Francis Roberts, Oulton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/1667</td>
<td>48:697</td>
<td>Robert Leyburne, Oulton gent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/1667</td>
<td>647</td>
<td>Frances Leyburne, relict of Robert of Oulton. Administration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9/1667</td>
<td>48:452</td>
<td>Anne Wetherydd, Oulton, widow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4/1667</td>
<td>48:735</td>
<td>Thomas Payne, Waterhaig</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3/1668</td>
<td>49:478</td>
<td>Sarah Tayler, Oulton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10/1670</td>
<td>51:361</td>
<td>Brian Bell, Oulton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11/1670</td>
<td>51/239</td>
<td>William Moore, Oulton, bachelor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7/1671</td>
<td>52:13</td>
<td>Richard Moore, Oulton, clothier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6/1672</td>
<td>53:481</td>
<td>Elizabeth Moore, Oulton, widow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5/1671</td>
<td>52:73</td>
<td>William Wrigglesworth, Oulton, clothier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1673</td>
<td>54:79</td>
<td>Elizabeth Labron, elder, Oulton, spinster</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1675</td>
<td>56:259</td>
<td>Henry Clareborough, Oulton. yeoman of Croft House</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(contd p.70)
Old Games

(1) Christmas to Epiphany: - The Lord of Misrule

(2) Hock Day, the 2\textsuperscript{nd} Thursday after Easter: - The Hock Game: the women of the place intercepted the public roads with ropes, and pulled the men to them, from whom they extracted money, often for the Church. Sometimes the men did the same on the 2\textsuperscript{nd} Monday, but women were allowed to pay their fines with kisses. Hock is said to be derived from the German word “to bind”, and it is said to commemorate a great victory of the Saxons over the Danes. Still observed at Hungerford, Berks, with Tutti men,

(3) May Day on 1\textsuperscript{st} May. May-pole. Also the English Morris Dance. This seems to have evolved from the still earlier Fools’ Dance, into which John of Gaunt introduced the Moorish sword dances from Spain in 1336. The fools wore shoulder capes with large hoods with points projecting at each side beyond the ears, with a small bell at the end of each extremity (thus the Cap and Bells). The Moorish sword-dancers, with their white flowing tunics and flat wooden staves, became so popular that the dance in its new form came to be called the “Morris Dance”. There were usually 7 men in knee breeches, shirt sleeves and braces, with broad leather garters covered with 48 bells on each leg, and coloured ribbons streaming from their shoulders; with a trained musician or “taborer”. One had a hobby-horse; another was dressed as a woman and had his face blacked, and was called “Morion” (old word for a Moor, who had dark skin) or “Maid Marion”, and represented the original Moorish sword dancers. When the Morris Dancers were introduced into the May Games the May Queen was called “Maid Marian” through a confusion of names.

(4) At Whitsuntide and other times: - The Robin Hood Games, performed by archers dressed in ......

(contd. p.71)
Robert Calverley, Oulton

Robert Calverley, Oulton. Administration

Laurence Robinson, owner of Fleet and Rothwell Mills.

Indenture between above Robert and Isabel Moore, and Robert Moore, junior, of Oulton.

John Johnson of Royds

Ellen Gibson, Oulton, widow

William Hall, Oulton, freemason

Henry Shaw, Woodlesford

John Shaw, Woodlesford

“Re-infected” Will Robert Calverley, Oulton

Richard Byrnande and others v. Henry Hodson, 2 messuages in Oulton and Rothwell

Laurence Nuttall v. Matthew and Dorothy Leighe. in Rothwell, Oulton and Royds

Francis and Margaret Baildon v. Henry and Susan Hobson, 2 messuages in Rothwell and Oulton.

Roger Legh, Esq. v. Robert and Alice Bryg. 5 messuages in Rothwell, Carlton, and Oulton


Henry and Margery Fawcett v. Francis and Mary Baildon. Messuage in Rothwell and Oulton

John Croft alias Carver and wife Agnes v. Francis and Mary Baildon. Messuage in Rothwell and Oulton.


William Cartwright v. Henry and Jane Gascoigne, Esq. 4 watermills in Rothwell.


Yorks Fines from Y.A.S. Rec. 2, 7, 8, 53


(Contd p. 72)
(from p.69)
……green under a leader, with Maid Marian, Little John, Friar Tuck, and a minstrel,

“Collop Monday” and Shrove or Pancake Tuesday, were days of enjoyment before Lent, preceded by “Egg Saturday”. The above till end of 18th century.

Towards the end of the 16th century Archery languished, and the bowling alley, skittles and shuffle-board were taking its place. These were often associated with alehouses and inns.

1639 Rothwell parish, certificate as to the Poor (70d.).

16/1/1639-40 Francis Grave of Rothwell, labourer, for stealing at Oulton 2 young trees, value 10d., the property of John Powell.

In 1326 the yearly rent of arable land was 3d. to 6d. per acre; pasture land 1d.; meadow land 4d. to 10d.; and wheat sold at 6/- per quarter.

Wheat: per quarter:- 1761-70 40/-; 1771-80 45/10; 1781-90 47/11;
                     Per bushel:- 1783 7/6; 1795 14/-; 1800 17/-; 1812 22/-.

Income tax dates from 1799; became a permanent tax in 1842.
(from p.70)
More Wills:-

8/1681 59:129 Anne Calverley, Oulton, widow
5/1684 60:218 Robert Moore senior, Oulton.
4/1682 59:267 Thomas Gibson, Oulton
1/1682 59:420 Griffin Stansfield, Oulton, fell-monger
10/1683 60:88 Elizabeth Matthewes, Oulton, widow
7/1684 Richard Willies, Oulton, free mason
1685 Re-infecta. Pontefract. A. Steven Masterman of Royds.
5/1686 p.323 Gilbert Dobson, Oulton, clothier, 1670
2/1687 p.268 Jacob Johnson of Woodlesford.
6/1687 John Glover, Oulton, 1683
4/1687 Humphrey More, Oulton, 1684
1698 Ann Webster

1655 Lord Castleton was fined for the overseers of Oulton because he was present at a stage play.

Pleadings, Duchy of Lancaster:-

Henry VIII. Vol.1, 118. Roger Legh v. Richard Crane forceful entry of lands called Rodes in Rothwell.

Francis Grave of Rothwell, labourer, for stealing at Oulton on 16/1/1639-40 2 young trees, value 10d., the property of John Powell. Witness:- Henry Westerman (Henry and William Westerman got into trouble several times).

(contd p.74)
Sir Ingram Hopton (-1643) = - = (2) Robert Brandling

Ralph Hopton = Mary (dd.1653 at Little Woodhouse) = (3) Dr. Alex Leighton,
and had Robert L. D.D.

She left 3 closes in Woodhouse for poor boys leaving
Rothwell.

King Henry reports our Manor Garth at Rothwell to be in great ruin, and grants
to Robert Hopton, Gent. Usher, to build a lesser building, and that he and his
heirs may hold the Manor rights, “in the first year of our reign”.

4. It should be 20/-. This was in arrear from 1765 but John Waugh paid
£24/10- to cover up to 1790. Signed in 1791 by 5 wardens

The Return of Endowed Charities, to the House of Commons of 11/8/1898 is
important, and has been printed.
Oulton Charities connected with Rothwell Church

4. Charles Robinson 1701 out of a field at Oulton (Aire and Calder Navigation Co.), later from Fleet Mills, and later of Waterhaigh Farm. Total 26/- Oulton & Woodlesford 7/
5. Poor’s Money £50, 5% payable to the Vicar of Rothwell and shared to each township (held by Trustees), viz. Joshua Smith, junior of Rothwell). Oulton & Woodlesford 10/6 or 6/5.


6. A field called Stye Bank (near Cemetery) was inclosed under the Inclosure Act, 6½ acres, including a gravel pit, being reserved for the benefit of the poor, and let at rental varying from £6 – 8 p.a. Joshua Crabtree (1750-1819, maltster) married Elizabeth 1742-1824.
7. Joshua Crabtree of Barwick (will of 14/11/95, signed on 19/11/1819, proved on 28/10/1820) bequeathed £5 annuity ......

(and other charities in Rothwell, Roger Swift, etc.)

(contd p.76)
After various money bequests, the residue after the £5 to each of 3 Sunday Schools, to be distributed as apposite, in equal moieties between the said towns, “under the direction of my said Trustees and the minister and Church or Chapel Wardens for the time being of Rothwell and Oulton”. My trustees can claim any reasonable charge. A codicil of 19/11/1819 added John “Blayds” junior, to the above 2 trustees.
(from p.74) ……each to the Sunday Schools of Barwick, Rothwell and Oulton [then existing], and the rest to the interest for “the poor widows and orphans” of Rothwell and Oulton, exclusive of Royds and Woodlesford, to be paid out on St. Thomas’ day, after advertisement.

8. William Webster of Barlby, Doncaster, by will of 22/11/1824, proved 1825) to apply one third of the dividends annually in placing out poor children (male or female) of honest and industrious parents in Oulton cum Woodlesford, at the age of 14, as apprentices to any handicraft; and two thirds to be distributed at Christmas to elderly and needy but respectable female inhabitants as the trustees “select and irrevocably nominate”.

There is over the door into the Church a board in Rothwell Church vestry mentioning the above, and other Rothwell Charities. They are mentioned also in Batty’s History, and printed in Leeds Mercury Weekly Supplement in 1894 under “Old Yorkshire Curiosities”.

An old list is in the Communion Book of Rothwell, 1774, - a printed list in the Vestry of 1786-1807, probably a copy of an older list.

Parliament Return of 1786, Churchwardens’ book of 1807 and 1873; and Report of 1826. A return was made to Parliament of 11/8/1898; of which many printed copies remain. The Assistant Commissioners consisted of the Revs. Pierson, Green-Price, and Irvin, and other members including R.J. Smith, J. Snell and W.H. Newsome, members of Oulton ……

(contd p.78)
In 1631 at Wakefield wheat was sold at 21/- a load, and oatmeal at about 22/-. A load was a little under half a quarter, and the average price elsewhere for wheat was 68/- a quarter. The average rent for a cottage with no land was 1/- a year.

In 1685 of the 37m. acres of land in England, about 18m. acres were moorland, forest and fen. In 1727 about 3m. acres more had been brought into cultivation. From that time to 1844, by means of 4000 private Acts of Parliament, about 7m. acres more were enclosed. Since the Inclosure Act of 1845, which established commissioners, another 1 million acres have been enclosed.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Agric. Labour</th>
<th>Price of wheat</th>
<th>Wages in qts of wheat</th>
<th>Wages in lbs. of beef</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1721-50</td>
<td>£15:12 p.a.</td>
<td>34/-</td>
<td>9 1/6</td>
<td>1,360</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1751-70</td>
<td>19:10</td>
<td>40/-</td>
<td>9 3/4</td>
<td>1700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1771-95</td>
<td>22:2</td>
<td>52/-</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>1326</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1796-1805</td>
<td>31:4</td>
<td>80/-</td>
<td>7 3/4</td>
<td>1069</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1806-15</td>
<td>33:16</td>
<td>80/-</td>
<td>8 1/2</td>
<td>1016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1816-33</td>
<td>31:4</td>
<td>63/-</td>
<td>9 3/4</td>
<td>1248</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Leeds Mercury Supplement 578, Jan 1890)

Woodforde’s Diary:-
Wheat sold from Weston, Norfolk, 47/- to 54/- a quarter between 1784-94; 84/- in 1795; 105/- in 1796; 44/- in 1797; but in 1800 and 1801 114/- to 160/-.

Food prices per lb in 1796:- Beef 6½d., Mutton or Lamb 6d., Veal 5d.; Honey 6d.
In 1801 a sixpenny loaf cost 17d.

Plumbers:- in 1837 6d. an hour (9 per day); in 1844 5/- a day; in 1854 5/6
(from p.76) ……Parish Council, with J.W. Craise and T.W. Hullah of Oulton.

(7) and (8) are still alive, and administered by two separate bodies of trustees, generally meeting at Oulton School or the Estate Office.

The Poor Rate rose tremendously from 1750.

Wheat per bushel:- 1783 7/6; 1795 14/-; 1800 17/-; 1812 22/-. 

Workhouse at Bristol 1697.

Before 1752 the Old Style of dating was used in England, with the year commencing on March 25th. When the calendar was corrected, 11 days were omitted, and 2/9/1752 was followed by 14/9/1752. The alteration had already taken place on the Continent, and was not immediately adopted in country places. 

(contd p.80)
In Rothwell Regs and on p.81. Henry Cascoigne is termed “Armiger” in 1613; a few men are termed “generosus”, and a few “Mr”; but the Calverleys generally get no title.

(Pedigree of early Calverleys)
(Pedigree of early Calverleys)
Notes on the previous pedigree:-

(1) Among the deeds of the Oulton Family is an investigation by Courthope, who reports:— “So Christopher Calverley of Rothwell, 1513-31, was not himself a younger son of the house of Calverley of Calverley”. But he admits that John of Cherwell had issue in 1524.

(2) Burke in his “Landed Gentry” makes William (1683-1724) the son of William of West Hall. This is a confusion between two different Williams, for one William married Mary Kitchingman in 1700, see Surtees 77:89. A gravestone by Rothwell Vestry proves my pedigree re William to be right.

(3) Re Eriholme I found in Y.A.Recs.18:- Timothy of Eriholme (baptised at Brancepeth 3/1605).d.s.p. At the surrender in Newark, fined. That family can be found in Surtees or Burke’s Landed Gentry.

(4) Leonard Atkinson was very extravagant and lost £11,000 on one night in gambling.

(5) From Swillington Regs:— Anthony Calverley. (children) Dorothy Calverley 1589-. William Calverley 1596-. Ralph Calverley 1600-?1669.

In Rothwell Regs Henry Gascoigne is termed “Armiger” in 1613; a few are termed “generosus” and a few “Mr”, but the Calverleys are generally without any terms.
Richard Bubwith re Royds Hall and William Hemsworth of “Roades”.
Henry Calverley of Calverley (1604-51) and Timothy Calverley of Erisholme (1605-)
Roger Swift and Edward Scoles of Rothwell and Carlton
Robert Calverley of Oulton, yeoman, 5/9/1613 – 18/3/1674, sent arms to Pontefract garrison. 1646 is seized in fee in lands and tenements in Rothwell of the clear yearly value of £9:10:11, out of which he pays a rent of 8/1 to the Crown. Also seized, in right of his wife, of 2 cottages in Oulton of the yearly value of £9:6:0 (probably 12-14 Aberford Road) out of which 14/- rent is paid to the Crown. Also a personal estate of £42; he owed £300.

Inventory 16/1/1644:-

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 range, 1 long table, 1 small table, 1 form, 4 buffet stools, 2 chairs</td>
<td>£1/6/8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In Parlour: 1 range, 1 table, 1 livery cupboard, 1 stand bed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 trunk bed, 1 rug, 1 coverlet, 2 short coods, 1 feather bed, a pair of sheets and a mattress</td>
<td>£1/10/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In the Chambers: 2 stand beds, 1 range, 1 chist</td>
<td>£1/-/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In the Kitchen: 1 range, 1 pot, 1 pan, 1 saltinfatt, 1 chist</td>
<td>15/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In the Barn: barley wheat, rye</td>
<td>£10/-/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 oxen £13; 3 kine and calf £6.</td>
<td>£19/-/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 wain, 2 wheels and other husbandry gear</td>
<td>£2/10/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In barley at his farm in the Royds</td>
<td>£3/-/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wheat, rye sown</td>
<td>£3/-/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>signed R. Hopkinson, Marmaduke Reyner, John Casson, Thomas Walker.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

He says he was compelled by Sir William Savile, Colonel. Fine £46 in 1646.

Wills:- Robert of Oulton 1674. Pontefract, bond for re-delivery of Will.
Bundle A of re-infecta.
Anne, widow 25/10/’78, proved 23/8/’81.

(contd p.84)
William Hemsworth:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>£</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 range, 2 tables, 1 livery cupboard, 3 forms, 5 chairs, 8 buffet stools</td>
<td>2/10/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On ground floor:- 1 table, 1 livery cupboard, 4 chairs, 5 buffet stools, 1 stand bed</td>
<td>2/-/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In Chambers:- 2 stand beds with bedding, 3 chests, 1 chair, 4 chair frames</td>
<td>1/10/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 stand bed, 1 rug, 1 coverlet, 1 blanket, 1 pair sheets, 1 feather bed, small table, 1 livery cupboard, 1 chest, 1 chair, 16(?) buffet frames, 1 range, 1 chair frame</td>
<td>2/10/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kitchen Chamber:- 1 stand bed, 2 trunle-bed with bedding, 2 chairs, 1 table</td>
<td>2/-/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In huslement</td>
<td>-/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In Barn:- Rye 8l. (£8), malt and barley 30l., oxen 11l.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 kine 12l., 5 swine 2l., wheat and rye sown -, in hay 1l., 2 old wagons, 1 wagon body, yokes and teames 3l.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
(from p.82) 91. William Hemsworth of “Roddes”, chapman, lived in the enemy’s quarters. He claimed he was there on his trade of selling wares. Seized in a cottage and lands in the parish of Rothwell worth £5:11:7 (£13:6:8) per annum rent to the Crown of 5/1. Personal estate in goods of £83, indebted £300. Fines in 1646 £50. Inventory of his goods in 1644 Included more than Robert Calverley had above.

92. Richard Bubwith seized of lands in Rothwell of £10 value, for 16/- rent to Crown 2 pounds of pepper and money. Personal estate £32, owes £260. Fined £60 in 1646. Inventory of Royds Hall in 1644. In the Parlour 1 trunk bed, a feather bed; in the little Parlour 1 stand bed, 1 trunk bed. In the Chambers 2 stand beds and 1 old one. 2 oxen, 3 kine, 3 swine. He is described as of Roids Hall in Roothwell.

(contd p.86)
By far the largest family in all the townships of Rothwell has been the Dobson family, but they are too numerous to decipher the pedigree.
Early Moores, some may be of Rothwell

Subsidy Rolls:—
1524    Gilbert and Anthony
1545    Widow Moore, John junior, Gilbert, John, Chris, Richard, Ralph, Matthew.
1588    wife of Richard paid £3; John paid £1.

Earliest in Rothwell Regs:—
Gilbert of Oulton married 1540 or 1542 Anne Bussy. Many Johns
Richard married 1540 Agnes Williman -1548. Gilbert married 1578 Margaret
Evans. Joanna 1547-1547 and John 1548 – father: Ralph. Anthony ? of
Oulton, 1585-1623 married Elizabeth -1656. William 1619. Gilbert 1549-
marrried1586 Margaret Tomlinson -1604. Richard of Oulton -1602 married
1553 Isabel Gibson -1602. Gilbert -1618 married Maria -1621. Richard of

(Pedigree of Moore)

(contd p.88)
(Pedigree of Moore)
(Pedigree of Feather)
(Pedigree of Grosvenor)

(Pedigree of Milner)
Notes from the Calverley Deeds. James I sells Rothwell Manor.


b. = Thomas Cudworth, clothier, William Brook of Dodworth, yeoman, and William Marshall of Chapel Allerton


X. = the Manor of Rothwell, parcel of the Honour of Pontefract, being part of the Duchy of Lancaster

L. = The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonality of London.

Deed of 1630 between (1) Party b. above, and (2) Edmond Clark of ----, Yorks. Whereas (i) in 1619 King James I granted to d. above among other things X.;

(ii) in 1628 the said John Walter, James Fullerton and Sir Thomas Trebor ----------

L. sold unto c. amongst other things all X. -----39 years under the yearly rent of 8 guineas;

(iii) the said c., by indenture of December 8 last, granted and sold the Manor to b.

This Indenture witnessed that b., by the appointment of a., for a …..

(contd p.94)
Early Deeds are very small in size, the writing minute, but each letter was formed carefully. An “Indenture” between various parties was so called because its upper edge was indented, each party having a copy which would fit into the indentures of the other, as they were cut from one sheet, and often the word “chirographum” was written across the cut.

Sales:-

(a) Sale by Fine, 2 narrow strips of parchment. A Fine put an end to all other controversies about the matter. Some known prior to Norman Invasion.

(b) Sale by Recovery, in which the purchaser pretends to claim the land, and a third party warrants the title of the real owner.

(c) By Lease and Release, a method invented under Henry VIII. The Lease mentions no rent nor any term of years; the Release is dated the day following the lease which it cancels.

(d) The oldest form was called a “Feoffment” or grant, and looks like a Fine.

A Mortgage differs from an ordinary Lease first in the absurdly long term of years mentioned, and the rent is usually a peppercorn.
(from p.92) ......sufficient sum of money, have sold to Edmund Clarke half of one ---- and all buildings belonging, half of one orchard, garden, crofts, in Oulton, and half of certain lands, ----- in August, 1630. (may be Edmund Barker)

Followed by another Deed of 1630 between (1) Party a. above, and (2) Ambrose and Elizabeth Walton of Great Marsden (?), Lancashire For £8/2/6 paid to Robert Bateman, Chamberlain of the City of London by the appointment of L., being part of the £3750 paid to Robert Bateman for the purchase of the Manor and Lordship of Rothwell, by Party (2) above, Party a. grant to Ambrose Walton and heirs ----- half of one messuage -----

Bundle 190:- 1630 party b., by appointment of party a., grant to Thomas and Ann Gibson of Castleford one cottage and close

1630 party b. to William Brooke of Oulton “Giles Yard” (near Greenland Farm)

1630 party a. grant to Edmund (?Richard) Dobson; (and Richard Dobson to James Fether in 1647).

1632 party a. and by the appointment of Philip Moore of Oulton, for 5/-, part of the £3750, grant to Thomas Gibson copyhold cottages.

Bundle 141 concerning Royds Hall:- 1630 party a., for 5/- paid to them and £23/3/- paid to Robert Bateman, Chamberlain of London, being part of the £3750, sell to Ann, daughter of Robert Bubwith late of “Road Hall”, 2 cottages in Oulton at annual rent to the King of 2/4, and certain lands.

Bundle 250, package E:- 1630 party a. above grant to Ralph Calverley of Woodlesford for £25 lands at Waterhaigh; and to William Martin

Bundle 116:- 1619 Bond of Thomas and Isabel Wentworth, on which they surrender to the King as Lord of the Manor, ------ (I cannot read it).

(contd p.96)
c.1641 (see Y.A.S.Recs.54) The West Riding Court was informed of the great ruin and decay of the bowbridges and causes adjoining the great stone bridge at Swillington, which bridge is in the book of bridges to be repaired at the charge of the West Riding. 3 men were ordered to repair the same, and the high constables were to collect the expenses.

Swillington Alms Houses for 4 women, 1728; School, 1748.

In Rothwell:- Church Bridge rebuilt 1772, only a footbridge before. “Jillit Bridge” built 1791 (Gill-et, a small beck).

Swillington Bridge see Y.A.S.Recs.54. c.1640 Court informed of the great ruin and decay of the bowbridges and "causes" adjoining the great stone bridge at Swillington. Sir Thomas Bland and Sir John Ramsden to examine.
(from p.94)

Roads, Bridges and Maps

For ancient tracks see pp.4-6

From pp.36-40 you might think the Village was down Fleet Lane, but that may have been Rothwell Manor Lands, and the Fields are North of Calverley Road. Where was the “Old Ton”? If there was a “Manor House” it seems to have been in Calverley Road, near the Pinfold.

“Milne Road.” = Fleet Lane, and must be as old as the Mill.

Opposite that was Quarry Hill, leading to Woodlesford. From this branched “Hob Lane” (= Midland Street) to the East, and “Hollow Balk Lane“ (Holmsley Field Lane) to the West.

What we call Farrer Lane led from School Green to Oulton Mill, with “Mag Lane” running at the back of “Beech Grove” garden.

From Oulton Mill ran a straight road called “Lily Lane” and “Green Bottom Lane” (S.John’s Street), right across the Churchyard and the Park, to the main street in Rothwell. This was diverted in 1846-7.

Bridges:- In Farrer Lane: “Dye House Bridge”. In Leeds Road called “New Bridge” in deed of 1769. Swillington Bridge 1771, mentioned 1699 and 1640, destroyed by flood in 1775 on 20-21 October.

Toll-bars from 1267. One near Swillington Bridge. Turnpiikes 1663-1871.

Tracks to Wakefield and Methley on 1786 map.

Wakefield to Aberford Turnpike, 1791, adding “Croft Bridge” and “Aberford Road”.

Leeds, Pontefract and Barnsdale Turnpike 1822, by Macadam, diverting the above “New Bridge”.

Maps:- 1786 for C. Brandleing (copies at Estate Office and Rothwell U.D.C.) 1818 Inclosure Award, to be seen at Wakefield 1842-5 various Estate Maps. 1839 Gouthwaite’s Survey Plan. (contd p.98)
Canal miles from Leeds

Miles
2.0 Knostrop and Thwaite Lock
4.2 Bullough Bridge
4.4 Fishpond Lock
5.2 Woodlesford Lock
5.6 Lemonroyd Lock
6.4 Fleet Bridge
8.4 Kippax Lock
10.0 Castleford

John Blenkinsop worked for “Fenton, Murray and Wood” of Holbeck, 1715
James Fenton, Matthew Murray 1765-1826, David Wood

James Watt senior was in 1763 introduced to steam power which had been
discovered in 1655 by Edward Somerset, Marquis of Worcester.

Richard Trevithick (1771-1833), Matthew Murray (1765-1826), George
Stephenson (1781-1848).

Murray’s locomotives demonstrated on 12/8/1812, the “Salamanca” and
“Prince Regent”. 2 “Wellingtons” in 1813 which George Stephenson inspected
(his “Rocket” in 1829).

In 1819 Matthew Murray lighted his own works and several streets of Leeds
with coal gas.
Canals and Railway

“Crier Cut” existed in 1699, fully 1½ miles long. From bend this side Copperworks.


There was at Woodlesford a “First” and “Second” canal, and then:- Present Aire and Calder Canal, 1835.

The Railway line was being made on the 1842 map. This divides at Methley to Castleford and Wakefield. The Leeds – Garforth – Selby line, 1834 opened.

Tramway, Middleton to Leeds, 1759, with Matthew Murray’s Steam Locomotive (cogged for the gradient) in 1812

Station Masters:- John Morritt, John Hugh Mowatt (1797-1856)

Pit 1907-10.

(contd p.100)
"Fleet Milnes" (A.S. fletan = swift)

Was part of the Duchy of Lancaster with the Mill below Rothwell Manor, and a mill on the Aire at Stourton. Mentioned in 1341

1425 Rental, “John Shercrofte holds the mills of Flete and the mill before the gate of the Manor.”

1485 The Leeds Mercury Weekly Supplement for 25/7/1885 quotes Lettings in 1485 to Thomas Elys for 7 years, “all the water mills called Fletemyllles within the Honour of Pontefract, with all the fisheries and water rights” at 20 marks and an improved rent of 15/4. Repeated in 1488.

1574 Richard Burton.

1675 Laurence Robinson, owner of Westerton Hall, “possessor of the Fleet and Rothwell soke mills” (Banks’ “Walks”). He called Robert Shaw of East Ardsley his cousin.

Fleet Mills came to the Smith family, who sold to Aire and Calder Co.

Deeds p.100 3 or 4 “Stockings or Low Laithe Closes” from 1714.

In 1812 John Blayds buys for £1547 Messuage now in 2 tenements, with the Dovecote, the top of Barley Banks and Low Laithes (22 acres) with the barn thereon in tenure of William Eves.

p.49 3 closes “Waterhaigh Flatts” with barn thereon from 1649.

John Blayds 1802 and 3 called Upper and Lower Mill Fields and Sinking Ing (14 acres) 1754.

p.30 Ralph Calverley to Thomas Payne, 1 cottage, Great and Little Barns, Davy Royds 1630-1712.

(contd p.102)
near Waterhaigh Farm:- 3 closes called Waterhaig Flottes (9 acres) 1649-1802 with barn thereon (Benjamin Benton), a cottage, formerly the estate of Richard Clareborough.

Houses at Fleet Mills. 1653. 1732:- Henry and Humphrey Clareborough to Thomas Earnshaw of Waterhaigh, miller, lands in Oulton Ings and Goose Acre Riggs.

1736 J. Gibson sells house with barns (Jonathan Flockton)

1809 John Earnshaw sells to Mrs. Ann Jackson for £1200 house with barns, 4 other cottages and lands. And she to John Blayds 1809 for same amount.

(Peedgree of Jackson)

In 1846 and 1853 Thomas Hopwood was Mill Manager to John Jackson of Leeds

c.1918 Fire mainly in Whitening part. Hartley Bolton bought in 1900 from Jackson.

In 1830 J. Bland and John Dobson, millers.

Part B, with separate water-wheel, on the East, marked quite separate on 1786 map.


After 1917 Kenneth Wilson used the central part (A) for offal cakes, and used single wheel last, till fire in 1/1924.

(contd p.104)
(Estate and Tithe comparison)
(from p.102)

Part C. Whitening Mill, East on the island

1845  Joseph Horn of Fleet Whitening Mill, with George Horn at Fleet Farm


c.1918 First fire began with rubbish here.
1/1924 Second fire

Houses beyond Lock:  15-14 semi-detached stone. 1840-5 3 cottages
   Richard Denison
   13-12 formerly one, brick. 1840-5 Pub of Thomas Cliffe
   10, now Lock House (brick). 1840-5 Cottage of John Goulden
   9-8 (brick) 1840-5 William Fowler
   7, made by brick addition and halving 6
   6 the old Farm House (in centre). 1840-5 Joseph Horn, George Horn, Hartley Bolton
   5 cottage of stable-man. 1840-5 Thomas Hopwood
   George Fisher
   Present Farm House (brick added) 1840-5 John Jackson, J.H.Jackson till 1895

After 1786:-
   4  1840-5 Stable of Mrs Favill. George Myers
   3-2 1840-5 Squire Ellis and Walter Griffiths. John Ripley
   1 = Lemonroyd 1840-5 Abraham Fisher.

Lemonroyd Sewage Works opened 1930
Texaco Tanks from c.1937

Fleet Farm: - c.1830 Nicholas Lee. 1845 Thomas Hopwood, 1846 George Horn and Joseph, George Firth, Malcolm Craddock, John Greaves (1851-1939), Harry Taylor.

(contd p.106)
(Estate and Tithe comparison)

Besides Deeds mentioned above there are several on Oulton Ing (=Slaed Royd), Tom Paine Ing, Toberans, Hall Carrs, Goosey Gregg, Davy Royds (=Shoulder of Mutton), Manking Pits, Waterhaigh and Laith, Wheat or West Royd, the Jugs (Lock Close), Mill Field, Low Laiths (including Waterhaigh Farm), Water Flatts, Swain Royds, Ellis Acres, and Gamble Royd (to North of Oulton Corn Mill).

Many people had portions of Barley Banks

Willow Garth or Little Close. Broad Royd

Survey of River Aire from Leeds to Weeland (31 miles), taken in 1699.

Hunslet to Swillington Bridge, 5 miles and 29 yds, 2nd half:-

Swillington Bridge to Castleford, 12 miles, 3f. (is only 6½ miles), 1st part:-
Over the River :- (is this Oulton Beck? 4 miles from Bridge to River Calder)

(contd p.108)
(Pedigree of Jewison)
Oulton Corn Mill, on the culvert or goit to the East of “The Elms”. A Fulling Mill in 1341. Where was this?

A “Mill and Mill house” is mentioned, but that probably = Fleet Mills

1772    William Owen (? at Fleet), George Scott, miller
1786    According to the map: Owned by William Sigston of Oulton House.
1838    Directory: Elizabeth Farrer and sons
1842 and 1847    Robert and James Farrer

Oulton Beck straightened c.1842

At “The Elms” since:- Dr. Christopher Jewison (with beard) in 1888, Dr. James and c.1891 J.E. Davenport, 1926 George Armitage.

At “Woodlands”, 16 Fleet Lane: James Beeston, tanner. 1861 John Farrer, and 1888 his son John. Ellis, M. Palmer, Miss North.

near the Bridge in Fleet Lane, in the corner on the Greenlands side:- Dye House.


Thoresby mentions that a Dye House and Press Shops at Oulton were to be let, the occupier to continue the business until a proper tenant can ……

(contd p.110)
(Estate Survey)
be met with. Contains:- 3 Scarlet vessels 5 Blue vats 7 Lead vessels a lead cistern, pipes, etc. 3 iron vessels 8 presses, 5 iron ovens, a water-mill and a horse-mill

Enquire Mr Sigston 1/6/1793

There was also a Malt-kiln in garden between 16 and 18 Farrer Lane, and another was pulled down 1895 for the erection of 5-7 Fleet Lane, c.1899.

and “Oulton Tannery” near 10-14 Fleet Lane.

“Pryor Tark” or “Woodlands”, 16 Fleet Lane.

1714 John Elton of Oulton, yeoman and fell-monger and wife Elizabeth, had a daughter Elizabeth and son John, fell-monger, married to Mary Anby. The last two mortgaged the house, buildings and land, and in 1723 sold the house to Mrs. Mary Milner with much land on the South towards the Welfare.

1770 Mary Milner’s surviving trustee, John Waugh senior, re-conveyed it to Mary’s daughter. Mary and her husband William Smirthwaite of Sherburn, butcher. (Mary Milner and Thomas Wrigglesworth dwelt severally). In the same year the 9 grandchildren of Mary Milner sell to John Wrigglesworth of Oulton, carpenter.

1828 John Craven of Royds Hall, fell-monger, sells to Edmund Dawson of Royds Hall, coal agent, and he to John Blayds in 1837.

(In 1821 3 dwellings, Mark Davy, James Parkinson and John Hutchinson
In 1823 2 dwellings, Mark Davy, James Parkinson, with warehouse, barn.)

(contd p.112)
Was this “Ye Yeats” of John Moore in 1679 and 1682?
   This is more like a Jacobean rather than a Tudor house.
At the back the first floor walls are thickened with brick material, but there is one large post coming to floor level in No. 11. I imagine that the front of stone was made later, when local quarries were used but it has 2 doorways strangely near one another. The outside chimneys seem to be the oldest addition to the original.

Was Ralph a son of William? Ralph and Samuel mortgage in 1681 to Zachariah, son of Anthony; and Robert in 1691 to Zachariah. Perhaps their grandparents, Ralph and Gilbert, were brothers.

21 Lily Lane:- In 1786 ? barn land of James North
   In 1845 Wheelwrights;- Davey, Mark, Joseph in 1853-87;
   John in 1861-?64. Myers Flint (‘24-68).

Altered c.1880 so that William Poole could move in from under the present Estate Office.

23 altered in 1949.
Steam Engine with 4 pairs of stocks for the dressing of leather, and the warehouse and dryhouse (then lately erected by John Craven). Occupiers since 1845 James Beeston, tanner, etc.

"Tudor House", 9-13 Farrer Lane

1638 On the marriage of her son William, the widow Alice Moore and her son Anthony grant to him the half part of one messuage in Oulton, late Ralph Moore's (in tenancy of Alice Moore and Gabriel Dawson) and heirs, or in default to Robert a younger brother.
1652 The last Robert Moore enfeoffs a messuage to William and Anne Moore.
1665 William and Ann Moore to Anthony, lease for life or 80 years.
1686 Ralph Moore marries Ann, daughter of Rev. William Dawson, and makes a marriage settlement.
1715 after various mortgages Ralph Moore and Richard Burslem of Oulton, yeoman, and his wife Ann (sole daughter and heir of Ralph Moore) release Messuage to William Grave of Swillington (tenant: Ben Newby).
1776 Richard Greaves (son of William Grave) sells in 1788 to Thomas Ward of Potternewton (tenant: William Thompson), and he in 1796 to Joshua Crabtree of Knowstrop, gent that Messuage, now occupies in several dwellings, with barn (=21-23 Farrer Lane), stable, kiln and other outbuildings, and the holdstead (tenant: Abraham Roads).
1807 John Calverley buys from him for £1300.

Tithe Survey 251: - James Parkinson, Samuel Butterworth, William Kidd and Mark Davey's carpenter's shop. 1845 Estate: - 83 Mark Davey and others, 3 cottages and carpenter’s shop.

(contd p.114)
?21-23 Farrer Lane
(Bundle 242) property of Joshua Crabtree (cf his Charity)
9/1817 Covenant to levy a fine of premises in Oulton, just conveyed to John Blayds, by and with Joshua and Elizabeth Crabtree, that dwelling house (then divided into several) with barn, kiln, etc., and 5 closes called the Spring, Gibbons Close, 2 Ox Closes, and the Haddock, but now called Low Pasture, Sheep Close, Square Close, Little and Long Closes, all in Oulton, (of old, Ralph Moore, afterwards Abraham Rhodes, but then of Joshua Crabtree and Betty Akeroyd), to the use of John Blayds.
With fine of 1 messuage, barn, stable, malt-kiln, garden, orchard, and 15 acres, in Oulton.

Meant to be on p.111:-
Lily or Farrer Lane:- 21 (Gloria Cottage) and 23 (Orchard Cottage):-
(Pedigree of Gibson)

**Righton House, 10-14 Farrer or Lily Lane.**

1675   Ellin Gibson of Oulton, widow, by will left to Humphrey and Ann Moore and heirs and afterwards to anyone of her grandchildren, 3 roods arable in Holmsley Field.
1701   James and Ann Wood of Broomsall, linen dyer, by deed of settlement through 2 trustees, to William (became bankrupt) and Susannah Wood after death of James and Ann, one tenement called Righton House with 2 garths and other lands.
1713   William and Susannah Wood sell to Thomas Crooke of Pontefract, linen-draper, Righton House.
1774   They release to William Dobson senior, of Oulton, cordwainer, Righton House and 2 garths (the Upper Garth sold later to Vavasour), and other lands.
1831   James Parkinson and other trustees under will of Ann Collin, sell to John Blayds ……

(contd p.116)
Righton House, with the orchard, etc., in occupation of James Parkinson, Samuel Butterworth and William Read, and a close; with plan thereof.

New Masons Arms, 4 houses and Malt-kiln, marked on 1786 map.

12-14 Aberford Road
Abraham Wolfolk’s property from Righton House to Aberford Road.

1683 William and Mary Calverley (of West Hall) sell for £95 to Robert Corner that messuage cottage in Oulton. This is interesting, for it looks as if it was the property that Anne brought to William’s father Robert of Oulton.

1713 Robert and Mary Corner release to John Clarkson of Oulton that messuage (Robert Corner) with garden, orchards (1 acre) and outhouses.

1757 Thomas Scholefield of Normanton releases to John Clarkson, senior and son John, all estate right to that messuage (John Clarkson) and ground where formerly a malt-kiln stood, now taken down; a cottage now uninhabited and formerly a barn; and an orchard. And John Clarkson morgages to William Pyemont.

1763-4 They release to James Wolfolk of Methley, yeoman, that messuage (John and John Clarkson), and 2 cottages (John Haigh and one empty) and ground as above.

1829 tenants:- Abraham Wolfolk and John Wrigglesworth

1842 Abraham Wolfolk conveys to John Blayds, subject to a mortgage, with an allotment (called 121) on “Lilly Lane” under the Inclosure award.

Smithy of Wrigglesworth, John in 1845, and Thomas in 1861. Tom Smith had till c.1890. Then William Greaves used it as a mistle.
Tithe numbers


3 Grove Cottages of c.1800

1693  Joseph Farrer, labourer, released to brother Samuel Farrer of Rothwell a cottage and orchard.
1779  Will of Samuel Farrer to Henry the house in Rothwell (John Lister) and Elizabeth wife of John Lister the house in Oulton.
1802  William and Alice Snowden, maltster, releases to Mrs. Elizabeth Lister, widow, for £220, 3 newly erected dwelling houses with crofts (John Cockerham, William Westmoreland, and John Spence).
1808  Elizabeth Lister wills 3 houses on Oulton Green side to her sister Alice Snowden and her children.
1812  William Snowden and family covey the three (John Cockerham, William Gosling, and 1 unoccupied) to John Blayds for £425, with outbuildings, etc and Allotment of 28 perches under the Inclosure Act.
The 1754 Will of John Vavasour of Oulton opposite is included, perhaps by mistake, in Bundle 29 which is about (?) St John’s Street. To wife Elizabeth £70 per annum from my messuages at Hunslet Moorside, devised to my sons Walter and Thomas Hippon as tenants in common; and £10 per annum from my messuages, cottages, Tanyards, buildings, etc. in Oulton, to be devised to my eldest son John and his heirs. To my third son, Marmaduke, £650 when 21; and to my daughter Mary £566 when 21 (together with the £133 left her by my late brother Marmaduke). Also lands in Carlton and Rothwell due to me after death of Alice, Marmaduke’s widow, to my 5 children and heirs, as tenants in common. He mentions his nephew John Vavasour junior, of Rochdale, to be an estate trustee in 1755.
(from p.118)

The Grove

In the 1786 map the present track to the Wood-yard and Grove Cottages is marked with some old building on the North, and Oulton Green Tannery on the South where now is high garden wall of the Grove. A larger Tannery is marked on the 1842 map, with the Grove House and its stables.

(Pedigree of Vavasour)

William Vavasour of Hazelwood in 1547 had 3 forges for making iron (at Kirkstall, Folly-foot and Rothwell Haigh, according to the footnote). (?Southeast of Rothwell workhouse.)

Earliest references in Rothwell Registers:- Richard Vavasour, “stranger”, -1611, had a daughter Alice in 1601, who apparently died 1625. Thomas Vavasour of Middleton married Dorothy -1673; and John (1646-1710).

In 1786 Marmaduke Vavasour is marked as owner or tenant of two buildings, perhaps the remains of farm buildings, near the present Welfare.

In 1708 Will of Marmaduke Milner, clothier, left a messuage he had bought …… (contd p.122)
Thoresby:  3/10/1738.  To be let a large dwelling house with barns, stables, etc. together with 18 acres, some adjacent the River Aire, with good orchards. Also adjacent the house a Tan-yard and tan-house with a back chamber over it, and a large quantity of bark to be sold; now in possession of Widow Milner.

1810 John Craven trusted to sell for the benefit of Mrs Mary, widow; so 2 sell to John Blayds for £1,800 that messuage dwelling house with the several barns etc. foldstead and yard (late Mr Shepherd, apothecary but now Mary Craven). Also that messuage dwelling house adjacent the above, late in the tenure of Marmaduke Vavasour, now dead, but now of Mary Craven. All situate on Oulton Green, and with allotment 218 of 37 perches with Craven Field Road on the North.

In 1818 map Widow Craven is marked North of the Hollin Cottages.

There were two side lanes called “Craven Road”, one off Methley Road, and one near former entrance to Oulton Park.

(Pedigree of Vavasour)

Richard Vavasour (1716-1785) was seised of the house and garth, and by will of 1784 devised all his estate to nephews John and Marmaduke on trust for his daughter Betty.

1793 Under Rothwell Haigh Inclosure Act one acre awarded to Betty Vavasour.
1802 Fine levied:- (1) John and Betty Clarke, (2) Thomas Rayner, yeoman, (3) Joseph Allen, yeoman; to the use of (1). But Betty died intestate 1803, and John in 1823

(This “Jackson House” on Greenbottom Lane looks to me like “Porch House”, 17-23 St John’s Street.) (contd p.123)
(from p.120) …… of his nephew Richard, to his son John; to Ellinor Wardman one cottage and a shop (William Burrell, blacksmith); and to his son-in-law John Vavasour that messuage where my son John dwells, which I bought of Francis Potter. And the 1722 Will of John Milner mentions fields North and South of the track to Methley. His widow Mary bought Prior Tark.

Lands conveyed to John Vavasour in 1751, and by John Vavasour in 1778.

1816 The Deeds of the Grove begin with the marriage arrangement: Mary Vavasour of Methley, seized in fee of the possession, granted to 2 trustees to hold to her and her husband’s use, that dwelling house in Oulton in tenure of John Walker, with warehouses, bark-mill drying house, tanhouse, barns, stables, tanyard, garden, etc. The trustees were charged in 1824 and 1838.

1852 Rev. John Bell, the remaining trustee, and Mary Hemingway and her 5 children, sold for £3000 to John Blayds that messuage dwelling house in Oulton, with coach house, kitchen, stables and outbuildings lately in tenure of Robert Atkinson --- and the tan yard, etc. as above.


Tenants of Oulton Green or Grange, called for a time Hollin Hall (which name really belongs to the mullioned house now called “Home Farm”):- 1845 William F. Boteler, 1861 Rev. John Bell, Vicar of Rothwell, 1888 William Wood (?who went to Oulton House), Col. C.F. Hoyle; 1913 J. Horsfall; T. Stringer, Thomas Murtland and Goodman; 1924 became “The Miner's welfare”.

Billiard Room added c.189?

Carved stones towards the Bowling green.

(contd p.124)
Malt-kilns:—(a) Lily Lane, (b) the Wood Yard, (c) behind 6 Calverley Road, (d) corner of Fleet Lane.

Under Rothwell Inclosure Act awards in 1818 to John Clarke:- No.197, and later nos. 124 and 125 (on Royds Green).

1833 (1) Dorothy Levett of Kingston upon Hull, widow, and E. Hemingway with his wife Mary; (2) W.R. Vincent and wife Sarah, and J.M. Morris and wife Dorothy (Sarah and Dorothy being coheirs of John Clarke and wife Betty, the only daughter and heir in will of Richard Vavasour, formerly of Rothwell); (3) the said E. Hemingway, and his trustee (4) Jeremy Glover of Stanley, gent.

(2) convey to (3) for £280 3 cottages and the “Willow Garth” vacant land adjacent on the North, in Oulton (John Hartley, James Dixon, Joseph Denton and Edward Barker; but later in tenures of Jonas Jowitt, Parker and said E. Hemingway), which 3 cottages were originally one, called “Jackson House” (John Robinson); and the “Garth” on the North was a tanyard and the site of a barn and other buildings where John Robinson and John Vavasour had occupied. Also (i) the acre on Rothwell Haigh awarded to Betty Vavasour 1793 to the North of Woodlesford Road, which has since been divided by the Turnpike Road, Leeds to Pontefract; (ii) Allotment 197 on Oulton Green which adjoins on the East to Wakefield to Aberford Turnpike, and on the South to Green Bottom Lane (iii) Allotments 124 and 125 on Royds Green to the West of the road (30 and 35 perches, John Fullan) To the use of (3) but preventing dower; and Fine to be levied. 1842 Release:—(1) E. Hemingway; (2) John Hope Shaw, George Brooke Nelson and George Young, all of Leeds; (3) several other persons. As (1) was indebted to several persons, for the whole property was divided into 3 schedules, and each of the parts of the family drew lots for the different schedules, and (1) released to (2) messuages in 1st schedule, subject to mortgages. This schedule included a garden and the site of several cottages, containing c.1760 yards …..

(Surely “Willow Garth” was on the beck East or West of Croft Bridge. I have 404 and 213 St John’s Street marked as “tanner”. Where?)

(contd p.127)
(from p.122)

(Pedigree of Hoyle)

“Messuage at Green Top”
the stone buildings at the Welfare, and cf. how St John’s Street was called “Green Bottom Lane”

1630 Party (b), by appointment of Party (a), grant to Thomas and Ann Gibson of Castleford one cottage, and ffarm Royd in Oulton, Church Close and - -

1632 Party (a), by appointment of Philip Moore of Oulton (father of William and Robert who also had Green Top), to Thomas Gibson copyhold cottages in Oulton, Pighill Close (=small, near Welfare) and others in Oulton, and parcel in Rothwell Carr.

1638 T. Gibson of Castleford conveys to Philip Moore of Oulton, clothier, the above lands, mentioning also Ratten Royd (3 acres, N.E. of Pennington Lane).

1647 Thomas Gibson and son Thomas sell for £240 to Philip Moore one cottage and adjoining parcel called Foyn Rood in Oulton (2½ acres), and 2 closes (1½ acres), in tenure of Philip Moore.

1648 Robert Moore grants to his brother William (both clothiers) Parkin Royd (4 acres).

1670 Will of William Moore, bachelor:- Rottan Royd to brother James; my now dwelling house and Church Close to brother Humphrey for his life, and afterwards to Robert; ……

(contd p.126)
(estate and Tithe comparison)
(from p.124) …… all the rest to my brother Robert.

1691 Robert mortgages to Zachariah Moore the messuage at Green Top, formerly William Moore’s and various closes.

1692 Will of Robert Moore to son William and son-in-law Robert Elam, who are to pay all his debts. So in 1694 they sell to William Clarke of Wakefield, yeoman, the messuage at Green Top and various closes.

1697 William Clarke’s mortgage to James ffeter of Oulton, and then sells.

1684 Will of Humphrey Moore, yeoman, mentions one house in Oulton, with Pighill Close. He married Ann Gibson of Prior Tark. This will seems to be about lands near the Welfare, and probably does not concern the “Messuage at Green Top”, but nevertheless might be taken here:- Humphrey leaves to his wife and then to nephew William, son of James of Rhodes, one house in Oulton, with Pighill, Gouter, Rye and Wakefield Closes (9 acres) in “Roides Lands”, 1684.

1731 Moxon, York Thomas Lovett and John and Mary Moore, of one messuage in Oulton.

1746-8 Mortgages, including 2 to Thomas Levitt or Lovett of Normanton.

1751 After describing family pedigree, John Moore of Wakefield and others convey to Mr. John Vavasour junior, of Rochdale, Lancashire, wool-stapler, for £510, all that messuage with outhouses, barns, dovecots, orchards, etc. in Oulton (William Ingram, gent., of Wakefield) and Tenter Closes. (?=227 Tenter Croft near Greenlands Farm.)

1752 John Vavasour of Rochdale, and John son of John of Oulton, sell for £1260 to John Blayds, mentioning all the above closes.

(contd p.128)
Windows with mullions up to 10 said to be from c.1500
Also the tower house was used for the farmer, above the walled-in space said to have been for dogs.

(Pedigree of Farrer)

(contd from p.123) ……of which John Angus was tenant in 1850, and then was said to adjoin on East to the Wakefield-Aberford Turnpike, and on the South to Green Bottom Road. Also allotment 197 on Oulton Green, but John Angus now tenant. An allotment on Rothwell Haigh (1 acre, tenant John Farrer) and allotments 124 and 125 on Royds Green, and 2 parcels (1 acre).

1850 (1) party 2 in 1842, Shaw, Brooke Nelson and Young, trustees of Edward Hemingway;
(2) William Beckett and John Smith of Leeds, bankers, with whom E. Hemingway has deposited
(3) John Blayds. Party (2) sign receipt for £475 from (3) for Jackson house place and Willow Garth, the above Angus land, and allotment 197 on Oulton Green.

There used to be a square garden to Methley Hall in Methley Park west of the track to Clumpcliffe, surrounded by a deep trench. A man from London spent days examining this about 1943, but he never reported on it. Some walls were found, and it was probably of a house of the 14th century, like similar earthworks at Lofthouse G.S.
The following two are in Methley and not Oulton:- Clubcliffe (Clumpcliffe)

Sir Edward Dymock inherited Manor of Methley (and Manor of Woodhall in Methley) through Sir Thomas Dymock, who in 1487 married Mary Welles.

Batty – “John Farrer, probably of Club Cliffe, near Methley”, 1642. In 1588 Farrer of Ewood, Yorkshire bought yet more land at Clumpcliffe, of Thomas Whitchcote of South Kyme. In 1605 Rev. Edward Ashton lived there, and his daughter Dorothy married Edward Hopwood.

(Pedigree of Ashton)

In 1647 Sir John Savile repurchased Clumpcliffe.

Duchy of Lancaster pleadings. For William Ellis and James Corker, farmers of the Mills of Methley (=Fleet), v. Richard Burton, alias Carver, and others, owners of the mills in right of Robert Dymocke, respecting suit and soke to Fleet Mills and Castleford Mills.

1592 Fine:- Thomas Cave v. Richard and Mary Burton re 2 messuages in Methley.

(contd p.130)
Plan of West Hall from old map at Waterhaigh Pit.
An old wide chimney still remains in the stone ruins to the South of the Railway Bridge.

West Hall Closes: Barley Croft, Spring Close, Calf Croft, Near and Far Broad Closes, Old Orchard, Shrugg Ing, Jugs, Long Ing, Broad Close, Ellers, Round Ing, and Jug with wood at end, Caw Field (Carr Field with the Shaws), Oldridge Garth, Raven Royd, Gible or George Ward Close, Cringlesworth, Yeoman's Lands, Bean Ing, 2 Closes “4 acres”


Because of an infectious disease markets were not allowed in Leeds and Wakefield, so a New Market was held between the two.

1740 estate formerly occupied by Richard Elliott.

The Charlesworths lived to the South, at the bottom of Cook's fields.
West Hall in Methley and Newmarket House

Thoresby says: Col. Wilson has deeds of West Hall which show that it belonged to the Yonges in the 17th century; but John and Andrew Yonge mortgaged their estates in 1668-70 to William Calverley of Leeds, a capital messuage with 2 barns, 1 kiln, oxhouses, 2 orchards and 1 garden, with the names of Methley fields
This book mentions that in 1805 John Calverley bought an estate of 260 acres in Methley, of the children of Mrs. Dorothy Smyth and Mrs. Cape (both Shan ladies).


Further mortgages of 1785 and 88 (tenant Richard Ellis in 1720) to Francis Maude and John Lee, and they to Samuel Tooker and Samuel Buck.

1790 Agreement between Francis Maude and John Lee re West Hall and a Copyhold House lately purchased of George Smirthwaite, and an ancient house called “Atkinson House”, with a close and a building called a Pottery, with small dwelling houses adjoining; and Newmarket House, and the farm belonging to it of 42 acres, and a house in tenure of Peter Nettleton, which they purchased of Francis Ingram, in Methley, Rothwell and Wakefield, and the rest they bought of John Stephenson, and Messrs. Hammersley and Sutton (assignees of George Smirthwaite).

Francis Maude bought John Lee’s moiety for £6000, conveyed in 1791.

Trustees sold West Hall in 1818 to John Blayds.
A Moiety of Theophilus Calverley’s Estate

1630 to Ann Bubwith:- 2 cottages in Oulton (William Hemsworth and Robert Bradford) at 2/4 annual rent to King; 3 roods in Oulton Ings at rent of 5d., 4 acres in Mill Field, 2½ acres in Barley Banks, 1 acre and ½r. in Oulton Ings and Dam Close at 22½d. rent, 2 Weete Royds Closes (3 acres) at 9d., 3rs. In Swain Royd at 4½d., 2 “Quarry Closes” (5 acres) at 2/5, 1 acre in Bull Hill at 4d., 1 acre on Spenn flat in Holmesley Field, Woodlesford at 7d., with all apartments, woods, mines, quarries, etc. belonging to same copyhold cottages and premises.

All which was granted on 14/6 Charles I to Edward Ditchfield, salter, John Highlow, skinner, Humphrey Clarke, dyer, and Francis Moss, scrivener, citizens of London, to be held of the King of his Manor of Endfield, Middlesex, of the Duchy of Lancaster, in fee faun by faelty only, in free socage, at 9/3 yearly rent, that being part of the rent of £68:8:9 indented for the said Manor of Rothwell. It was agreed between parties (a) on p.92 and Ann Bubwith that the annual rent of 40/- to the King for coal mines within the Manor should be paid out of copyhold lands where coal could be had, proportionately.

1719 Fine and Recovery. (1) Paul Perkins of Cawood, and wife Grace. (2) Richard Reed of York. (3) Thomas Newsome of Staples Inn, Holborn. (4) Thomas Barstow of Leeds. Whereas Fine (1) v. (2) on moiety of all the Manor of Rothwell, and of 3 “Chapel”, “Mosley” and “Wood Slack” closes (11 acres, Archibald Townend); 2 closes and more in Parston Jaglin; one moiety of messuage of Barley Banks Oven (Over) Crofts, Neal Royd, Quarrel Close, Mill Field intack, Barley Banks and Weet Royds (29 acres, William Calverley), and Spencill Flatts Close (2 acres) and Brig Green Close (3 acres, the two in tenure of Thomas Thompson, and in Oulton, with the tenements mentioned). (x) Also land in Carlton, and land in Rothwell.

(2 and (1) witness to use of (3) that he may become a perfect tenant, and (4) may prosecute against (3).
Cooke’s fields: all to East of Road from Iveridge Hall to Newmarket House:-


Deed of 1852 mentions Orchard Close, Whinney Paste, Plantation, Green, Mid and Near Dykes.

Royds Hall in the Township of Oulton, formerly “Rhodes Hall”, and Iveridge Hall, Rothwell

(There is a Bubwith Village in the East Riding.)

Richard Bubwith was a Royalist in 1644. He was fined £60, see p.84 which gives an inventory of Royds Hall at that date.

1649 Will of Richard Bubwith, gent. Of Rhodes Hall, which he leaves to wife Dorothy on conditions, and to trustees to administer for his sons Richard and Samuel, and daughter Deborah, 2 Nelson Closes (12 acres), Ox Close (£ acres), Nether Ing (10 acres), Middle Ing (10 acres), Wuarrel Hill (10 acres), Holt-royds (2 acres), in Royds.

In 1699 Thomas Marton of Holbeck released to Richard Nettleton, junior of Dewsbury, 3 closes called Avenroyds and Newroyds (10 acres, James Moore), in Royds. These Richard and Elizabeth Nettleton sold in 1700 to Thomas Dixon of Little Woodhouse.

(contd p.134)

Ground in Carlton; one fifth of Lordship of Oulton in Manor of Rothwell belonging in one messuage in Oulton (William Calberley), viz. (x) under 1719 to West Royds, Gamble Flatts (Dennis Hodgson).  And in Warmfield, and of several parcels in Oulton (Thomas Thompson) viz. Spencell Flatts and Brigg Green.  And in Purston Jaglin.  Several closes in Methley, viz. West Hall Closes, on p.129 but does not mention Near and Far Broad Closes, and Old Orchard and Jugs.  4 Newmarket Closes viz. 1st and 2nd Rothwell Closes, Daisy and Shaw Closes; and one dwelling house with outhouses in Stanley (John Smithwaite) and 1 messuage and dovecote, etc. in Beeston (John Atkinson),

To Paul Perkins Carlton, 5th part of Lordship of Oulton, with Gamble Flatts, and others.

To John Atkinson and (?) West Hall Beeston, but Pau Perkins has lately demised his moiety of West Hall for 3 years to Richard Keeling at £52 per annum, to which John Atkinson now agrees.

1725 Will of Paul Perkins of York:- all messuages and hereditaries To trustees - - to use of my brother Henry during life, and to other trustees for Henry’s first son.

1752-3 Fine re 3 messuages etc. in Oulton, Carlton, Rothwell, Warmfield and Purston Jagling.  And recovery:- Edmund Barker demandeth against John Sharpe, Perkins senior and wife, and others.

1754 Deed to make a Tenant for suffering a recovery.  (1) Henry and Rose Perkins of Moorby, and son Henry and wife Jane, and Henry and Isabel Howson of Rothwell to (2) John Sharpe of Staples Inn, (3) Edmund Barker of Potternewton

(1) grant to (2) for above purpose that Messuage in Oulton with closes, etc. Wercroft, Weat Royd, Quarry Close, Mill Field Intack, Wett Royds, Spencell Flatts, Brig Green and Barley Banks, in joint tenures of John Lookes and 4 others; 8 acres in Carlton; Brayshaw House with cottage in Rothwell (John Bulmer), and Gamble Flatts in Royds (William Howson); Messuage in Warmfield, and in Purston Jagling.

Part of this is continued on p.348  Continue on p.581
(from p.132)

“In the year of the reign of James II (1685-) I, Lawrence Nuttall - - - (I cannot read) - - - to Theophilus Nicholson (?) - - - Messuage called Iveridge.

1702 Mrs. Deboroah Shaw and her children sold for £800 to Robert Stamper Rhoades Hall with its closes viz. Well Close, Quarrel Hill, Near Green Sykes and Far Green Sykes, Little Ing, Lower Nelson’s Close and Over Nelson’s Close, Holt-Royd, Cow Pasture, Croft Close, Bradshaw Close and the several parcels of land called Ing and Spring to the North of Royds Hall lately purchased by Sam Bubwith of the late John Holdsworth, clothier; and other lands in Rothwell and Ferry Fryston.

1721 Robert Stamper leases Royds Hall till 1735 to William Clarkson at £40 per annum. This mentions chambers over Great Parlour and over Little Parlour, little chamber over passage, and chamber over new kitchen. Also old kitchen and pantry, Wash house, gardens, new courtyard and new court gates.

1724 Robert Stamper of Tuddington, Middlesex, sells for £1240 to John Brooke of Houghton, Castleford, yeoman, Royds Hall and all that was in the tenure of William Clarkson, and the above closes (read in place of Well Close, Near and Far Gamble Sykes, and Croft Close these:- The Spring, Great Ing, Middle Nelson, Sheep-walk, Nether Spring, and Middle Ing) Now 15 closes.

1748 Probate of Will of John Brooke, late of Houghton, from the Archbishop of York. Notice that Iveridge Hall is now made a separate estate, and no son is to inherit both Halls.

Thoresby: vague, a good colliery late of John Brooke, at Oulton. c.1733.

(contd p.136)
By Local Government Board Order 14,821, dated 24/3/1884, Royds Hall was transferred from Oulton-cum-Woodlesford to Rothwell.

Abstract on “Iveridge Hall” found in Bundle 148.
John Brooke’s family and Will as opposite
1796   (1) Robert Brooke and (2) wife Ann and (3) his sister Ann Brooke. (4) his nephew Thomas, to (5) Richard and Thomas Micklethwaite
       (1) out of love for (2-4) grants to (5), but to use of (1) with remainder to (3) or to (4)
1797   Thomas Brooke leases Iveridge Hall to Thomas Micklethwaite with 13 closes at rent of £50 per acre.
1804   Thomas Brooke morgages Iveridge Hall to Thomas Micklethwaite to secure £500.
1806   Thomas Micklethwaite desired to erect 2 low rooms and passage with chambers over in front of Iveridge Hall, 17 yards by 10, and a two-stall stable. All this to be valued.

Window Tax:- 1st in 1695, but chiefly 1746-1823, dropped in 1852.
Will 1/1748
John Brooke left the 2 halls with their closes and coal-mines, separately to the 2 eldest sons who should survive him; and another estate, “Collier House” in Wakefield Outwood, to his executors, Ann, Edward and John and £120 each to other sons and 2 daughters.

1804 Will of John, 2nd son, but it was held in 1810 that he had no right to devise his hereditaments.

1810 Henry William and Catherine Brooke sold Royds Hall to John Blayds for £10,000.

Leeds Intelligencer of 11/1/1819:- Iveridge Hall, Rothwell, to be let and entered to on 2/2 next; all that newly erected messuage or dwelling house called Iveridge Hall, with the outbuildings, and about 60 acres of land adjoining the Hall. Particulars from Messrs Atkinson and Bolland, Leeds. This firm also drew up the long abstract of 1804, and asked legal opinions.

Royds Hall has windows blocked up with brighter red bricks, done apparently when charges were made per window.

Iron gate on the West with latters T.B.

Later tenants: Royds Hall:- 1845 1nd 1861 Christopher Sanderson; 1888 John Sanderson; A. Elliott, Mrs. Elliott, Allan Dalton

Iveridge Hall:- 1786 Joseph Wilby. 1810 Frances English; 1830 William Carson, architect; 1840 John Pinder; The Misses Pinder and Miss Glover, who had a Girls’ School there; John Leake; 1916 James Armitage; Thomas Murtland; Sandy: ......

(contd p.138)
Batty: John Forman of Rothwell in 1461 endowed Magdalen College, Oxon, with a fellowship, to be a relative or one born near Rothwell or Ruston (of which he was Vicar for 50 years). In 1502 he founded a school at Ruston or Royston.
(from p.136) ...... -Blakey; - Ritchie; Col. A.R. Glazebrook; Northen Fire Service.

(I will take other properties at Royds Green later)

**Hollin Hall, Wakefield Road (hollin=holly)**

A long and narrow stone house with low mullioned windows; now divided into 2 tenements; with 2 big fire-places between them, with large oak beams, and a way to climb up outside the brick (?) chimney, and some hidden steps.

1665 William Hill of Rothwell and John Foreman of Rothwell, yeoman, (son and heir of William Foreman) sell for £246 to George Webster of Brigshaw, Kippax, gent. The messuage “Holling Hall” with 15 acres now divided into 6 closes, viz. (?) Floxland, Green, and Forrest(?) Royd, in Oulton, in the occupation of Richard Willis by a lease of Gilbert Nutton (?Nutter) and John Foreman and heirs. King James did sell, and – did sell to William Foreman and heirs.

1698 and lupton Farm:- Ann Webster, widow, by will leases to Robert Anby, son of Calisthenes and Mary Anby of Selby, my lands in Oulton called Hollin Hall, and 1 farm called Lupton Farm, and a cottage called “Woodhouse”, in Oulton, but chargeable.

1700 Robert Anby grants Ralph Sanderson of London, tenant of the freehold of the said messuage of 15 acres in 6 closes, Lupton Farm with its buildings, Esh Royds (4 acres), etc., to establish Hollin Hall as an estate of fee simple, with John Cockell of Methley, gent. Acting in the 3rd place. Fine levied, for Anby.

1760 Richard Brooke of Chelsea, clerk, and wife Frances, and James Brooke of K. and wife Elizabeth, sell for £2950 to Francis Blayds of Oulton, ......

(contd p.140)
(Pedigree of Brooke)
(from p.138) …… Hollin Hall with barns, etc., and several closes (somewhere near were 5 “West Royds” closes), Mid and Far Croft, Nutter Royd, Eller Close, Quarry Close, Oak Close near Croft, Ireland Royds, Pasture Close, Far and Near Rhodes (Royds) Closes, all in Oulton (James Barber). Also 2 cottages in Rothwell, Bentcliffe Close (John Waugh), and lands in Barley Banks and off Fleet Lane.

1761 Francis Blayds releases to his son James all the above, and all that Francis Blayds bought of Richard Brooke, James Brooke and Elizabeth Prince.

(Pedigree of Brooke)

(2) “Ireland Royds” of 10 acres in 3 inclosures.

1700 Peter and Ellen Thompson of Thorp Stapleton, butcher, sell for £150 to Robert Anby “Ireland Royds” late in tenure of Matthew Calverley, bounded on North and East by Robert Moore, and on South and West by Rhodes Moore. And Fine of same date.

1714 Robert Anby mortgages same to Richard Smirtheite of Stanley, and his son Richard transferred the mortgage to William Brooke of K.

(contd p.142)
(Blank page)
Lupton Farm is included also in the Eshroyd Deeds.

John Blayds Calverley used the South part of Hollin Hall for his farm-man, and the North part for his Cow-man, and so it has come to be called “Home Farm”.

South part:- John Hairsine, George Wilsden, Joseph Jowett, R. Arrand, Joseph or Walter Wheelhouse, John Booker, Rowntree, Eshelby, Reid.

North and nearest part:- Joseph Jowett, Mrs Inman, Robert Lawson, Arundel, John Bone, Gibson, F. Raybould, F. Boyes

**Esh-royd and Lupton Farm**

?1680 William and Elizabeth Wood of Leeds sell for £145 to Anne Webster of Brigshaw, Kippax, widow, that dwelling house and messuage, late in the tenure of Thomas Lupton, called Eshroyd, of 4 acres.

1705 Mary Anby of Oulton, widow, and her children, sell the same for £130 to her son-in-law Edward Thomas of Denbigh in ?, with a piece 60’ x 40’ inclosed from the waste.

1707-27 Edward Thomas rents to Joshua Rosse, clothier, at £8/18/- per annum, viz. Lupton Farm, 3 (now 2) closes called Ash Royds, and the buildings thereon called Woodhouse.
Who was the Architect c.1750
Peffner says it was Sidney Smirk in 1851
In Biographical Dictionary of English Architects 1660-1840, there is a page about Sir Robert Smirk (1780-1867), and Oulton Hall is quoted, but he would be too old in 1851, may have added to the T part,

Male Servants Tax, 1780
Francis Blayds rents 5 West Royd Close in 1745.

1707  Edward Thomas of Oulton, tanner, and Elizabeth sell same for £190 to James Fether junior, of Oulton, cloth-maker.

1716  Sarah Fether, James’ widow, mortgages to her brother Seth Grosvenor (Joseph Kilner), who in 1717 transferred it to William Calverley, his brother-in-law.

1742  James Ffether, by will of 1715, had left a farm (now John Harrison ?) to be sold to pay his debts. But this was not enough, and so Sarah, his widow, had had to borrow £160 on said real estate. Francis Blayds of Leeds, merchant (married Anne, James Ffether’s daughter) pays the £246 debt of James Fether, part to William Calverley’s widow and son, and Sarah Fether conveys to him Ashroid (4 acres) and buildings thereon, and the inclosure 69’ x 40’ from the waste (formerly in tenure of Joseph Kilner, now Robert Barber).

I imagine this to be the site of our present Oulton Hall. If so, the original would be built c.1750 by Francis Blayds (1699-1764). In 1786 map it is a straight narrow building, with a Fish Pond between it and the Coach House of the same shape as at present. To the North of the Coach House were buildings which do not exist now; all on the West of the old Oulton Green, and owned by John Blayds. These buildings may have been “Lupton Farmoff”. The house is on the 1842 map, and the part of three storeys (as opposed by the 2) seems to agree with this. This was burned down in 1850, and John Calverley (1789-1868) rebuilt the Hall on the same site in 1855. New Front Hall added ? It was not used by the family after Selwin’s death in 1900, but it was used during the “Great War” (a) by 2 Belgian families, and (b) as a Military ......

(contd p.146)
(Pedigree of Calverley)
(from p.144) …… Hospital for Officers under Col. Duncombe; afterwards as a Neurological Hospital, 1919-26. Major Horace sold it c.1927 to the West Riding County Council, and it became a hospital for Mental Defectives.

**Banks:** Goldsmith Company. Bank of England
The Becketts sold wool to Portugal.
William Beckett 1832. 58 years.
Leeds Bank Cheque of 1797 is on I.O.U. chit.
Early 19th century: Beckett, Calverley and Co. or Beckett Blayde’s.
In 1868 they bought Cooke, Yarborough and Co. of Doncaster, a bank.
1875 Expansion to the East Riding by the purchase of Bower, Hall and Co. (from early 19th century), of Beverley, and became Beckett and Co. of the East Riding Bank.
In 1884 spread to York. So the Becketts have held for 6 generations. But now part of Westminster Bank, of which the Hon. Rupert L. became Chairman 1932.

On 18/3/1777 the following signed for Leeds Bank: Thomas Wilson, John Blayds, John Arthington, John Beckett, William Walker and John Calverley junior. (Leeds Mercury)

**(Pedigree of Blayds)**

(contd p.148)
(Pedigree of Calverley)

(Plan from Inclosure Map)
Two old Messuages on the site of the present Church-yard.

(a) 4 houses of Clareborough behind (b) the 3 facing East onto Oulton Green.

1681 Richard Moore of Oulton, cloth-maker, sells for £50 to Robert Corner of Woodlesford, gent. That messuage house on West side of Oulton Common, with allouthouses.

1767 Captain Corner, R.N., of Middlesex, heir of Miss Margaret Corner, late of Oulton, sells above for £60 to Abraham “Roades” (son of Joseph of Oulton).

1799 return of mortgage mentions 2 dwelling houses on West side of Oulton Green (formerly John Coulson and William Pawson, now John Coulson and Richard Blacklock), and that barn erected on the South side of the same by Abraham Roades.

1799 Will of Abraham Roads senior of Oulton, yeoman, 4 dwelling houses on side of Oulton Green, with barns, etc. and foldstead, to son Abraham the younger, and, for his life only, 3 dwelling houses in Oulton (William Gosling, Ben Walker, and the house I live in), and 4 yards at the back, which 3 buildings front upon Oulton Green to the East; and, on his death, the 3 to go (1) to grandson Abraham, the 2nd to my grand-daughter Martha, and the third to my grandson John, and their assigns. The rest to my son Abraham, to pay my debts.

1801 (Registered in 1805) Abraham Roads senior mortgaged same to James Waide of Mickleton, farmer, for (100 and) 240.

1805 Abraham Roads and Sam Clayton of Wakefield, yeoman, agree for the purchase of 4 cottages and barn at bottom of Oulton Green (Joseph Holt, Joseph Morley, James Greaves, Richard Blacklock) for £110 to be paid to James Waide on account of above bond.

1805 George Clareborough of Rothwell, yeoman, pays £110, and Abraham Roads of Royds Green, ......
The Enclosure Movement

Some parts enclosed as early as 1628 at Aldborough, more in 18th century and some in 1809.

All was held of the Manor of Rothwell or Oulton, and, though men had rights of pasture, etc., yet, to whom did the Common belong?

Small-holders had struggled along with their divided strips, and were too poor to enclose their land. It is estimated that there were 180,000 small free-holders at the end of the 17th century; but before the Great Reform Bill, they had practically disappeared. The yeoman had possessed his own cow and some poultry, and had some means of subsistence. As the 18th century went on, food prices greatly increased, and wages did not rise in the same degree.

Yet the movement was necessary for cheaper and easier cultivation. Only the wealthier men had capital enough for large development, and only they could afford to subject to the plough tracts of waste-land computed in 1727 to have constituted half of the country. It was from 1760 that the process of agricultural improvement grew rapid; and from the same date that there started the phenomenal expansion of the population. (Seems to refer to Fleet Mills…) In 1750 that was under 6½ million, but in 1801 over 9 million.

Inclosures:– Rothwell Haigh 1785; Sty Bank to Howl Gutter Lane on the West 1793; Royds, Oulton and Woodlesford 1809.
(from p.148) …… husbandman (son and executor by will of Abraham Roads late of Oulton), pays £28:18:0, to James Waide to discharge the mortgage, James Waide grants the 4 tenements to George Clareborough.

1807 Abraham Rhodes senior, of West (?Moot) Hall in Parish of Wakefield, quoting above 1799 Will, and his 2 sons, grant to John Blayds of Leeds 3 dwelling houses (William Gosling, Ben Walker and Joseph Hurst).

   (This Bundle 123 of the Deeds also contains a full and valuable list of the Closes in Carlton; all named and numbered 1-646, with proprietors.)

1807 Admiral Clareborough of Rothwell, miller, eldest son and heir of above George Clareborough, miller, sells for £130 to John Calverley, Esq. of Leeds, 4 houses on West side of Oulton Green (formerly John Tolson, Richard Blacklock, Roger Dixon and Joseph Morley, but lately Joseph Hoults, Joseph Morley, James Greaves and William Blacklock); and the barn to the South of the above (Abraham Roads) except 4 yards and 2’ on the North of the said, and on the backside of the 3 houses.

The Second Messuage, nearer Oulton Church

1743 Rev. Robert Leyborne D.D., Principal of Allan Hall (Alban Hall), Oxford, and wife Rebecca sells for £2040 to Benjamin Benton of Oulton, clothier, that Capital messuage with the barns, stables, mill and mill house, malt-house, and other out-houses, orchards, dove-cote and fold-stead, in Oulton (Jonathan Lupton, except the malt-kiln in tenure of William Ingram); also those several cottages in tenure of 7; also 3 inclosures called Mill Fields (13acres) bounded on North by land of Thomas Earnshaw, and …… (contd p.152)
In 1786 map Widow North owns all present Church Yard to the South of Rothwell Road, 2 buildings on Stocks Green, and a group opposite the “3 Horseshoes”; and she and James own closes to Northeast of Oulton Green, and North of Oulton Hall.
(from p.150) …… on South by Highway to the mill. And lands down Fleet Lane, in the Fields and all over the parish; and “one undivided fifth part of the Lordship and Manor of Oulton”. (how long had this been in existence?)

1743 Fine re 8 messuages, 6 gardens, 50 acres land, 10 meadows, 50 pasture, 50 acres of heath. But Joseph Benton of Wakefield, cloth-dresser, had to advance £1037 of the money.

1747 Will of Benjamin Benton:- to daughter Martha all his share in the Lordship of Oulton, all that messuage with malt-kiln (? at Fleet), dove-cote, etc., in the several tenures of Jonathan Lupton and William Ingram junior, to daughter Mary closes called West Royds (16 acres) adjoining Royds Green on the West and Oulton Green on the East (Benjamin Benton and Thomas Morton); a cottage in Oulton (Robert Atkinson), another (William Bean), a third (Robert Woodall), a house in Oulton (William Norfolk {sic. But does it = Wolfolk?}), and a cottage in Roads (James Taylor). Both chargeable.

1754 Fine, James and Martha North v. John Westerman of Thorp, on 3 messuages, 7 cottages, malt-kiln, barn, etc. and one fifth of the Lordship of Oulton:- dwelling house with malt-kiln, and newly erected cottage in foldstead (William Wood and William Wrigglesworth); 5 "West Royd" closes as above (Thomas Morton and James Ward); 1 cottage (formerly Robert Armitage, now Elizabeth Shay or Shaw), another cottage in Oulton (late Robert Woodall, now Matthew Lund; 1 cottage (formerly William Bean, now John Bean), these to the use of James North; the 2 houses as above of William Norfolk and James Taylor; and various lands; to the use of Martha North.

1786 James’ son George North becomes endebted to Edmund Sykes, and the mortgage was transferred to Katherine Nevile of Chevet, in 1794 to Charles Gleadall of South Kirby, which was repaid in 1806.

(contd p.154)
1798  (1) Ann and Jane Barber, with (2) John and Richard Hodgson of Bradford, sell for £78 to (3) John Blayds of Oulton their inheritance, viz. 2 pieces arable in Little Field (William Greathead), with paths, rights, etc.
After 1792 will of James, his widow Martha North enfeoffs to son James the cottage then 2 on Oulton Green side (George Teale and Anthony Ward) with gardens and certain lands; several cottages, barns, malt-kiln, dove-cote, in Oulton, and one fifth of the Lordship.

1807 James North morgages several cottages and barns as above for £500 to Matthew Braithwaite of Oulton, yeoman (father of Thomas, inn-holder), which was transferred in 1813 to John Kitching of Halifax.

1814 James and Mary North, now of Scotton, and John Kitching, release for £1260 to John Blayds, Barn with all out-buildings, pigeon-cote, garden (one part empty, rest William Wilkinson); 7 cottages with gardens at the Well (?West) end of the barn; 2 other dwelling houses with malt-kiln, drying house and 2 gardens adjoining (part unoccupied, part in tenure of William Lee and John Mirfield), all in Oulton; and a pew in Rothwell Church. (Where were these two and malt-kiln?)

**Tenants of Cottages near said barn**

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<th>1743</th>
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<th>1805</th>
<th>1807</th>
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<td>Robert Woodall</td>
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<td>Mark Davy</td>
<td>William Wilkinson</td>
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<td>William Bean</td>
<td>William Poole</td>
<td>John Collin</td>
<td>John Collin</td>
<td>John Moore</td>
<td>James North</td>
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<td>John Birkes</td>
<td>William Shaw</td>
<td>Richard Winterbottom</td>
<td>Richard Winterbottom</td>
<td>John Richardson</td>
<td>Mark Davy</td>
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<td>Mrs. Brooks</td>
<td>John Gouldthorp</td>
<td>Samuel Brook</td>
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<td>Mrs. Brown</td>
<td>Sam Brooke</td>
<td>Thomas White</td>
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<td>John Watson</td>
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(contd p.156)
The opposite is an attempt to arrange the deeds according to houses, but it may not be the correct arrangement.

If a family was homeless and poor, it was the duty of the overseers either to find a house for them, or to build cottages “on the waste”. No houses could be built on the waste except cottages for the poor. But the houses opposite were built on Oulton Green, and not on the waste.
Houses on Oulton Green, i.e. “Spout Hoses”, 2-6 Leeds Road

1635 (a) Thomas Atkinson of Oulton, clothier, and wife Elizabeth, sell for £32 to John and Elizabeth Hall of Oulton a dwelling house on land lately taken from the waste on Oulton Green, containing 2 parlours, 1 barnstead and chamber (2 and 4 Leeds Road); and a house with foldstead adjoining on the North, with the garden on the South. (note that 2-6 Leeds Road were formerly 2 houses, and at one time 4.)

1671-2 John Hall senior gives one cottage to son John, and 2 rooms of the house where John the father lived, called the hall and the other parlour at its West end, with its milk-house, to daughter Sarah Worfolk.

1741 William Oxley of Hopton, Mirfield, yeoman and wife Sarah, sell for £10 to J. Blakeley what Sarah inherited from T. and S. Worfolk.

1703 (b) Will of John, son of the first John Hall above, mason:- (i) To son Robert 1 house with the 2 chambers belonging, where I dwell (ii) To John Owen one laith and 4½ yards into the garth (iii) To Joseph Hartley, the house where he lives, with 1 foldstead adjoining, and half of the garden-stead with my son Robert.

1710 Robert mortgages his above property to Joseph Hartley.

1722 Joshua Hartley of Leeds, cloth-maker, sells to Robert Hey of Oulton, linen-webster, for £7 what he had bought from Robert Hall, the house and 2 chambers, Robert Hey also bought of Joshua a garden with a pear tree, upon which Hey built a stone house.

1766 Will of Robert Hey, clerk:- Eldest son Thomas to have my new house (John Owen; this is apparently 1 Primrose Yard.)

1783 Mary Hey, widow, and son James (of Newcastle) release to William Smith of Rothwell the house (2 Leeds Road) with 2 chambers (John Ramsden), which adjoins on the South of a messuage which William Smith bought of Robert Dobson, 12½ yards on the East, and 9 yards broad ...... (contd p.158)
(Pedigree of Dobson)

Elizabeth Rymer 1701-86, died at Workhouse
See 1703 above for what John Hall gave to Joseph Hartley, a cottage, ½ yard and toft.

1706 (c) (?4 Leeds Road) Robert Hall sells to Joseph Hartley of Headingley for £6 a cottage in Oulton, 1 garden and toft.

1720 Joseph Hartley of Stainborough, husbandman, and Ben Hartley of Oulton, clothier, release for £15 to Joseph Blakeley of Oulton, collier, a dwelling house, foldstead and ½ garden.
(Joseph Blakeley also bought in 1741)

1750 Ellen Blakeley gives to her son John a messuage now divided into 2 (Ellen Blakeley and Robert Barber) (according to the deed of 1757 below, Widow Blakeley held a house on the West of what Joseph Moore bought of Joseph Morkill.)

1759 Ellen and John Dobson mortgage for £20 to William Burnell the 2 (Ellen Blakeley in the South and John Watson at the lower or North end). Receipted in 1780.

1769 Will of John Dobson; which I give in full here, but only (3) and (4) concern us here.
(1) Messuage in Oulton (James Burwell) with barns, buildings, yard, shop, etc., after death of Mrs Ann Kitchen, to eldest son George.
(2) but I require George to release the messuage “adjoining the new bridge in Oulton” to my daughter Jane Garlick (=24 and 26 Leeds Road); or else (1) is to go to her.
(3) (?6 Leeds Road) the messuage in Oulton where I dwell, with the new barn, stable buildings and fold, to my son John.
(4) (?4 Leeds Road) the cottage adjoining my said dwelling house, where Widow Rymer lived, with a little shop and garden, to my youngest daughter Isabel Dobson.

all four being subject to 2 mortgages for £50 due to William Burnell and James Petty made on (3) and (4).

(contd p.160)
These were also 4-6 Primrose Yard
(from p.158)
(5) Those cottages in Oulton which I bought of Samuel and Margaret Chardwick, to my brother-in-law William Braithwaite to sell and to pay my further bond of £80 to Joseph Smithson (cf Beech Grove).

1763 John Dobson buys for £15, from Mrs Elizabeth Moore of Lofthouse, a dwelling house with shop and barn on Oulton Green. (?6 Leeds Road with barn at the back.)

1764 John Dobson morgages for £30 to James Petty of Oulton, boatman, the new-erected barn buildings and foldstead on Oulton Green lately purchased of Elizabeth Moore, adjoining the house of John Owen and Robert Hey on the South, and another house of Hey and of Widow Blakeley but now the said John Dobson’s, on the West, and on Oulton Green on North and East.

I should have added the following earlier:-

1757 Whereas John Milner by will left a messuage to his daughter Elizabeth, now her husband Joseph Morkill and daughter Elizabeth sell for £15 to Joseph and Elizabeth Moore a dwelling house with shop and barn on Oulton Green, adjoining .... As above in 1764. This means:- House, shop and Barn (William Burnell, 1757)? Joseph Moore, owner, 1757. Richard Hey and John Owen's houses = 1 and 2 Primrose Yard if built by then.

1781 Elizabeth Dobson of Castleford, widow, and son Joseph mortgage to Robert Dobson of Ouzlewell Green, carpenter, the messuage in Oulton (John Dobson) with gardenstead (Mrs Armitage), the new barn, stable buildings and fold.

1781 Elizabeth Dobson and daughter Isabella sell to Robert Dobson cottage (4) (Rymer, then Sarah Dixon, now untenanted), adjoining the above messuage, with little shop and garden.

1781 Elizabeth Dobson of Oulton and daughter Isabel sell for 10 guineas to Robert Dobson of Oulton Green that dwelling (cf next above) adjoining the house bought of Robert by the said Elizabeth and John Dobson.

(contd p.162)
(Pedigree of Smith)

(Estate Survey)
1783 Robert Dobson and his mortgager sell for £51 to William Smith premises in Oulton and Darrington (lately John Dobson, now Abraham Rhodes) with new barn, etc., and that cottage (Widow Dixon). (6 Leeds Road and 4 Leeds Road)
This William Smith also bought in the same year from Mary Hey the house with 2 chambers which adjoins on the South of the above. (2 Leeds Road)

1794 Will of William Smith:- all messuages in Oulton to nephew Thomas Smith, chargeable with £100 to Joseph, son of niece Betty Dixon.
Certificate that the 2 messuages (John Farrer and John Wilson) and 1 cottage (William Brooksbank) are the property of Thomas Smith. (=2-6 Leeds Road)

1818 Inclosure Award to Thomas Smith:- 2 allotments East of Green Road, viz. 193 (2 perches) on North of Pearson Road (a path to North of 6 Leeds Road) and 194 (2 perches) on South of same; and 212 on Oulton Green touching Methley Road.

1823 Will of Thomas Smith of Rothwell Haigh:- lands in Carlton and Rothwell to my daughter Ann; all my houses and lands in Oulton to “nephew” Joseph Dixon.

1823 Joseph and Mary Dixon sell to John Blayds for £2000 4 several cottages, formerly in 2, and then 3, with the gardens, barn, stable, cow-house and other buildings, on East of the new Turnpike Road, 2 allotments (193 now 32 perches), and 3 old inclosures called Carr Royds or Eller Closes (16 acres) to the North of Methley Road, and allotment 212 (as above). With Fine.

(contd p.164)
Separate Bundle 158. I cannot tell where, but Samuel Armitage is on p.165.

1785  Mortgage by demise, William Brook of Oulton, yeoman to John Seaton for 500 years, redeemable for £100 and interest.

1793  (1)John Seaton and (2)William Brook, and Elizabeth Lister, widow, to secure £200 on a dwelling house with shop, barn and folds (Widow Brook), and 2 cottages near (John Pollard junior and Samuel Armitage, but now Samuel Armitage and Benjamin Johnson). Elizabeth Lister died, but will of 1808.

1814  Assignment of mortgage on the above for £200, by the executors of Widow Lister, Isabel Farrar of Rothwell (her sister), and Thomas Leake of Carlton, maltster, to John Blayds.
(from p.162)

1 Primrose Yard or to West of the same

1780 Will of Thomas Hey, brick-layer; to Trustees a dwelling house (John Owen) to sell for wife Elizabeth and 5 daughters.

1783 Robert Hey’s widow Mary and the 2 trustees above sell to John Stocks for £26 the messuage in Oulton near the Spout (John Owen), on land which Robert Hey bought of James Hartley of Leeds, cloth-maker (Joshua Hartley in 1722 or after) as a garden-stead with a pear tree, upon which Robert Hey built the house c.1750.

1801 Will of same John Stocks:- He had mortgaged to his son-in-law Joseph Dobson for £1000, but left the messuage to Mary. (an old house leaning on to Hope Cottage according to the plan)

1824 Will of his son Joseph of Carlton: leaves estate to nieces Mary Stocks and Sarah Farmer, and money to nephew John Dobson.

1818 Inclosure Act, granted Allotment 202 (6 p.) in the triangle South of the house (no. 201 belonging to John Blayds and James Pearson who had 2/3 Primrose Yard).

1825 Thomas and Sarah Farmer of Kensington, Surrey, sells cottage and inclosure for £105 to John Blayds. “Reader Road” runs between the cottage and the garden opposite.

? 1 and 3 Primrose Yard

1703 John Hall bequeaths to John Owen one laith and 4½ yards into the garth.

1798 John Owen’s gardens as opposite, John Owen of Methley, sells for 12 guineas a cottage in Oulton (formerly John Ramsden, now ruinous and unoccupied) with a garden (George Wilson), to James Kidd of Kippax and John Burnill.

1799 James Kidd of Kippax and John Burnill convey for £160 to James Pearson a dwelling house lately erected (surely Hope Cottage). (contd p.166)
(Pedigree of Pearson)

(Estate and Tithe comparison)
(from p.164)

1816 Will of James Pearson:- to son James house in Oulton with garden (Joseph Hurst), to son Richard house in Oulton where I dwell, both chargeable.

1833 Richard Pearson of Halton, labourer, sells his cottage (Joseph Jackson) to John Blayds for £130. James Pearson lived in no.3(?) and is said to have built Hope Cottage (No.1) and Rose Cottage (?4 Aberford Road) for Samuel Poole.

? 3 and 4 Primrose Yard

1672 Will of James Croffield of Oulton, labourer, in 3 equal parts to wife and 2 daughters, Elizabeth Croffield and Ester Fowler; my house later to Ester.

c.1690 James and Hester Fowler to John Clareborough. They surrender to lords of Rothwell Manor one cottage in Oulton, and 20 yards by 20 of land.

1690 By a bond John and Phoebe Brooksbank to John Clareborough for £4, they surrender to the lords of the Manor of Rothwell land with a cottage in Oulton to the use of John Clareborough and his son Henry.

1696 Will of Francis Chambers. He left Motcroft Close in Swillington in 4 parts to his 4 daughters. Mary had one acre and sold it in 1721 to John Smith.

1710 Will of above Mary Smith of Oulton, widow. My cottage in Oulton adjoining the house of John Clareborough, to Henry Allowton(?) of Oulton.

1725 Henry and Isabel Clareborough of Oulton, gent. Sell for £20 to Henry Reeder 2 cottages ……

(contd p.168)
“Wayside”, 1 Aberford Road.


Said to be on site of Tithe no.37, marked as Farm House of George Wilsden.

Rose Cottage, 3 Aberford Road, built by James Pearson. Or built by John Poole or T. Aldam.

Mary Grime at 3 Primrose Yard with Joseph Jackson, cobbler, at 4. Joseph Mirfin owned 6 Primrose Yard; but in 1845 John Walker, and later the Aldams.
At 6 Primrose Yard:- Joseph Leggatt, cabinet-maker in 1853; Charles, son of Timothy West, 1843-1918; Tom Batt (’46-08) and his daughter who married John Young, organist. Tom Batt moved to Beech Grove.
(from p.166) …… in Oulton “near the common Storks” (?stocks), with buildings, barns.

1773 James Petty, inn-holder, and wife Elizabeth sell for £11 to William Reedall of Newsom Green, yeoman, one cottage in Oulton adjoining Oulton Green (late:- Sarah Lund).
(Is this Deed misplaced, and should it belong to the bundle below?)

1815 Will of Henry Reeder:- To nephew William Braime all household goods, cattle and interest in my farm at Newsom Green. To Joseph Dobson of Woodlesford, my executor, my ready money, and houses elsewhere. To James Carr, a minor, 3 dwelling houses in Oulton (Widow Hartley, Joseph Haigh, Joseph Mirfin).

1824 Will of James Carr of Newsome Green gives his personal estate and 3 houses in Oulton to his father James Carr.

1846 James and Ellen Carr, carpenter, sell for £120 to John Blayds 2 cottages formerly 3 dwellings, in Oulton, with vacant ground in front; bounded on East, North and South by lands of John Walker (of the Grove), and on West by property of James Pearson and John Blayds; late in occupation of William Poole and William Ward.
(One William Poole, 1824-78, verger, was born in 21 St John’s Street, so perhaps the above refers to that and when married went to Primrose Yard. Another William Poole 1757-1832 was dead.
I did think that the above refered to 3 and 4 Primrose Yard because of Henry Reeder above, and the roadway in front was called “Poole Road” on the Inclosure Map; but that was called so perhaps because William Poole (1757-32) had all Allotment 196 (2 acres) where is now “Wayside” or 1 Aberford Road.
Now I think part might refer to “Porch House”, 21 and 23 St. John’s Street. But notice John Walker’s land in 1846 above. And notice 1845 Estate Survey:-

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>John Walker</th>
<th>Joseph Mirfin</th>
<th>Cottage and garden</th>
<th>6 Primrose Yard</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Benjamin Carr</td>
<td>William Ward</td>
<td>2 Cottages and yard</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Walker</td>
<td>Tamar Hurst</td>
<td>Cottage and garden</td>
<td>5 Primrose Yard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Blayds</td>
<td>Joseph Jackson</td>
<td>Cottage</td>
<td>4 Primrose Yard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Pearson</td>
<td>James Pearson</td>
<td>Cottage</td>
<td>3 Primrose Yard</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(contd p.170)
Was she the same as or different from Elizabeth Davies of 16 or 8 Leeds Road?

(Pedigree of Smirthwaite)
(from p.168) 2 in ? Primrose Yard or St. John’s Street or Leeds Road.

1818 Inclosure Award gives Allotment 192 (27p.) in corner opposite “Three Horseshoes” to Francis Teale.

1786 Will of James Petty:- to wife Elizabeth the houses where I live, with cottage adjoining (Mrs Moore, widow), with orchard and garden (James Petty had cottage in St. John’s Street); and all his other messuages, cottages, lands, brew-house. Elizabeth Petty devised the cottage (John Ely) and land on Rothwell Haigh, to niece Esther Austick, or to the children of William and John Petty. By a codicil of 1787 James Petty devised said cottage, after death of Esther, to his niece Elizabeth Teale.

1790 Mrs. Elizabeth Petty by will left all her property to trustees to sell, and give to Elizabeth Teale when 21, chargeable with annuities to Anne Teale and Martha Petty, and nephews John and William Hollings and George Teale.

1842 Mrs. Elizabeth Davy of Oulton, widow, mortgages to John G. Turner to secure £25.

1842 Will of Elizabeth Davy:- To only son John my cottage in Oulton (value £43) now occupied by me, chargeable with above mortgage. The rest to be divided between John and Ann. Sworn 1856.

1857 John Davy sells for £67 to John Calverley house on Northeast of Leeds-Barnsdale Turnpike, and pays Turner the mortgage money.

House near that of John Fieldhouse

1799 Will of Lydia Smirthwaite: all my meessuages in trust to Robert Parr and James Parkinson, butcher, both of Oulton, in trust to pay debts and for son Joseph Roberts and granddaughter Elizabeth.

1805 The 2 trustees sell for £17 to Joseph Craggs a cottage, formerly a shop, in Oulton, near a house belonging to John Fieldhouse, but now in tenure of Joseph Craggs.

1811 Joseph and Hannah Craggs, waterman, sell for £52:10:0 :- to John Blayds of Leeds a cottage with pigcote yard (John Sawyer), with covenant to levy a fine. (contd p.172)
(Pedigree of Fieldhouse)
(from p.170)

1 St. John’s Street

1802  Joseph Craggs of Oulton, keelman, and wife Hannah sell to Abraham Parkinson junior of Leeds, brandy merchant, among other hereditaments late the estate of Richard and Elizabeth Hilton situated at the Bank, Leeds, that cottage of 1 low room, 1 chamber, 1 small parlour, 1 pantry, 1 stable and 3 gardens (1 rood), in Oulton, formerly of John Fieldhouse, late in tenure of said Joseph Craggs.

1817  Joseph and Hannah Craggs sell a cottage that Joseph Craggs had bought in 1790 of Elizabeth Eadon, widow, and her son John, adjoining the above cottage. Joseph Craggs built a cottage (Benjamin Shay) on the site, and this they sell for £100 to Benjamin Shay of Oulton, mariner. Also that building used as a kitchen on the back or North side, and a parcel of land 32’6” by 24’6”, and 2 seats in Rothwell Church.

1818  Inclosure Award.

1819  Joseph and Hannah Craggs sell for £250 to Benjamin Shay the cottage occupied by Joseph Craggs and the building used as a stable, a cowhouse and 18 perches, and inclosure.

1842  By will Benjamin Shay gives his messuages in Wakefield and Oulton, to build more.

1857  At the Three Horeshoes (James Harrison) new trustees sell for £330 to John Calverley ……  (contd p.174)
(Pedigree of Dawson)

On a boot-scraper near the old porch in St. John’s Street:-
“A present (from) Battey  T.H. 1856 A.
Scapto o(2 or 3 letters)eet”
(from p.172) …… 2 cottages of 9 rooms with stable, granary, and orchard behind (Mrs. Elizabeth Stead, grocer)

1845 Estate Survey:-

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>My guess</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Elizabeth Davies</td>
<td>Elizabeth Davies</td>
<td>Three Horseshoes</td>
<td>8 Leeds Road</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elizabeth Shay</td>
<td>Elizabeth Stead and another</td>
<td>House, Cottage and shop</td>
<td>1 St. John’s Street</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George Hawksworth</td>
<td>Elizabeth Stead and another</td>
<td>2 cottages and shop</td>
<td>3,5 St John’s Street</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3, 5 and 7 St John’s Street

1757  John Dawson leaves to wife and then to nephews and nieces.

1767  These sell 4 cottages in Oulton to George Hunter

1776  Fine on 3 messuages, 2 cottages, 2 barns, etc. George Hunter now of Harewood, mason.

1776  George Hunter mortgages for £100 to Mrs. Elizabeth Hanson, widow, of Wakefield, on 4 several houses in Oulton (Richard Moore, John Higgins, William Cocker, Benjamin Denison).

(How the 4 came to Martha Winterburn is not known.

1805  Miss Martha Winterburn of Wakefield by will devised, inter alia, 4 messuage cottages with butcher’s shop, orchard, garden, in Oulton (Catherine Thornton, Samuel Chadwick, Thomas Moore, and William Cocker, to a trustee to release to Frances Teal (wife of Jonathan of Leeds, surveyor). She, by will of 1805, desired the trustee to release after her death to Frederick Teale, son of Jonathan. Inclosure award in 1818.

1817  Frederick Teale sells the 4 for £180 to John Copley of Thwaite Gate, clothier.

(contd p.176)
“The Jolly Knobblner” is said to have been the old name of Hopewell House, 15 Calverley Road. The opposite may be a mistake, for later the pub here was called “The Three Pears”.

or farm at St John’s Street: ’45 John Farrer as opposite; ’61 Thomas Farrer; Mrs. Ferguson Joseph Sharpe (’05-’65); G. Lee: S.Poole (’38-80 ?51-1910); E.Poole H.Flockton (?’78-1920); George Bell; H.Taylor.
(from p. 174)

1822  John Copley’s will, proved at York 1828, gives to the trustees to sell. And in

1835  they sell for £211 to Marmaduke Flower of Leeds 4 cottages (John Moore, William Procter and Mary Lombard) subject to a right of way between the cottages of the last two, with buildings, etc., to use of James Horner of Kippax, chandler, for life and his assigns.

1839  James Horner, then of Lofthouse, mortgages, and then in 1845 to Mrs. Elizabeth Houson of Rothwell, late of Oulton. (Tenants:- John Moore, Widow Walker, Mary Lambert and Elizabeth Stead) and 2 seats.

1848  James Horner and Elizabeth Houson release the 4 cottages with butcher’s shop, stable, outbuildings and orchard (tenants as above), to John Blayds.

(Estate Survey)

(contd p.178)
(Pedigree Early Wrigglesworth)
20 and 22 Leeds Road

1654  Thomas and Ann Wrigglesworth of Oulton, clothier, grant the reversion to William Wrigglesworth, after decease of William senior, of a place to build.

1660  Deed of Feoffment of the above 2 to William Boyes.

1739  Anne Boyes, widow of William, and son Richard, yeoman small mortgage to Thomas Earnshaw of Waterhaig.

1744  Will of William Boyes, yeoman  To wife Anne and afterwards to son Richard, that cottage where I dwell, with money to other Boyes.

1744  For £18 paid to Richard Boyes, and £52 to Thomas Earnshaw now of Low Mills, William Moore of Leeds, fell-monger, buys that cottage now in 2 dwellings (Richard Boyes and Richard Emmerson) with barn.

1774  William Moore to John Graves of York, gent., to use of William Moore and after his death to son Roger, Fell-monger, one dwelling house, formerly 2 (William Moore and Richard Emmerson), with 1 barn, workhouse, orchard and croft, bounded as above but with William Moore in place of Richard Boyes.

1824  Roger Moore for £260 sells to John Blayds 2 cottages formerly one as above, and unenclosed land in front (Thomas Barber and Mary Metcalfe), bounded “Westwards by Turnpike Road”, on North by buildings formerly of William Brook, on East by a beck and on South by premises of John Blayds, -Austwick, the devisees of James Petty, and others.

(contd p.180)
(Estate and Tithe comparison)

(Pedigree of Brook)
(from p.178)

St. John’s Yard

1735  “Alice to of William Look” dwelling in tenue of Robert Atkinson, the garden (William Wrigglesworth), and an orchard (Joseph Wilson). (Would this be 2-3 St. John’s Yard)

1740  John Wrigglesworth of Oulton, yeoman, mortgages for £120 to Richard Frank of Pontefract, that messuage with orchards, gardens, etc., stables and 2 crofts, and tenement (Joseph Smith).

1743  John Wrigglesworth of Woodlesford and wife Frances first mortgage, and in 1746 sell, to Richard Frank 1 messuage (Joseph Smith) and another, and another (William Hargrave) with plan of 1746, showing 2 tenements at 1-3, and a barn at 4, and 2 tenements at 5-7 St. John’s Yard, with 2 orchards on the East, and a foldstead in front of 1-3, with a Butcher’s Shop near the Bridge.

1757  Richard Frank of Campsall sells estate formerly of John Wrigglesworth (John Fieldhouse, John Knapton, Mary Clareborough, widow, and William Deacon) to Richard Crawshaw of East Haddlesey.

1784  After 1782 will of John Sawyer, several agree to make out a good title, so Francis Sawyer, John Tayte and John Hemingway of elsewhere convey to William Brook of Oulton that messuage (William Brook and William Deacon) and shops, barns and 2 cottages (John Pollard junior and Sam Armitage).

1793  William Brook mortgages for £200 to Mrs. Elizabeth Lister of Rothwell dwelling house (William Brook and William Deacon) with shop, and 2 cottages near (John Pollard and Sam Armitage).

1806  Will of William Brook, carrier. All estate to Robert Parr and Edward Barber, farmer on Royds Green as trustees.

1825  Edward Barber as surviving trustee, and the 2 trustees under will of Elizabeth Lister, sell to John Blayds for £800, that dwelling house with butcher’s shop near Bridge, and recently built cottage adjoining (No.1), 1:3:13 in area (William Brook and Joseph Metcalf), and 3 cottages lying contiguous (Sarah Armitage, Ben Jackson, Thomas Metcalf, Elizabeth Sharp and Martha Brook).

(contd p.182)
(Pedigree of Owin)
1804 Jane had married – Topham of Rawcliffe, Snaith, and was a widow. She and Joseph Dobson of Castleford released to Joseph Owin for £82 a shop and garden (John Hewett), bounded by Robert Holmes, Wilks, Oulton Beck and the Highway.

1825 Will of Joseph Owin of Woodlesford, mason, (1) my house with the Quarry, land, yard, etc. in Woodlesford, purchased of George Burnell, to grandsons Joseph or Benjamin Owin when 21.

(2) Also to said grandsons Benjamin or Joseph 2 freehold cottages in occupation of my sons William and Joseph; if both fail, then to daughters Susan and Ann Pemberton as tenants in common.

(3) To Susan Pemberton the 3 cottages in Oulton in occupation of Widow Hirst, James Cockram and James Ingham. (? 2 Calverley Road, Willow Square or Chapel Yard)

(4) To Ann Pemberton 3 cottages in occupation of John Carr, William Shepherd and Wood Higgins (24 and 26 Leeds Road and ?4 Calverley Road) (They sell the third in 1843)

(5) To Flora Wright and her son William 1 cottage in Oulton (William Higgins) and my sloop on the River Aire called Flora (11 Aberford Road)

(6) To wife Susan the household goods she purchased, and rest to grandson Joseph Owin. £10 each to Susan and Caroline, daughters of Robert now dead.

(7) To Josiah Smithson of Pontefract and Richard Evers of Fleet Mills, my 2 cottages in Hull upon trust to sell. My wife Susan to have the benefits from my sloop the “Susannah” (Thomas Hewitt, captain). 

(contd p.184)
(Tithe Survey)

On information from Mrs. Whiting of Leeds: →
1830  William and Ann Pemberton sell 24 and 26 Leeds Road for £150 to John Blayds. With plan, and Fine. (They sold 17 Calverley Road in 1840, but what about 2?)

On the plan “Piggeries, etc.” are marked to the North of 24-26 Leeds Road, on East of “Street Lane” (cutting to Claverley Road), and then “Richard Pemberton”, with “Mrs. Chadwick” on the close towards Dixon’s property. So did Richard have 4 (“Poplars”) or 2 Calverley Road?

(Calverley paper plan)

The new Rothwell Lane was cut clean through Tithe No. 329.

To the West of 329 was and is the old Quaker’s Burial Ground.

Batty says that Sarah Metcalf of the Nookin, sister and devisee of…..

(contd p.186)
The Quakers allow no Burial service, wear no mourning and put no stones on the graves.

The tradition that the Quakers said, “If you'll put the sovereigns edge up (on the strip of land), we'll sell”, cannot be true, as Calverley’s purchase of the land in ……… is in Bundle 129, which unfortunately is missing.

There is some notice about the Parsonage 50 years ago, from c.March, 1842, in the Wakefield Express, £2000 by subscription. Drain from under Study.
William Moore, late of Oulton, clothier, sold a parcel of land from “Dam Close” in 1721 to John North of Leeds, clothier, John Scott of Gledhow, Peter Thompson of Leeds, and Jonathan Lupton of Oulton, linen-weaver (from deed furnished by Mr. Whiting of Leeds) for 5/-.

About 6 graves there but no gravestones. Used till 1820 (Martha Lupton). The 3-mile Act was made in 1681. William Moore lived at the Nookin, and was a Quaker.

The Parsonage

There was no special house for the Rev. J.K. Craig, the first Vicar; but when the Rev. Jonathan Muncaster came in October 1835(9), preparations were made to fulfil the promise in the Act of 1826 to supply a house for the Incumbent. As the wall of the kitchen, where the mullioned window is, is 2' thick, I believe that an old building was used, and there still remains an old drain which you can crawl up, from the gas-lamp at the side of the Nookin, up to the window in the Study.

Study, prives, Parish Room, etc. and stables were added for the Rev. R.H. Hamilton (Incumbent 1847-89).

Electric Light, 1938.

(contd p.188)
To distinguish between oak and chestnut:- Whenever the feather appears on the surface, it is oak, for the quarter-grain does not exist in chestnut. And, if the oak was at all unseasoned, and iron bolts or nails have been inserted, the sap will produce black stains; but this is not so with chestnut. Chestnut is seldom mentioned in old documents.

“Estrichbords called wainscot”; “poplar boards” cost 3/-.
So far as I know, I have been unable to find the deeds of this place, which was bought by the R.U.D.C from the Calverleys in 1946.

On the front are the words “Edrus Tailor T.I.T., April 10, 1611” but this may have been an addition to make a “T” to an older part, with lower roofs as no floors are on the same level. Yet the whole is in one style, Jacobean and not Tudor. Were the 2 exterior stone chimneys added? The front door was under the stone staircase in No.2, and a 4-centred archway in present larder of No.3. There may have been 3 large bedrooms when the house was one, and no upper storey to the kitchen in No 2. It would be difficult to reach the front bedroom from the top of the stone stairs, as the roof comes down so far.

The larger timbered houses date from 1500. Jettied fronts were added to counteract the “whippy”-ness of floor joists when placed flat. “Magpie” carpenters came to the fore c.1550 (Moreton Old Hall, 1559). Then came the days when the whole timber frame was erected (in 4 parts) on one feast day. Circumstances led people from the country into towns, where congestion was appalling and there was great danger of fires. An attempt to stop this in 1583, but James I (1603-1625) could not stop it. But, as oak was becoming too scarce to make ships, it was forbidden to use wood except in upper stories. The posts in the Nookin do not seem to go down to the stone foundation of the walls of the ground floor.

After the timber frame-work was placed in position and joined together, …..
(from p.188) …… there followed the “walling” with panels of wattle and daub, or small stones with mortar. Next the “slating”, after which the carpenters formed the internal partitions and floors, and the plasterers and daubers did their work.

Studs, beams and rafters (always thicker than necessary, and often re-used from elsewhere) were always tied with pegs, and nails were avoided as rust would spoil the wood. The pegs are so reliable that many buildings lean one way, and yet never fall. Labourers worked from 5a.m. to 7p.m. in summer, and received 3d. a day, with an equal sum for “meat”. In 1563 such a house cost £65.

Brick was new and expensive as imported; there were only a few brick houses in the 14th and 15th centuries, and all near the East coast.

Here one should read the Rev. William Harrison’s “Description of England”, 1577, in Holinshed’s Chronicles, noticing especially chimneys newly-erected, mattresses or flockbed, and the use of pewter vessels instead of wooden.

Under Elizabeth people used much more soap, and took a great pride in their new personal dress, cf ruffs for both sexes. Notice number of important houses with pigeon-cotes (formerly a privilege), as, in the 15th and 16th centuries pigeons were the only fresh meat procurable in winter. Pigeons consumed 13 million bushels of corn annually. Hearth Tax returns, 1663.

(contd p.192)
Where was the opposite Tannery? behind 6 Calverley Road. It was John Waugh of Rothwell Manor and Wakefield who had Angus’ house, and not John Waugh of Oulton.

Leeds “Intelligencer”, 26/6/1781, Died aged 87:- “Mrs.” Elizabeth Waugh, a maiden lady, of Rothwell.

(Bundle 7)
1795 Will of above Ann Waugh married Thomas Keir of Perthshire (2) her sisters Frances Waugh of Oulton (3) George Dawson of Leeds.
Ann leaves her moiety of Heredities in Oulton, Woodlesford and Rothwell (the deede never define this any further) to (2), and afterwards to my husband Thomas, chargeable with an annuity of £5 to my cousin Isabel (married William Allison of Oulton), or to George Waugh of Wakefield and Michael Speight of Leeds, to sell and divide among the daughters …… (contd p.193)
Angus’ Farm (28 Leeds Road) and ?1 Calverley Road

I prefer to take the will (1749) of Isabel Clareborough with 18 Calverley Road, now called “Croft House”.

It is said that Isabel left her Moore inheritance to Ann and John Waugh, and her husband’s Clareborough estate to Humphrey and Henry Clareborough.

1732 Will of Henry Clareborough gave to John Waugh certain lands.

1749 Will of Isabel, widow of Henry Clareborough

(a) to grand-daughters Catherine and Ann Waugh land down Fleet Lane.

(c) to my daughter Ann Waugh that messuage in Oulton, with buildings, Tenter Croft and other apartments (Anthony Moore); 2 barns and a Tan-yard in Oulton (John Waugh), and 2 closes “Water Royds” (6 acres), 2 Closes called ye Upper Bottoms and Paddock adjoining (2.2 acres), 2 closes “Dam” and “Carr” (4 acres) adjoining Samuel Armitage on the North; 6 lands (3r.) in said Hanna Royds (on boundary of Rothwell, John Smirthwaite on West, Beck on South), 4 lands (1 acre) in same Wallow Field called Bentcliffe Acre with John Waugh on West, 1 headland (2r.) and 5 lands called Askedale lands (3r.) adjoining the Little Field on the North, and large headland abutting on Quaker Burial Ground on South, and 2 Dam lands. In the Little Field 2 lands in Lower Shutt (½ acre, Anthony Dobson on West) and 3 lands and 1 butt in the Upper Shutt (Holmsley Hodge lying on the North), 3 lands in the Upper Shutt (Anthony Dobson on North and South thereof); 4 lands (1 acre) abutting on the Highway North, and the Little Field …… (contd p.194)
(from p.191) ……of my late cousin John Waugh of Wakefield, when 21.

1789 Will of “Mrs.” Frances Waugh of Oulton, one of the coheirs of my brother John Waugh, my moiety to my brother-in-law Thomas Keir as executor, chargeable with £20 per annum for the clothing of Maria Clareborough now in a private asylum, and £5½ per annum to the above Isabella Allison of Oulton and Isabella to live in the house she occupies; afterwards £200 is to be paid to the above George Waugh and Michael Speight, to place out on interest for the education of John Waugh, son of William of Heath and gardens of my late cousin John Waugh.

If he dies, then to be divided among my half-cousins William and Benjamin Waugh, Ann (wife of Benjamin Milnes and mother of Elizabeth and Martha), Sarah wife of Breacher, and mother of Martha Breacher, Judith Maxfield, widow, Eleanor Glover, widow, and Miss Elizabeth Waugh.

1807 (1) Thomas Keir and wife Ann (2) John Blayds for Ann’s moiety and that of Frances above:

(2) places £1260 in Bank annuities, which has produced £2000. Against annuities for Maria Clareborough, and above.

1815 Assignment of Legacy, John Waugh, farmer, of Wakefield Outwood, for £190 to Samuel Cawthorn of Wakefield.

1816 Release of Legacy for £200, Samuel Cawthorn to Thomas Keir.

(Isabella (Allison) Watson 1744-1816, and Maria Clareborough were now dead.)
(from p.192) ……on the South, etc. chargeable with £300 to pay my debts and those of my late son John, and to pay £3 to Ann Brook for life.

1755 Assignment of a mortgage and further grant to Dr. Thomas Wilsford of Pontefract, by Frances Sheppard, widow, and Thomas Sheppard of Altofts, and John and Ann Waugh of Oulton, tanner, re tenement in Oulton.

1755 James and Anne Waugh to Dr. Wilsford, lease of possession in Holmsley Field.

1755 Mrs Frances Sheppard of Altofts and son Thomas to Dr. Wilsford; they lease that messuage in Oulton in which Richard Poole, Ester Naylor, Joseph Smith and Isabel Clareborough formerly dwelt, 2 barns, leather-house, and chamber over, garden, orchard, tanyard and tan-pit, oven house, ash-house, and Tenter croft near an orchard in tenure of Richard Poole, and Upper Waterroyd Close (4 acres).

Also a release of same date, John and Anne Waugh to Dr. Thomas Wilsford, of parcels of arable land.
(Possibly the Nookin.)

1756 Fine, Isabel Clareborough and John Waugh senior and wife and others, v. Richard Waugh and another £200. 4 messuages and 4 cottages, 2 barns, tanyards, 2 orchards, etc.

1758 Release (?Mortgage) (1)John Armitage of Wakefield Outwood, gent, and John and Ann Waugh senior, to (2)Faith Hollings of York, widow. That messuage in possession of Richard Poole, Dam Croft, Low Water-royds (4 acres), Upper Bottoms and Paddock (3), the Damm and Carr Closes (4) (probably all in Wallow Field), and several parcels of arable.

1759 Assignment, Nathaniel Wade of Leeds, to Ann and Frances Harrison or Rotherham, spinsters; and John and Ann Waugh of Oulton all that was in the possession of Anthony Moore, and later of Richard Poole.

1761 Mortgage. Assignment of Dr. Wilford to Mr. Scrimshire.

1764 Mr. Joseph Broadbent of Stank and Richard Turpin of Halton; to John and Ann Waugh, tanner, …… (contd p.196)
(Blank page)
(from p.194) …… with lease of possession. by the will of Faith Hollings of York, widow.


1766   Mortgage, 500 years, John and Ann Waugh, senior to Henry Atkinson of Wentbridge, to secure £300. Messuage and great barn in Oulton, and mistle (Mr. Parr, occupant).

1768   Assignment of mortmain, 500 years John Atkinson and another, to John Lazenby and wife to secure £300 and interest.

1765   Parkinson to John Waugh, junior, a share of the Manor of Oulton.

1770   Miss Elizabeth Waugh of Rothwell, to her nephew John Waugh junior, of Oulton. Gift by issoffment in love. House, shop, stable and croft in Oulton (William Metcalf, occupant).

1771   John Waugh junior, of Oulton, conveys to Miss Frances Waugh of Oulton his share of the Manor of Oulton for £30.

1775   Assignment of mortgage, and further grant, by Mr. William Burrell of Wakefield, on the direction of Mr. John Waugh of Wakefield, to Mr. James Backhouse of Whistow. House in Oulton with outhouses. With lease for a year.

1780   Mortgage: James Backhouse and John Waugh, to William Day. Assignment of moiety of premises at Oulton, for security of £120.

1784   Thomas and Dinah Chadwick of Oulton, to John Waugh, Release for £20 “Miry Carr” to John Waugh, and the street lying on East and North.

1784   (in Clareborough Bundle) Lease between Isabel Clareborough and John and Anne Waugh, tanner. Re Ann’s equity of redemption of 3 messuages with barns, etc., in Oulton in tenure of Richard Poole (cf 1755 above), John Cannoy and Henry Armitage; one messuage with the Tenter garth at the back, in tenure of Richard Poole; ye little barn and Corn- ……    (contd p.198)
(Pedigree of Angus)
(from p.196) …… Chamber with the large barn, tanyard, holdsteads, orchards, in tenure of John Waugh, 2 Water-royds Closes (6 acres), 2 closes “Upper Bottoms” and “the Paddock” (3 acres) in tenure of William Clareborough, butcher; 2 closes together, Dam and Carr (4 acres), in tenure of John Waugh, etc.

1786 map: “John Waugh of Oulton” had part of the Park. In the same “John Waugh of Wakefield”, son of Richard of Rothwell Manor (But he died in 1768!) held Angus’ farm lands. And 3 Clareboroughs had Tithe Nos. 203, 239 and 120-2.

1789 John and Elizabeth Waugh (?of Wakefield), to John Waugh of Oulton. Conveyance by Lease and Release of “Shanks Messuage”.

1792 Mrs. Moore of Rothwell and sons Thomas and James, Mrs. Elizabeth being daughter of late Thomas Rawlin, to John Waugh, Deed of Exchange Moore’s land in Little Field near John Waugh’s and near John Parkinson’s barn on the South, for Waugh’s section in Little Field between William Dobson’s and Widow Dixon’s near Holmsley Field Hodge.

There is no mention of any further purchase by any Blayds or Calverley, though they hold the above deeds.

John Waugh of Oulton (-1773) married Ann (-1775).
George of Wakefield -1812.

(contd p.202)
(Blank page)
(Blank Page)
(Estate Survey)

(Pedigree of Burwell)
Calverley Road South  (2=“Rose Cottage”, 4=“poplars Cottage”)
It is difficult to decipher the houses in this street, and we have already been uncertain about John Waugh of Oulton’s property. Joseph Owin of Woodlesford owned 2 and 4 Calverley Road and by will of 1825 left, apparently, No.4 to William and Ann Pemberton, and No.2 to Richard and Susan Pemberton. No.4 was formerly 2 cottages.

I will take here Deeds p.94, but it refers to 3 cottages, possibly 11 Aberford Road.
1788  John Jackson of Leeds, gent., conveys for £25 to John Parkinson of Oulton, chapman, a cottage, shop and garden (James Burwell).
1795  James Parkinson, assignment of mortgage to 3 men, on 3 cottages in Oulton with gardens (Joseph Holt, Widow Holt, James Ingham).
1796  The 3 mortgage holders sell for £59:17:0 to Robert Holmes of Carlton, carpenter, 2 cottages (Widow Holt, and James Ingham).
1805  Robert Holmes sells these two (one formerly a shop of James Burwell, but now Rebecca Owen, the other, James Ingham) for £75 to John Owen of Oulton, mason.

The next 3 are apparently on a separate house, ?11 or 13 Calverley Road, or 11 Aberford Road.
1818  7 Cockerhams, James of Oulton, mason; John, Joseph and William of Great Preston; David, Charles and Robert of Oulton, yeoman, sell to Joseph Owin senior 1 house in Oulton (formerly James Gouldthorpe, and later his daughter Hannah) adjoining the premises of William Pool on the North (he had the Old Masons), and of Town Street on the South.
1825  Will of Joseph Owin, to Flora Wright 1 cottage (William Higgins).
1839  Richard and Susan Pemberton sell for £250 to John Blayds 3 cottages in Oulton with garden, outbuildings (one of which is divided by the said garden used as a shop by James Burwell formerly, and later in tenure of Rebecca Owen, widow, and James Ingham. Now John Brook, James Cockerham and James Ingham).
Dated 2/11/05 mentions (1) a fourth part of 3 closes near Fleet Mills called Upper and Lower Mill Fields and Sinking Ing (16 acres, Ann Jackson), to be sold to William Evers. (2) my messuages, cottages, lands, etc. in Oulton or Rothwell. (3) a croft in Oulton (tenants: William Lumbert, John Hutchinson, Joseph Clarkson and self) (4) Swain Royd Close (18 acres, Joseph Smirthwaite), and (5) Ellis Acres, (Joseph Craggs) (6) several pieces in Little Field (4 acres, Joseph Smirthwaite). These to his son except a moiety of (6) (7) In Holmsley Field, “Haigh Flatt” (2 acres) and Harding Flatt (2 acres), and the “Quarry Road” (1r.) (towards Quarry Hill). (8) about 1½ acres in Wallow Field.

My 2 silver watches, shoe buckles, hock buckle and wearing apparel to my son.
(from p.202)  **Touching on Houses on South of Calverley Road**

viz. site of No.14 and the barn behind No.12.

Bundle 26 is mainly on Swain Roys (6 acres, really 7:3:2; ?Swain Royds or Great Swaim Royds) called “X” throughout, and certain Flatts in Holmsley Field.  “Y” =Ellis Acres (1:2:34)

1736  James and Ann Gibson of Stansfield sell for £640 to William Wrigglesworth of Allerton Bywater a messuage (Jonathan Flockton) with barns, stable, dovecote, etc. with lands in various Fields.

1743  Benjamin Benton pays to Richard Frank of Pontefract and wife Margaret (executor in will of Robet Frank), at the request of William Wrigglesworth, yeoman (for the last two cf St John’s Yard in 1740, but there John Wrigglesworth and Richard not Robert Frank), £96, and William Wrigglesworth granted Benjamin Benton 3 acres in Little Field, including the Atkinson ½ acre, and near John Waugh’s lands.  (South of Holmsley Field.)

1747  Will of Benjamin Benton adding  And (to Martha Benton or Mary Dixon) X, Y (Jonathan Lupton), and many odd lands.  Also that cottage with a dyehouse croft in Oulton adjoining John Clareborough’s orchard wall; and all that Benjamin Benton purchased of Dr. Robert Leybourne and of William Wrigglesworth subject to annuity of £10 from Martha to her mother Mary.  (c) to John and James Westerman to receive rents as trustees, and pay to Mary Dixon.

1805  Will of Ben Dixon (married Mary Benton).  After devising his fourth part of Upper and Lower Mill Fields, Fleet, he devised all other his messuages, etc. in Oulton and Rothwell to John Walker of Oulton, tanner  (-1823, of the Grove) and Richard Evers (1775-1831 or 7) of Fleet Mills, miller, upon trust for the maintenance of his wife Martha and 2 children.  And to his son Francis Dixon 3 dwelling houses with a croft in Oulton (William Lambert, John Hutchinson, Joshua Clarkson and himself).  Also X (Joseph Smirthwaite), Y (Joseph crags), and a moiety of dispersed lands in Little Field (4 acres, Joseph Smirthwaite).

1818  Inclosure Award to devisees of Benjamin Benton, allotments 46 and 173 in Holmsley Field.

1821  Lease and Released cites above 1747 and 1805 Wills, and that Mary Dixon made no will, and Whereas F.G. Dixon, skinner, was now 21 and needed £700.  

(contd p.206)
Add to the opposite, or a Deed of covenant of same date, that they left F.G. Dixon still owning 2 houses with barn and croft in Oulton, including the new house, the barn (William Lambert).
(from p.204) The Misses Mary and Jane Scholefield, both of Crigglestone, paid, one £400, and the other £300, to F.G. Dixon, and considerations to John Moor and John Scholefield as heirs of remaining trustee and other trustees of the 2nd will; and the two John Moor and John Scholefield, at the request of Martha Dixon, widow, and F.G. Dixon, sold them 3 dwelling houses with a parcel of ground in Oulton (the same 2 acres in 1805 and F.G. Dixon in place of Benjamin Dixon).

Also X (8 acres) and Y, 2 acres and an allotment in Holmsley Field (6 acres); and a moiety of pieces in Little Field (Joseph Smith), etc.

(F.G. Dixon is said to have built and lived in Laurence Villa, 14 Claverley Road.)

1827 F.G. Dixon mortgages for £140 the above 3 tenements to James Scholefield of Sandal Magna, tanner.

1829 As Mary Scholefield and Jane (married in 1822 to Benjamin Day of Felkirk, farmer) had not paid the £700, Sam Gamble junior, or Farnley, and Benjamin North of Leeds, wool-merchant, offered to pay the £700, and £140 to James Scholefield and to lend F.G. Dixon £200 on the security of the same premises, viz. 2 houses with croft adjoining (F.G. Dixon), one of which has lately been erected on the site of a house formerly in the tenure of John Hutchinson, and the said barn was formerly a dwelling house occupied by William Lambert. Also X, Y, etc.

In the next month Sam Gamble and Benjamin North added £100 in mortgage to F.G. Dixon.

Fine levied, Gamble and North v. Benjamin and Jane North, on 2 messuages, 1 barn and 15 acres.

1830 John Moor and Joshua Scholefield, heirs of trusteeship (see 1821 above), by appointment of F.G. Dixon and Martha Dixon, release to Miss Hannah Dixon all the share of Martha Dixon in “Low Flatts” (6 acres) in Holmsley Field,

And Top Flatt (4 acres) in Rothwell (or rather the upper shut of Holmsley Field). (2 Haigh and 2 Harding Flatts)

1830 Hannah Dixon mortgages share in Low Flatt to Gamble and North to receive £250.

1833 F.G. and Martha and Hannah Dixon, with their mortgagees Gamble and North, convey to John Blayds or Oulton X, Low Flatts (6:2:37) and the Top Flatt as above, mainly owned by Hannah Dixon. Hannah also owned 4 acres in Wallow Field (Joseph Smirthwaite). F.G. Dixon sold Y to James Wilson of Redcar.

1845 Estate Survey: Hannah owned 14 and 6-12 Calverley Road. Tenants of Laurence Villa since:- Thomas Todd and Dixon Todd. In ’88 Lazenby, and then W.H. Newsome.

(contd p.208)
(Pedigree of Clareborough)
The Bundle 65 depends upon the position of John Fieldhouse’s house, which may have been in Calverley Road, as he was the ancestor of Thomas Todd who had Laurence Villa. But I have taken that Bundle previously, as I think it was near 1 St. John’s Street.

Clareborough Estate
On Croft House is:- J AC / 1688 and on the additional Ivy House H.C.
I identify these with John and Ann Clareborough, and their son Henry.

1609 Henry Clareborough of Oulton, yeoman for love freely grants to his son and heir John of Oulton, yeoman, his residence in Oulton with all its houses, barns, garths, etc., and Stubble (or Stable) Garth, and Boddam (?) in Holmsley Field; 3½ acres in Wallow Field; 3½ acres in Little Field; and 1½ acres in Swain Royd; and land on which premises are, all in Oulton and in tenure of Henry Clareborough. Not indorsed but proved 1678 by 3 witnesses in case between John Clareborough at suit of Abraham Fenton and wife, of 1675, York.
(Where was this Henry’s residence before 1688?)

1740 Whereas Henry Clareborough by will of 1732 (see below) bequeathed to his daughter Ann Waugh £20, and her daughter Ann £20 when she was 21, these payments are receipted, and Isabel Clareborough is exonerated.

1741 Isabel Clareborough and son Humphrey, yeoman, are bound to Ann Dennison of Lodge, Wakefield, widow, for £600.

1757 Isabel Clareborough and son Humphrey and Ann Clareborough mortgage for £170 to Francis Blayds of Leeds, merchant, that dwelling house with outhouses, etc. (Henry Clareborough), with Stubble Garth and the bottoms (4:2:-) also Near and Far Low Laith Closes, and several pieces in the 3 Fields (Hollingtree lands in Holmsley Field); in Little Field, 5 lands in the Lower Shutt (1:1:-) abutting on Thomas Atkinson’s house on the South, and lands in Upper Shutt, with outhouses and reversion.

George III Final Agreement in Court, Francis Blayds v. Humphrey and Ann Clareborough and 2 Waughs, of 1 messuage, 1 cottage, 2 barns, 2 orchards, 16 acres land, 16 pasture, common of pasture, etc., in Oulton, and of the fifth part of the Manor of Rothwell ... to be the right of Francis Blayds.  
(contd p.210)
Thoresby: 2/1751 To be sold a freehold estate, of meadow and pasture ground of the yearly rent of £30 free from taxes. Enquire of Mr. Humphrey Clareborough.

1759 To be let or sold, a freehold estate at Oulton consisting of a very good stone-built messuage containing 10 rooms, besides garrets, a very good cellar, brew-house, dove-cote, a large fold-stead, a large stone barn and a little one, a cow-house, and 2 stables ... also 2 large orchards ... about 20 acres of ground ... Enquire (as above).
(from p.208) 1764  Humphrey, youngest son of Henry and Isabel Clareborough, and wife Ann, with J. and A. Waugh, sell for £95 to James Blayds of Leeds, merchant. 5 roods arable in Little Field (James Kellett), and 1 rood in lower shut of Holmsley Field (William Greathead).

Bundle 146 includes a deed of 1798 between 2 Miss Barbers, daughters of George of Bradford, and John Blayds, who buys 2 pieces arable in Little Field.

Deeds after gift of 1669 above
1718  John Clareborough by will leaves (a) to son Henry 4 closes and Laith (16 acres), but to pay Ann Brook £5 per annum  (b) to grandson Humphrey Clareborough House and laith and garth with lands above and below all at Quarells, Little Ing (2 acres), 1 acre at Esheld-well, and other lands and sections.  (c) To John Brooke and his 4 daughters £20 each; and to Henry’s 3 children £50 each when they are 21.  Henry to be executor.

1732  Will of Henry Clareborough:- (a) to John my real estate.  (b) To 2nd son Humphrey the messuage in tenure of Thomas Dixon, and barn near and lands as above left him by his grandfather; also 1 acre in Great Barley Banks, 1 acre in Woodleford Middle Field, and odd lands and Dry Gapp in Holmsley Field.  (c) To John Waugh 3 roods in Holmsley Field, 2½ acres in Wallow Field, ½ acre in Little Field.  £20 to Ann Waugh, and £20 to her daughter Ann, or to Catherine with Frances.  (d) To my daughter Isabel £100, and £20 to her daughter Maria Isabel when 21 (who was a lunatic) (Isabel lived with her grandmother at Bramham in 1733).  All other lands and hereditamentss to my eldest son John, chargeable; but my wife Isabel’s debts to be paid out of her (Moore) hereditaments.

1732(?) Copy of Release by William Brooke, Robert Collitt and Elizabeth to Ben Edmonson, of the Ing and Sinking Ing (9 acres) near Swillington Bridge for 999 years.

1733  (1)John Clareborough, (2)Isabel Clareborough, widow, (3)Thomas Bentley deceased, (5)Benjamin Hanson.
   Cites 1717 indenture between (1)Dorothy Clark, widow, (2)James Bentley ...... (contd p.212)
(Blank page)
(from p.210) …… as trustee for Joseph Bentley and (4) above; (3) Henry and Isabel Clareborough, and 1714 Release by Henry and Isabel Clareborough to Dorothy Clark for £130 of Isabel’s estate, 3 acres in Wallow Field, 2:2 in Little Field, 2 acres in Holmsley Field, but redeemable. James Bentley agreed to discharge the £130 to Dorothy Clark, and is to hold premises.

Default was made, and John Clareborough wanted £160 more. Benjamin Hanson agreed to advance this in 1733, with £135 to James Bentley, who received arable lands in 3 Fields, the inheritance of Henry and Isabel Clareborough, to the use of (5) above, and his heirs.


1745 Will of John Clareborough, butcher, grants estate to his mother, not to his brother Humphrey.

1749 Will of Isabel, widow of Henry Clareborough (a) to granddaughters Catherine and Anne Waugh 4 closes called Far Low Laith Closes or Great Pasture, now enjoyed in one, with a barn (22 acres); 2 or 3 acres in Little Barley Banks, and odd lands (2 acres) in a common inclosure called Great Barley Banks, and 2 acres in a common inclosure called Swain Royd, all in Oulton, and in tenure of Isabel and John Clareborough, butcher, to hold and sell to pay off 2 mortgages and my debts.

(b) to son Humphrey my fifth part of the Manor or Lordship of Oulton, in the Manor of Rothwell; the messuage with barns, buildingsm gardens, etc., and “Stubble Garth” with ye bottoms adjoining (4:2:-) and to his son Henry, for ever. Also 2 closes called Near Laith Closes (10 acres); 1:1 acre stile lands in Holmsley Field, and 1 acre called Dry Gap lands, and 1 rood more, 3 “Hollings tree lands” (1 acre) and another Holling-tree land, all in Holmsley Field; in Little Field 5 lands (1:1) abutting on John Atkinson’s house, and in the Upper Shutt 3 lands (3 acres, Ben Benton on North); one large headland (2r.) in Wallow Field Hodge on the West thereof, and 4 lands in Hanna Royds (a Shutt in West Field) with William Robert’s strips on the East, and my lands on the West, and 2 roods …… (contd p.214)
(from p.212) …… by John Smirthwaite’s on the West; also 2 Cherry-
tree Butts (2 acres) with Thomas Scholefield on the West, and one
Cherry-Tree Butt (2r.) with John Smirthwaite on the East, and one
Dam land of 1r. Also all Estate right, title, etc. of mine to be devised to
said Humphrey for ever, he paying therefrom £300, and the yearly
sum of £3, being half of the yearly £6 due to Ann Brook for her life …
by the will of my father-in-law John Clareborough, … which I have
devised to my grand-daughters to be sold (c) to my daughter
Ann Waugh …(d)To my grand-daughter Maria, daughter of Isabel,
£20 when 21, and my feather-bed and furniture for one room.
Ann Waugh to be executrix. With Codicil of 1750:- 2 further lands in
the Upper Shutt to Humphrey.

(It is said that Isabel left her husband’s Clareborough estate to
Humphrey and Henry Clareborough.)

1749 Isabel and Humphrey Clareborough mortgage most of
Humphrey’s property above to Bridget Thornton, and in 1751 to Ann
Denison of Lodge, to secure, in the end, £525. This was re-conveyed
by Mrs. Elizabeth Grocer and Mrs. Denison in 1768 to James Blayds.

1750 The same two mortgage to Robert Lake of Wakefield
Outwoodside, yeoman that messuage (formerly Anthony Moore, now
Richard Poole) with Dam House Garth (2 acres), Low Water-royd
(8?), the Upper Bottom, etc. etc.

1752 Sir L. Pilkington reconveys after mortgage of 1744 above, but
only 2 Near Low Laith Closes mentioned.

1752 Citing 1733 mortgage above, and also something in 1744,
Robert, son of Ben Hanson reconveys to Isabel Clareborough, and
Orbell Ray and Thomas Discipline play a part.

1757 Mortgage on messuage, etc. to F. Blayds.

1757 Humphrey and Ann Clareborough to (2) Richard Burnell and John
Waugh, cites 1752 Above messuage to second party.

Here follow 1755 re Francis Sheppard and son Thomas, and 1758 re
John Armitage, which I have put previously.
Also in this bundle are the following:-  (contd p.216)
(Plan of 1798)

(Pedigree of Scholes)
Henry Clareborough releases to John, his father, and Ann “Stock Ing or Laith Close”, 2 Laith Closes adjoining Mill Field Knowl, Mill Field Knowl (6 acres), 1:3 in Little Barley Banks, all in tenure of Henry Clareborough.

Isabel Clareborough releases to John and Ann Waugh, tanner.

Conveyance by Isabel Clareborough and others to Blayds.

(1) Humphrey Clareborough, (2) Ann Waugh, (3) Richard Burnell of Dewsbury, yeoman to (4) Francis Blayds of Leeds. (1 and 2) release fifth part of Lordship of Oulton, and house (John Webb, Stubble Garth with the bottoms (Thomas Firth) … 2 pages … with the Bottoms (4 acres), and Near and Far Low Laithes, with third part of the barn.

James Blayds pays up mortgage of 1751 and 5 to Mrs. A. Denison.

Map marks Elizabeth Clareborough as holding No.203 in the later Tithe map, and F. Clareborough Nos.120-2. William Greathead marked as at Croft Farm.

Inclosure allotment 239 in Holmsley Field granted to John Clareborough.

John Blayds would leave to John Calverley in 1804.

Croft House had a barn on the East side, but seems to have gone with the farm at Bentley House.

William Moore had both Croft House and Ivy House, and R. Chadwick seems to have been across the road, but Sam Armitage was in Bentley Square, followed in 1861 by Francis Armitage, after Flint and before Greaves. After the Misses Armitage, George and Tom King at Bentley House. The Misses Hepper and Sanderson. Curates used to lodge at Croft House in 1909 and 1913-25. Hagenbach of Wakefield, now Turner. At Ivy House: Jeremiah and Emma Coope, who used it as a Post Office now J. Mirfin.  

(contd p.218)
(Estate and Tithe comparison)
I believe Bundle 223 to concern one of the many farms on the North of Calverley Road, 2 houses by 1811, but near Manor House Farm.

1787 James Murgatroyd (son of John) of Greenhill, Bingley, sells for £200 to William Smith of Oulton, mason, (William Smith of Rothwell died in 1794; William wrote will in 1821) a messuage in Oulton (William Abbey) with barns, folds, orchards, gardens, etc., and parcels of land in the 3 common Fields (1 acre on East of Milking Balk), in tenure of William Smith and William Greathead, with common of pasture and turbar.

1799 William Smith sells for £113 to William Knapton of Oulton, gardener, the messuage in Oulton (William Abbey) with barns, etc. as above, but no mention of fields.

(In 1786 map William Greathead, 1723-1803, is marked at Croft House, and having what came to be numbered 128, 158, 177, 208, 307, 382, and 469 in later Tithe map)

We have no news of Croft House after 1768.

1811 William Knapton of Pontefract, with John Craven as trustee, sells for £300 to John Blayds the messuage, now 2 dwellings (John Jordan and James Rimington) with the barns, outbuildings, orchard and gardens in Oulton. With bond of William Knapton against the dower of wife Mildred.

1762 a separate Will of Thomas Taylor, yeoman:- 2 cottages (2 widows, M. Arrand and Mary Atkinson), 1 cottage (John Davy, now empty), and the Ing or Carr (William Metcalf), cottage (Hannah Batley), to Mary (married Sam Chadwick), one of the devisees.

Batty: “In the Chapel Yard reside 5 persons whose united ages amount to 428 years … viz. Mrs. S. Armitage 91, Mr. Joseph and Mrs. Elizabeth Metcalf (’91-’78 and ’89-’86), Bessy Rimington 83 and Elizabeth Firth 81”.  

(contd p.220)
The Bentleys, according to Bradford Antiq. II, were of the Halifax family in Shibden-dale, and came originally from Derbyshire.

(Pedigree of Bentley)

Joseph Bentley (apparently brother of Dr. Richard of Selby) died intestate, leaving 2 sons and 1 daughter. Administration was granted to James Bentley, who bought land in 1716. Thomas Bentley, LL.D. of Woodlesford was only son and heir of James of Oulton, and he and James, youngest son of Joseph of Selby sold land in 1734 to Richard Bentley, clerk, eldest son and heir of Joseph Bentley. Richard and James were 2 sons of Joseph of Selby, and Richard had bought James’ share before 1734.
Bentley House and Square

I cannot make out the first 3 deeds.

1661 Richard Willis of Oulton in trust to Joseph Hull of – in Wakefield, and William Hull of Oulton “Deed of gift to my mother Sarah Bentley of this house”. … Richard Willis, out of love for Jennitt now wife, and for Sarah Willis, daughter of Richard Willis, that house where Samuel Flockton and Thomas Johnson now live … (as below) … during their lives. (Could only find Mrs. Willis, widow, of Lofthouse.)

1675 (1) Richard Willis, mason, and Sarah Bentley, widow (apparently son and mother or brother and sister) (2) John Clareborough of Oulton, yeoman and John Stanfield of Oulton. For love to Jennet and to Sarah now daughter, and to Richard Bentley (born 1661), and to keep lands in the family, Party(1) grant to Party(2) so that Party(1) and their heirs should be seized of that messuage in Oulton as above, and malt-kiln, orchard, garth, barkside, one house called “The Acre”, and 10 acres in Barley Banks.

1675 (1) Richard Willis and Sarah Bentley now daughter of Richard Willis have covenanted with (2) John Clareborough and John Stanfield. Deed of settlement of a house.

(Was Sarah originally the daughter of Richard Willis or of Thomas Bentley? The above suggests that when she became a widow in 1675 she was adopted as daughter of Richard Willis. Yet there was a Sarah Bentley who was “mother” of a Richard Willis in 1661.)

1734 Thomas Bentley, D.C.L., late of Oulton but then of London, son and heir of James Bentley releases for £350 to Richard Gelderd of Oulton, yeoman, a messuage which Richard Geldard did then inhabit, 2 barns, 1 malt-kiln, stable, cowhouse, orchard, 2 gardens, with outhouses, and 3 seats in Rothwell Church with 3 sittings in the West gallery; and one little close (1 acre) adjoining said orchard. (cf “The Acre” mentioned above. “Acre” used to denote an open field.)
Richard Bentley is the one famous son which Oulton has produced, with possibly William Taylor in addition. It is said that he owed most of his classical education to his mother Sarah Willis. Educated at a day-school (probably under Paul Greenwood “School-master”.) in Methley, and then at Wakefield Grammar School. Sub-sizar of St. John’s College, Cambridge on 24/5/’76. In 1680 was Third Wrangler and took his B.A. degree; M.A. in 1683. M.A. of Wadham College, Oxford, in 1689; D.D. (by the Archbishop of Canterbury), 1696. Headmaster of Spalding School in 1682; ordained Deacon 1690, and appointed Chaplain to the Bishop of Worcester. First Boyle Lecturer, and Prebendary of Worcester in 1692; Keeper of the Royal Library at St’ James’ in 1693. Master of Trinity College, Cambridge, and Vice-Chancellor in 1700. It is said that this appointment was not popular, and that he found the gates locked against him, and had to use a ladder to help him enter; and that, on the following Sunday, he took as his text Psalm 18, “By my God have I leaped over a wall.” Archdeacon of Ely in 1701; Regius Professor of Divinity in 1717.

“The greatest of English critics in this, or possibly any other age” (Hallam’s Literature of Europe).

See Monk and Jobb’s “Life of Bentley” and Lupton’s “Wakefield Worthies” where lists of his works and details of his eventful life may be found. Virginia Woolf writes in “The common Reader”, “the greatest of our scholars … was the most quarrelsome of men”. 6 lawsuits in 3 years. “Violent, pugnacious and unscrupulous”. (Perhaps a second St. Wilfred.
1737 Richard Gelderd mortgages to Edward Prince of Coldcoats for £200, to which £50 was added in 1741.

1743 Richard Gelderd of Oulton and son Joseph of Kensington, apothecary, release to Ben Benton of Oulton, clothier, the messuage where he lived, 2 barns, etc. as above but 2 stables … 2 gardens, dovecote, and a close (1 acre) near orchard; and “Burton’s Close” or “Pigminster” (½ acre) “with the royds green on the South thereof” (William Burton), 1½ 1cres in Holmsley Field, and 1½ acres in Little Field, all in Oulton or Royds. For £250 paid to Richard Gelderd, and agreed to by Edward and Elizabeth Prince.

1745 In view of marriage between Joseph Barber and Jane Benton, Benjamin Benton released to Joseph Barber and Joshua Pease of Great Preston, gent. The messuage wherein Richard Gelderd lately dwelt, and 3 seats in Rothwell Church, to the use of Benjamin and Mary Benton and heirs. (estate tail barred in 1797)

1779 (1)Jane Barber, (2 and 3)George Barber and William Barber, (4)Martha Barber, John Boyne Walker, Jane Barber and Mary Barber (5)Robert Parker of Halifax, attorney, and (6) George Barber and heir. (1) and (3) did release, and (4) did ratify, to (6) and his heirs, the dwelling house in Oulton with outhouses, and one close called “The Acre” (3 acres) lying to the North, which all were in the tenure of William Greathead. Also 4 cottages (tenents see under 1835 below) in Oulton, to hold unto (5) to the use of (1) for life, and afterwards to (6).

George Barber died intestate, so the premises came to Ann and Jane Barber as co-heirs.

1797 Fine, John and Richard Hodgson v. Ann and Jane Barber. Of 4 messuages, 7 cottages, 3 dovehouses, 6 barns, 6 stables, 6 gardens, 6 orchards, 100 acres land, 30 acres meadow, 20 acres pasture, with rights of common in Rothwell and Oulton. (Part was Swithen’s Farm, Royds.)

1798 (1)Ann and Jane Barber, both of Clock House, Bradford, the only children of George (2)John and Richard Hodgson of Bradford, (3)Robert Parr of Oulton, yeoman. (3) buys for £450 the messuage and The Acre (3 acres) (William Greathead), 4 cottages adjoining the foldstead, and 3 sittings in Rothwell Church.

1868 Will of Robert Parr to his wife Margaret and her heirs, all his messuages, cottages aforesaid. (contd p.224)
(Pedigree of Parr)

(Pedigree of Savile)
(from p.222) 1825  (1) Richard, only child of Richard Oglesby of York, the only brother and heir of Margaret Parr, widow, who dies intestate; (2) Robert Flint his cousin, (3) Robert Farrer of Oulton, miller, (4) Christopher Bolland of Leeds, soldier.

As (1) knew his aunt desired the premises to be used for the benefit of (2) and others, for 5/- he grants to (2) the messuage (lately Robert Parr) with “The Acre”, 4 cottages (tenants under), and 2 other cottages erected by Robert Parr (Hannah Wood and James Harrison), to hold to the use of (3) and his executors for 5000 years, but to the use of (2) during his life, and the use of (4) during life of (2), but to (2) and his executors for ever.

To Robert Farrer upon trust to let Elizabeth Flint live in Hannah Wood’s cottage rent free, and to pay her £15 from rents; and by sale to raise £500, so as to pay £125 each to (i) Robert Parr of Liverpool in 1829, (ii) Ann Wood of Glentworth in 1833, (iii) Edward Flint of Kirmington, Lincs in 1831, and (iv) Susan Bramford, widow, then of Oulton, in 1835. Or to their children, or back to the Estate.

1830  Robert Farrer paid £125 each to Robert Parr and Edward Flint, and, with the agreement of the others, mortgage the above estate with houses to Richard Houson of Rothwell, gent.

1832  Letters of administration from the Archbishop to Richard Houson’s mother Elizabeth, widow, as Richard died on 11/2/32.

1833  As the principal of £250 was not paid to Richard Houson or his mother, and as R. Flint had applied to Elizabeth Houson to lend him £350 to pay £250 to Ann Wood and Susan Bramford, Robert Farrer, on condition of certain payments, and with the agreement of the rest, mortgaged estate to Elizabeth Houson for the rest of the 5000 years freed from the proviso of 1825.

1835  As R. Flint had contracted with Joseph Wrigglesworth of Rothwell Haigh, gent., a loan of £800, of which £600 should be given to Elizabeth Houson as mortgage payment, R. Flint mortgages to Joseph Wrigglesworth that messuage (formerly Robert Parr and Richard Oglesby, but now Robert Flint and William Birkin) with outhouses, Acre Close on the North, 4 cottages (tenants below), and the other 2 cottages of Robert Parr (John Higgins and James Harrison), and 3 seats in Rothwell Church. So Robert Farrer and Elizabeth Houson did mortgage the same to......

(contd p.226)
Bentley Square, so far as people remember it.

*(Plan of Square)*

2 – 7 are the numbers as at present. There was a birth-room over door of No.4. In this room are 3 cupboards where the babies were put. Granary with dovecote over on the side of No.4. Thatched house of the Daveys, with shop in front; not there now. 2 “parlour” or bungalow houses, thatched(?) adjoining No.2.

Newsome added that there were two poor houses at the back of “13”, Everitt’s house, which would be in Siddall’s garden.

John(?) Higgins lived in one of the 2 bungalows, and ? Rimington.

The Greaves added the bay windows; a descendant of the Bentleys, who came from America, pointed out the room, and knelt and said a prayer there.

The 2 “bungalows” were removed c.1900, for the present No.1 of Mr Roberts.

“2” and “3” seem to me to be newer than “6” and “7”. Which two houses did Robert Parr add by 1825, and which were the four old houses first mentioned in 1779?

At “2” Ann Pearson with Sarah Metcalf. At “3” Tom Flockton and son Harry. At “4” King. James Earnshaw used to live at Bentley House, “known as Vine Cottage” (or is that No.5?)
(from p.224) ……John Wigglesworth of Brandon, Harewood, in trust for Joseph Wrigglesworth to secure the payment of £800.

1835 John Blayds pays £1200, £800 of which to Joseph Wigglesworth, for the absolute purchase of the messuage near the Methodist Chapel in Oulton, with buildings and sites of buildings and cottages (3r., 16p.), The Acre (3:-:4), the 4 and 2 cottages, free and outcharged.

Tenants of the 4 older cottages:— (? 3 in Chapel Yard)
1779: Elizabeth Wood, George Whitehead, Mary Arrand and Roger Rymer.
1835: William Rimmington, Thomas Greaves, Joseph Newsome and Abraham Hutchinson,

William Rimmington, Thomas Greaves, James Harrison and Joseph Newsome and R. Flint.
William Birkin, John Higgins and Abraham Hutchinson.

Joseph Newsome, because then of Hopewell House, or is this the enclosure in front (Robert Anson and 2 others).

Robert Flint also occupies 165-6 in Fleet Lane, and 322 near North Lane, and 347, part of Oven Croft, and 350, Rothwell Lane Close, also 370 West Yard Orchard, and 371 Croft, barn and West shed, at bottom of North Lane, all owned in that list by John Blayds, and therefore after 1837.

Tenants since of Bentley House, now Greaves and Sterland.

Methodist Chapel 1826 but rebuilt.

(contd p.228)
(Blank page)
(from p.226) Part A of Bundle 250, containing 5 packages of 17th century Deeds

1684 Henry Marton sold to John Goodricke of Altofts 3 closes lying together called “Carver Closes” (6 acres) with Dixon’s lands on Southwest and Moscar Common in Methley on Southeast; and “Kateroyd Close” (3 acres) with lands of William Calverley (of West Hall) on East, West, North and South; and 5 roods in the Church Field and Hope Field, Rothwell. ? on mortgage to secure £106.

1692 John Goodricke and Henry Marton grant Lease and Release to John Savile of Methley, Henry Marton to pay John Goodricke £106, which he failed to do.

1697 John Savile and Henry Marton of Whitwood, yeoman, sell for £98 to Mr. James Bentley of Oulton, yeoman, all the aforesaid closes (this Deed is beautifully written).

1699 William and Jane Stansfield of Pontefract sell for £280 to James Bentley of Oulton that cottage in Oulton where William Savile dwells (William Savile married Martha Bentley in 1677), with all outbuildings, and various land down Fleet Lane and in the 3 Fields (William Stansfield).

1700 John Stansfield of Oulton, fellmonger, and wife Alice (Dobson, married 1699) sell for £200 lands down Fleet Lane.

1707 John and Edith Godley of Wakefield, inn-holder, sell to James Bentley for £25 lands at Waterhaigh, near an acre of Theophilus Calverley.

c.1709 On view of the marriage between Elizabeth, eldest daughter of James Bentley, and William Brooke of Killingbeck, James Bentley for 5/- grants to Joseph Bentley of Selby, tanner, the 3 Carver Closes (6 acres), 1 acre Church Field and 1r. in fields of Rothwell, 2 acres arable in Mill Field, Oulton, Malkin Pit Close (2 acres), 2½ acres in Bull-hill abutting on Mill (i.e. Fleet) Lane on South and Malkin Pit Yate on North, … the East end of Waterhaig Flats, and 1:1:- meadow in Goose Acre Rigg between lands of Robert Moore on South, and William Fansits and Martin Glauss on North; and one “Upper Bowliff" Close in Church Field Rothwell.

1720 Will of Thomas Payne of Woodlesford.

Sell my Little Ing (“Tom Paine Ing”) and lands in Barley Banks to pay debts. To my wife Mary …… (contd p.230)
(from p. 228) ……my dwelling house, barns, stable, etc. for her life, and afterwards to my son Thomas now an infant. Similarly with my 2 closes in Davy Royds, and 3 acres in Holmsley. Wife to be executrix.

1721 Robert Divers of Oulton, yeoman, and wife Mary, who was the widow of Thomas Paine of Woodlesford, sell for £100 to William Brooke of Killingbeck Little Ing (1½ acres), and 1½ acres.

1721 3 mortgages of Robert Divers to William Brooke of Killingbeck.

1721 William Brooke leases for 21 years to Robert Divers at £6 per annum Little Ing and 1½ acres in Barley Banks (Ben Benton and John Appleyard).

1727 Thomas Bentley of Woodlesford, Doctor of Civil Law, sells for £270 to William Brooke of Killingbeck a dwelling house in Oulton, garth and orchard (Robert Birk), with a barn and one dwelling house (Elizabeth Dixon, widow), and 3 acres in Barley Banks in possession of Jonathan Flockton, John Roades, John Scholes and Richard Gelderd, and one “Shillito” Close in Rhodes (5 acres, Royds Green).

Where was this apparent double house of Stansfield and Bentley (Savile) and Brooke? Hopewell House Deeds do not commence till 1785, and there were 2 houses to the North of that, and 2 to the Northwest in Bentley Square, and 2 on the West.

A House, the fifth part of “Moore’s Meece”, South of James Bentley’s garden, and near Savile’s house, on ground 36 yards East to West, and 25 yards North to South, and North of a Town Street. (roughly the size of 17 Calverley Road)

1671 Thomas Gibson by will left, inter-alia 4 “Broomhill” or “Bentley” Closes in Rothwell to Elizabeth, his wife, to discharge his debts.

1672 Elizabeth Gibson, widow, of Oulton sells for £200 to Richard Lund of Oulton, her natural father, the said 4 closes, formerly the lands of Richard York, but which apparently, Thomas Gibson had bought of George Gamble, gent. To yield 5/- rent per annum to the King. (this was only land, and near Hannah Royds)

1696 Richard Lund of Oulton, tanner, buys for £60 from Miss Isabel Moore of Leeds, …… (contd p.232)
(Pedigree of Lunn or Lund)

(Pedigree of Nettleton)
(from p.230) ……1 dwelling house (John Backhouse) and all barns, 3 folds, 3 foldsteads, 3 ..., 3 gardens, 5 selions or ridges arable in Hannah Royds, Oulton (3 against the West), 4 selions in Wallow Field commonly called the … Butts, 2 selions in Holmsley Field (near devs of Arthur Moore and Abraham Gibson), 1 selion near Wallow Brow, and several Butts in Cherry-tree Butts in Oulton.

Then follows in a separate parcel, 1666-1718, on “Moore’s Meece”:-
1666  John and Grace Dixon of Oulton, clothier, sell for £47 to Richard Nettleton junior of Earls Heaton, that house with a croft adjoining, being the fifth part of a messuage in Oulton called Moore’s Meece, 36 yards East to West, and 25 yards North to South, with all buildings thereon. Also 1 rood in Rothwell Haigh.

1698  Richard and Elizabeth Nettleton of Earls Heaton sell for £35 to William Savile of Oulton, mason, a house and croft, part of Moore’s Meece.

1718  Henry, son of William Savile, mason, and his mother Martha, widow, and John, another son, sell for £46 to John Smirthwaite of Wakefield Outwoodside, skinner.

1718  James Bentley of Oulton conveys for 500 years to John Smirthwaite a small piece of ground. Whereas William Savile built a new barn on the bankside of a messuage where he dwelt, adjoining a garden belonging to James Bentley and William Savile, and did contract with James Bentley for a parcel of ground to be taken from the said garden for 20/- . Then the deed cites 1718 above; now James Bentley releases the ground adjoining his croft on the North side.

1718  As William Savile in his will bequeathed to son John £20 to be paid by Henry his brother, John Savile releases his legacy.

1718  A mortgage bond of Henry Savile and mother, to John Smirthwaite,

1712-13  3 separate bonds of John “Smirfit” to pay Dorothy £-, and £60, and Catherine £60, both daughters of Richard Lunn.

A third parcel of deeds:- on “Broomhill Closes”
1713  (1)Mary, widow of Richard Lunn, and (2)John Beatson of West Ardsley, yeoman, and Richard Vevers of Potternewton, tanner, convey for £170 to John Smirfitt of Wakefield Outwoodside, fell-monger, “Broomhills” in Royds, and parcels of Land in Oulton. and Mary Lund’s Bond.

(contd p.234)
(Pedigree of Smirthwaite)
(from p.232) 1713    Anne Beatson and Mary Lees acknowledge receipt of legacy of £120 under will of their father Richard Lund. And Catherine Hargraves receipts £60 from John Smirthwaite in 1715, and Dorothy in 1719.

4th parcel:-
1736    Gibson to Wrigglesworth.

1738    Fine:- (1)William Wrigglesworth and Thomas Gomersall of Stansfield, v. (2)James and Ann Gibson, and William and Ann Tasher, on 1 messuage, 1 windmill, 1 garden, 12 acres, 6 meadow, 6 pasture, and common, in Oulton, to William Wrigglesworth.

1743    (1)William Wrigglesworth of Oulton, yeoman (2)Richard Frank of Pontefract and wife Mary (executrix of Will of Robert Frank), to (3)John Smirthwaite of Bottomboat, wool-stapler.
   (3) paid (1) 20/-, and (2) £153 for 2:3:20 in Wallow Field, and 2:1:33 in Holmsley Field.

1743    Bond of William Wrigglesworth to John Smirthwaite for £300.

1808    (1)Robert Nalson of Methley, and John Leake of Altofts, farmer (trustees in 1794 will of Joseph Smirthwaite late of Altofts), (2)Mary, James’ widow, (3)the said John Leake as surviving Devisee in 1788 will of Benjamin Smirthwaite, butcher, who was to sell Ben’s moiety, viz. of a house in Oulton (James Burwell), and of 24 acres in Rothwell, Oulton, Woodlesford and Lofthouse (James Burwell and David Smirthwaite) to (4)John Blayds of Leeds.
   (4) offered £2300 for the absolute purchase of both moieties, half the money to go to (1), and half to (3) that messuage dwelling house being a fifth part fo “Moore’s Meece”, measured as in 1666 above; an orchard inclosed by a wall near a little orchard and cottage (formerly Martha Savile, widow, but now Robert Farr) on the West, the Town Street on the South, and Mr. Bentley’s garden on the North, and now in the occupation of John Farrer. Also 4 closes in Rothwell:- Great Broomhills (5:2:10), Middle or Square Broomhills (2:2:38), Holmsley Broomhills or Long Close (2:2:3) and Beck Close (2:3:14), in occupation of John Farrar. Also several parcels in Holmsley Field (2:2:8), and in Wallow Field (6:1:18).

(contd p.236)
(Pedigree of Jackson)

(Pedigree of Ingham)
Hopewell House, 15 Calverley Road

1785  John Jackson, heir of both, sells for £30 to John Thornton that cottage with orchard in Oulton, with outhouses (formerly Roger Dixon, now Ben Smith), with the wall from North to South dividing from homestead of James Burwell.
(Note the date at which this Bundle commences. May it have been part of Moore's Meece, or of Bentley's garden?)

1788  Will of John Thornton. His cottage to grand-daughter Alice Thornton, or to his 4 other grand-daughters, the 3 Manchesters and Elizabeth Parkinson. Robert Parr and John Parkinson trustees and executors.
(a legal opinion said that Alice's share should go to her mother, Ann Dobson)

1790  Alice and Elizabeth Manchester pay James Parkinson, father of Elizabeth, £10 for the one third part of said messuage, then in tenure of Benjamin Smith.

1802  Alice Manchester pays her sister Elizabeth £20 for that undivided part of said messuage.

1818  Inclosure award to Alice Manchester alloment 188 (2 perches) on the School Green.

1824  Will of Alice Manchester:- Sell house and add money to money invested in Leeds Old Bank, and use the total to pay debts and legacies:- £100 to children of my late nephew James Manchester; £100 to children of my nephew John Manchester; £20 each to 2 sons of late nephew William Manchester. Her nieces Eleanor Secker and Frances Clarkson to execute will. Probate 1825.

1835  (2)Joseph Newsom of Oulton, retailer of beer, buys for £80 from (1) Eleanor Secker of Oulton, Thomas Clarkson of Lofthouse, cordwainer, and wife Frances, (3) Sam Chadwick, maltster, co-operating, the above messuage, with wall dividing now from homestead of Chadwick (apparently at 17 Calverley Road).

1835  Joseph Newsom mortgages property for £150 to John Milner of Potterton and in 1837 he borrows £150 more at 5% from John Milner.

1838  Christopher Jewison of Rothwell, junior, surgeon pays £300 to John Milner, and accepts assignment of the messuage and allotment; and pays £250 to John Milner for the several messuages…… (contd p.238)
(Blank page)
1839  John Blayds and trustee Thomas Blayds, buys for £480 paid to the mortgagee Christopher Jewison, and 5/- paid to Joseph Newsom, that cottage with the brewery, outbuildings, and other apartments, and orchard, allotment and wall.

This house is said to have been a Pub, apparently only in Joseph Newsom’s time; and some say it was called “The Jolly Knobbler”.

1845  Estate Survey:- Isaac Chapman.

The Rev, Jonathan Muncaster (1775-1847) was Incumbent of Oulton, 1839-‘47, and the Parsonage was built for him c.1840. His widow Mary lived at “Hopewell House” till her death in 1850.

Tenants since:- William Flockton, R.H. Walker, W.M. Mackey.

17 Calverley Road

Is this part of “Moore's Meece”? 

(from p.236) ……Redeemable at £550.
The building behind 10 Calverley Road (the tannery was nearer the Beck) was used by Dixon Todd's brother as an undertaker. Smith had it later as a nail shop. It is now falling to bits.

(Pedigree of Evers)
Notice that this house was apparently built originally of wood, and is the same shape as the Manor Houses of old. It is not far from the Pinfold. (Placed here by mistake)

Malt-kilns and houses at end of Fleet Lane and 4 Calverley Road

1769 Will of John Dobson, mainly (1) messuage dwelling house in Oulton where James Burwell lives, with barns, shop, etc., after death of Mrs. Ann Kitching, to eldest son George.

1802 (1)Joseph Dobson, farmer (only brother and heir of George [under above will Joseph had “messuage where I dwell”, ?6 Leeds Road]) and wife Dinah (Wolfolk), (2)George Naylor of Cleckheaton, gent. (3)Richard Evers of Fleet Mills, miller, (4)Richard Hutchinson of Astley, Swillington. Cites 1802 Release by Samuel Gill of Horbury, chandler, and John Brookbank of Wakefield, gardener (devisees in Will of Henry Gill, late of Wakefield) to (2)Joseph Dobson and (3)George Naylor.

George Naylor (2) agreed to advance £200 to (1)Joseph Dobson, so that Joseph Dobson could purchase for £270; so there were conveyed to (2) as security Cuttside Close at Whitwood, 6 acres in the town field of Castleford, redeemable by (1)Joseph Dobson that messuage dwelling house with brew-house, shop, barn, stable, foldstead and garden, and the close adjoining (2r.) in Oulton (John Smith).

Richard Evers advances £140 to George Naylor, so Joseph Dobson released the dwelling house to him. George Naylor to hold.

1786 Map:- John Dobson owned much up Quarry Hill, with quarry; and E. Dobson held 520. George Sykes owned site of later Malt-kiln at end of Fleet Lane.

1810 William Evers senior, and William Evers junior of Fleet Mills, and the above Richard Evers, formed a company, and banked with George Townends and Thomas Rishworth of Wakefield. But in 1812 Richard Evers sold out to George Chadwick of Oulton, maltster, who paid £250 to Richard Evers, and £250 to said bankers. So George Chadwick received that messuage dwelling house with the newly erected malt-kiln and brew-house, shop, etc., as above, with close (late John Smith, then William Secker), to…… (contd p.242)
Mrs. Charlotte Moore thought that Bessie Chadwick and the owners of Chardwick Row, were no relations of the Chadwick farmers.

Malt-kilns: - 2 down Farrer Lane, of the Farrers; one behind 6 Calverley Road; one at end of Fleet Lane: - George Chadwick, John, and Wilson in '53.

Mark Potter worked the last two later.
(from p.240) ……hold for life to the bankers, and a trustee was to hold the messuage buildings of Richard Evers in trust for George Chadwick.

1815  George Chadwick borrows £200, and another £100 in 1820, on mortgage, from Thomas Bottomley of Thurstonland, gent.

1827  Will of George Chadwick. His messuage to wife for the use of 2 sons as tenants in common, subject to above mortgage, and £100 due to Miss Grace Bowling, and £40 to William Jackson; and subject to the payment of £44 each to other 4 children when Elizabeth shall be 21 (registered 1843).

1838  As Thomas Bottomley had died, John Bottomley paid Harriet Bottomley and her children the £300, and also loaned William and Samuel Chadwick a further £100 on mortgage.

1842  William and Samuel Chadwick repaid the £400 to John Bottomley.

(1845 Estate Survey:- David at farm house and shop, 17 Calverley Road, and George at 19 Calverley Road; William and Sam, sons of above George, are not mentioned.)
Here comes in an extra property, with the following deeds:-
1804  The two children of John Dobson, Jane Topham, widow, and Joseph Dobson to Joseph Owin for £82.
1825  Will of Joseph Owin (4) to Ann Pemberton (24 and 26 Leeds Road) and a 3rd cottage (Wood Higgins).
1840  William and Ann Pemberton of Leathley Lane, Leeds, sell for £30 to William and Samuel Chadwick a cottage bounded on East and North by William and Samuel Chadwick, and on West and South by John Blayds (formerly Wood Higgins, now William Kitching).

1843  William and Samuel Chadwick sell for £999 to John Blayds the messuage dwelling house with malt-kiln, etc., and the other malt-kiln, drying-house, hay-place with malt chamber over, and stable, lately occupied by William and Samuel Chadwick, and the close (2r.); also that cottage (as in 1840, in tenure of William Kitching), all in Oulton.

Notice that in 1830 map of William Pemberton’s property with “Mr. Chadwick” on the North thereof, and Mr. Dixon owning the building by Oulton Beck.  

(contd p.244)
(Pedigree of North)

(Plan of Schoolhouse Green)
(from p.242)

“Manor House Farm” and 19 Calverley Road (Schoolhouse)

1786 Map ?Samuel Chadwick.

1845 Map George Chadwick, with Theophilus Thompson at 21.

Tenants since:- Thomas Chadwick. c.1885 Ben North; Joe North; George North. 1919 H. Flockton. 1921-37 Steele, Jackson; Knowles.

Oulton St John’s National School, now a Council School

1818 Inclosure Award Plan. What it was then we do not know, unless it was connected with the school of the Birk family of Oulton House. Calverley Road is called “School House Road”.

1842 Tithe Plan:-

183.129. Allotment granted to Oulton House.
    260. Trustees (not John Blayds) Public School
187.261. John Blayds. Mrs Chadwick and sons (Manor House Farm)
186.262-3. John Clayton (late William Sharp) (East of Pinfold or Manor Lane)

1845 Estate Survey:-

    “National School”.
124 William Sharp. John Craven and others. 4 cottages.

The Bill of 1827 says that the house for the residence of the minister is to be held in perpetuity, and also the Schoolhouse. “National School” is marked on the 1842 map, and I have a note that it was rebuilt in 1843.

I have been unable to find any deeds about the land, and would be glad to prove it was “John Blayds” property if I could, but the …...

(contd p.246)
Early Schoolmasters:

Rothwell Registers:
- John Dixon, schoolmaster of Oulton, 1727.
- William Wrigglesworth, schoolmaster in Oulton, 1760.
- James Parkinson.
- 1831 James M. Morton, Parish Clerk.
- 1845 Theophilus Thompson.
- 1846-57 Mary Brook.
- 1861 John Pilkington
  Preston?

At Woodlesford
- 1841 William Dunn
- 1849 James Duke
  Clara Jane Castle, at Dame School at corner of Eshald Lane.

(Map of 1818)

(Estate and Tithe comparison)

(contd p.247)
1846. Mary Brook, and later Mattie Brook. School for the poor.

Academies or “Dame Schools” for fees:
- 1846. James Duke (at Woodlesford)
- 1853 Ann and Mrs. Sarah Walker
- Widow Mary Heptonstall. 8 Grove Cottages.
- Sarah Neild
- Widow Esther Nichols.
- Miss Wade in Claremont Street

At Woodlesford: Miss Batty at bottom of “Church Street”.

At Iveridge Hall: School for girls under the Misses Jane and Frances Pinder.

According to the “Return of the Board of Education” re voluntary schools in 1907: Under the National Society (founded 1811) the School is entered under “Class E - Privately Owned”, and is said to be held under a yearly agreement, dated 1/3/1903, terminable at 6 months’ notice, at a rent of 1/- per annum (this was produced to me by Dibb, Lupton and Co.: 4 Foundation Managers, including the Vicar as ex-officio Chairman, and 3 Churchmen nominated by the Lessor and co-opted).

The said “Return” refers also to “Preliminary Statements” dated 1848 and 1870, held by the Board of Education, Belgrave Square, S.W.1.

1848 3 statements by the Managers. (i) Boys’ School. (ii) and (iii duplicate) Girls’ School.

All three state that the buildings were the private property of John Blayds, who did not wish to convey them to the Trustees, and that no rent was paid for their use. They contain no reference to conditions of ownership in 1845. The first was signed by Rev. Richard H. Hamilton.

1870 Further statement that the premises were the property of Edmund Calverley (the correspondent), and were occupied at will. The Boys’, Girls’ and Infants’ Departments were all in the same building, parts of the same establishment, and under the same management. It was stated that the schools had been built at four separate times:
- (i) The Boys’ “very many years ago” (? Buildings on 1786 map)
- (ii) The Girls’ “about 20 years ago” (Was this the re-building of 1843?)

(contd 248)
(from p.245)

1866  Jeremiah Coope.  Till Richard Jowett was 7.
1866  Mary Hinchcliffe

Arms

1877-1918  Ernest Boothroyd

Girls:-  Sarah Ann Parish
1897  Sarah Ann Pringle (wife of organist)

1919, appointed 1925-1941  J.W. Daft

1941  John E, Plows

Infants:-  Mrs. Siddell

-1925  Sarah Ann Bell
1925-1930  Ada Bell
1930-1947  Ruth H. Berry
(from p.246)

(iii) The Infants’ in 1860 (this date is still on the West door)
(iv) a classroom in 1864-5.

The School buildings included no house for teachers.

This, and the 2nd and 3rd statements of 1848, are signed by two Blayds or 2 Calverleys.

1877 The Front was added, see date over side Classroom.

1903 The West classroom was used from March 1903.

1931-40 Oulton Institute “schoolroom” was used as an additional classroom.

1937 Electric Light installed by Green and Smith for £60; previously gas.

Boys and Girls till 1907.

1947 The Infants’ Department placed under Headmaster Plows.

1/10/1907 Became Mixed School, to accommodate 227.

Other teachers in 1901:-

Monitors or pupil-teachers till 1905 or 1911.

1/3/1899 Playground concreted.

The Calverley family offered us the site and buildings for £1000, but we were unable to raise this sum and we feared that the Education Authorities would demand too expensive alteration. Also, at the time, there was a plan to build quite a new school elsewhere. On account of the second war, and the heavy expenses involved, the Education Authorities gave up this scheme; but the School became a Council School in …., and rent is paid to the Calverley family as owners.

(contd p.250)
(Plan of Oulton House)
North part added after 1763?
Low part, ? by Sigston, replacing part of the original.
Other additions by 1842.
Bay windows added on South side for George Smith.

Add to opposite:--
My nephew William Brook owes me £1000; half of this to be paid to my wife.
Various sums of money to many, including Ann, wife of John Waugh of Oulton.

Bricks:-- Roman tiles, often 18" x 12 x 1½, bright red. But then bricks were not used till the 13th century in East Anglia, but not in general use till the time of the Tudors (but Hull Church 1320, Hurstmonceux 1440).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>1414-1500:-</th>
<th>9 1/4 x 4 1/4 x 2 1/4.</th>
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<td>8 1/4 x 4 1/2 x 2 1/2.</td>
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<td>17th century</td>
<td>9 x 4 1/2 x 2 1/2.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Since 1750</td>
<td>9 x 4 1/2 x 3.</td>
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</table>

Oulton House:-- 9+ x 4 1/2 x 2 1/2+.

1000 bricks for 4/-, later 3/-. Makers 6d. per day, or 11d.

“Flemish brick” was probably a term for the larger sized bricks which came into use with the modern Flemish bond. Flemish bond not till 1680, with a stretcher and header laid alternatively in each course, is more ornamental; “English bond” of alternate courses is stronger.

Sash windows from c.1690.

Ball valves for cisterns are mentioned in 1748.

Bodley’s Kitchen range dates only from 1802.
Oulton House

How did Richard Brooke of Killingbeck (1630-1709) come to own? He may have been related to Richard Brooke, yeoman of Rothwell, of 1630. In 1630 “Giles Yard” came to William Brooke of Oulton.

1709 (1)Richard Brooke of Killingbeck, and wife Elizabeth to (2)Thomas Simpson. Marriage settlement:- That messuage and farm in Oulton, and closes, in occupancy of John Clarkson; and the farm in Oulton in occupancy of James Fether junior (? Hollin Hall); and closes in Woodlesford in occupancy of Richard Milnor; and Richard Brooke’s share in Manor of Rothwell.

1709 Will of said Richard Brooke:- hereditaments in Oulton and Woodlesford and Rothwell, and my share in Manors of Rothwell and Oulton to wife Elizabeth; to my niece Catherine, wife of William Burman of Kippax … ; to my – Ann, wife of William Vevers of Scholes £10 each. (I cannot read what he left.)

1729 William of Thorpe Hall, Whitkirk to William Sutton of Leeds a mortgage for £100 and £4 on Hoyle Ing and Sinking Ing, 2 closes near Swillington Bridge, in William Sutton’s possession.

1729 Robert and Elizabeth Collitt of Oulton release above 2 Ings for £60 to William Brook of Thorpe Hall.

1729 Fine, Sutton, Fenton and Collit.

1732 Robert and Elizabeth Collitt mortgage for £120 to Thomas Watterton of Temple Newsome the messuage where Robert Collit dwells, with croft adjoining, 2 closes called Long and Lund Closes in Oulton (13 acres. Lund Close is that between Beech Grove and Greenlands, and Long Close was nearer to Fleet Lane, now lost); 3 acres in Holmsley Field, and 4 in Quarry Field.

1732 William Brooke, now of Carlton, pays up to Sutton (1729 above) and he and Robert and Elizabeth Collitt mortgage same 2 closes (John Dobson) and “Near Gamble Royds” (6 acres) and a little close adjoining (2 acres) to Ben Edmonson.

1732 Fine. 1733 Assignment of mortgage by above 3 and Watterton to (2)Benjamin Hanson of Melton and Leventhorp Hall. Thomas Discipline and Orbel Ray paid some money.

1737 Will of William Brooke of Oulton:- Pay Ben Emmerson of Killey Hall £120 on mortgage on Sinking and Hoyle Ings. The said land to go to my mother, now Elizabeth Collett.

1747 Robert and Elizabeth Collitt to Trustees, Convey to Toby and Joseph Birkes all ……

(contd p.252)
Scatcherd’s Morley:- “The diet of our villagers, even in my early days, was very different from what it is now. United in groups of 3 or 4 together, at Leeds winter fair, they would purchase an ox, and, having made partition of it, they salted and hung the pieces for their winter food. The broth and “rashers” which these afforded, with “browies”, oat-cakes, or hard wheaten bread, were a perpetual repast. … Furmenty also, in the winter time, was much eaten. … I mention these that our posterity may know the uses of these old stone troughs, which sometimes are seen inverted, broken, or used for the meanest purposes. “Wright’s English Dialect Dictionary” gives 24 different spellings of “frumerty”, the form current in East Yorkshire and North Lancashire.

1760: To be sold: Messuage with barns, etc. and 40 acres, in occupancy of Toby Birkes well-planted Orchard and gardens. Together with one fifth share of the Royalty of Oulton in the Manor of Rothwell.

Frumerty was made on St. Thomas’ Day ready for Christmas. A pound of uncrushed wheat was put into a large stew jar, and covered with half gallon of cold water. This was put in the oven when the baking was finished and while the oven was still hot. It was allowed to cook gently for several hours until the grains of wheat were soft, and the water had become semi-liquid jelly. On Christmas morning some of the wheat and jelly was placed in a pan, covered with milk, and made very hot. Treacle was added to sweeten it, and allspice to flavour.

Furmentic was a dish made of boiled unground grains of wheat with milk, currants, raisins, spices: a favourite at all the plow-man’s feasts.
(from p.250) ……that messuage and dwelling house (now divided into 2 tenements) in Oulton, where Robert Collitt dwells, a close adjoining called Brook’s croft, 1 orchard, 2 gardens, 2 folds, 1 barn and 1 stable adjoining said messuage. Also 3 “Crabtree” roods in Holmsley Field between lands of John Smirthwaite on East, and of Ben Bouton (? Bistor) on West, and ½ acre. Also Near and Far Gamble Royds, Great Swain and Swain Royds, and “Long Close”; with Mill (i.e. Fleet) Lane on the North and a close of Mr Blayds called “the Giles Yard” on the South; and Lund Close adjoining to the East of Long Close, with a lane called Mag-lane on the North and John Blayd’s Tenter Garth; 2 closes at Swillington Bridge; and Spen Flatts.

Toby Birkes had 6 daughters.
Part to the use and School of Elizabeth Birkes, and then to use and School of Mary Birkes; the rest to be equally divided between younger 4 daughters. The rooms called Housesteads, the Parlour, Buttery and 2 chambers, in tenure of William Cockerham.

1748 As there was default of £120 in 1732 mortgage, Ben Edmonson of Kiddal Hall assigns mortgage to William Burnell of Lofthouse, gent.

A small package contains writings belonging to the purchase made of Tobias Birks at Oulton.

The School deed is dated 1 Ann (1702-14), and the first payment to the school was to be on the first Lady Day after decease of Richard Brook of Killingbeck (in December 1709). 2 receipts for money from James Milnes, merchant, of Wakefield. etc. One paper gives acreage and names of lands owned, including 2 lands where now are 2-14 Fleet Lane, and Long Close (2 acres).

1763 Toby Birkes and 4 of his children sell for £1200 to James Milnes of Wakefield four sixth parts in the royalty of Oulton, a messuage, a fourth sixth part of various closes (including Brook, Croft and Bottoms), 37 acres in all, with plan of 1763. At that time Oulton Beck ran Northeast from Dye-house Bridge, and then South again, including the “North end of the Ing”, with “Giles Yard” to the East of the Ing. Apparently Greenlands Farm would be to the West of the tip of the Ing, but it is not marked. I think John Elton…… (cont p.254)
Frumerty or “fermitty”: First the bran, or husk, had to be removed by braying the wheat with a rolling-pin. Then it was creed (? boiled) in the oven with milk, and then seasoned with nutmeg and cloves, and sweetened with treacle. Cottagers would call at larger farms and say they had “cum’d a Thomassing”, and present a pillow-slip in which to carry a handful or two of wheat.

Fairfax-Blakeborough on the North Riding:- “First the Yule candles must be lighted by the master, or the youngest daughter, of the house. This must be done from a piece of candle saved from the year previous; it, too, must be lighted from the blaze of the Yule log, and on no account must anything else be lighted from it. This would be as unlucky as giving or receiving a light on Christmas Day. Next a cross must be scraped on top of the uncut cheese, and then, after having wished those assembled “a merry Christmas” the frumenty may be attacked.”
1786 Map:- William Sigston has Oulton House, Greenlands Farm, Dye House, Tenter Croft and Pease Close, but not apparently Lund Close.

Holders since:- 1810 Miss Sigston, and has Inclosures in 1818. 1845 Rev. John Bell, Vicar of Rothwell (moved to Oulton Green by 1861); William Wood (from Oulton Green); Smith. Richardson, Dr. James; Dr. C.F. Seville, and R.O. Seville.

1795 Will of William Sigston, to sister Ann.

1815 Will of Amm Sigston:- money to nephew Samuel Sigston, to brother-in-law Robert Wilson, nephew Thomas Sigston, sister Susannah (executrix); to said sister Susannah all messuages in Oulton or Methley, charges with legacies.

1822 Will of Susannah Sigston:- To James Wilson of Potto Grange, son of her late sister Elizabeth Wilson, all messuages in Oulton and Methley, charged with legacies.

1826 James and Elizabeth M. Wilson to John Blayds for £4050 includes Lemon Royd (John Farrer) adjoining Eastwards on the Aire.

Greenlands Farm

Was the old name of this “Hill-file Yard”? 

1786 owned by William Sigston.


1932 Thomas Knowles (‘83-43).
There was also a “Meg Lane” in Woodlesford between Applegarth and Alma Street.

The opposite deeds do not seem to include Hill-File yard, but was Maggehouse the original homestead to Greenlands Farm?
(from p.254)

Bundle 190 of sets of 17th century deeds. Maggehouse, and Giles Yard.

“Mag Lane” ran across, apparently from Farrer Lane into Fleet or Mill Lane at the back of “Beech Grove”, and North of Lund Close.

At Farrer Lane end there is a house marked on old maps, and this may have been “Magge-house”.

“Giles Yard” was apparently a close, South of the “Long Close” mentioned above but since lost, and East of the former bend in Oulton Beck which ran to the East of Greenlands Farm. “Giles Yard” as Gyleszerd is mentioned in 1425.

Refer back to parties (a) – (d) on p.92.

A. 1630 Party (a) grant to Thomas and Ann Gibson of Castleford 1 cottage and 2 closes.

1632 Party (a) grant to Thomas Gibson of Castleford, by appointment of Phillip Moore. Copyhold cottages, Pighill Close (near Welfare) and other closes in Oulton and Rothwell including Ratten Royd (3 acres).

1638 and 1647 Thomas Gibson, yeoman, and son Thomas, sell all the above to Philip Moore.

B. 1630 Perty (b) grant to William Brooke of Oulton Giles Yard near Tenter Croft.

C. 1630 Party (a) grant to Edmund (?Richard) Dobson … and one small, in Latin.

1647 Richard and Sarah Dobson, of Altofts or Agbrigg, to James Feather of Oulton, cloth-maker, for £80 one cottage called Maggehouse, with all buildings, and a croft (1½ acres) adjoining Mag-lane on the West, and Hill-file yard on the South (is this the old name for Greenlands?), and on lands of Katherine Brook (Edward Brook died in 1642) on North and East part, now in tenure of said James Feather.


D. A parcel of Feather deeds which I cannot take here; but, probably in 1630 Party (d) and Party (b) assign to William fforman (fforeham) (who, a deed of 1648 suggests was William ffether) Parkinson Royds in Royds in the….. (contd p.258)
(Blank page)
(from p.256)

......tenure of Alice Dobson, widow. William Feather sells same to William Moore, and party (1) are Ann and John Moore of Oulton. In 1648 William Feather sells more lands to William Moore. Notice that James Feather (will 1665) has a son James (1642-?1713), who married (1) Mary (?Smallpage) (2) Ann Shann, sister of John, William and Richard Grosvenor, and of Elizabeth Milner.

E. 1680(?) James Feather of Oulton, clothier, John Grosvenor of Lofthouse, and William Milner of Oulton in view of marriage of James Feather to Ann Shann, widow, for a home for the latter. £50 to be paid in marriage, and James Feather grants to the other two that messuage, cottage and croft where James Feather now dwells, with banksides, etc. (1½ acres).

(F. and G. do not concern us here.)

Bundle 169 also goes back to 1630, 2 grants to Edmund Clark or Barker, and to Ambrose and Elizabeth Walker of Great Marsden, Lancashire; to the latter:- the copyhold messuage, cottage, tenements, hereditaments ... viz. one messuage, half of all buildings thereon, orchards, crofts, in Oulton, and half of lands in Little Field and Wallow Field and Little Close, half of 1½ acres in Oulton Gregg, half of 1½ acres in Barley Banks, half of 5 acres lying in Himeiye Close (Could this be Hill-file yard near Mag-Lane?) in tenure of said Ambrose, chargeable with 49/- rent due to the King as Duke of Lancaster. (Apparently, as the two are together, the other half moiety went to Edmund Clark above.)

Bundle 250 also contains 5 packages of 17th Century Deeds, A. - C. being Bentley papers, and D. and E. Feather Papers. D:-

1647 Richard and Sarah Dobson of Agbrigg sell for £80 to James Feather of Oulton, clothier, one cottage called Maggehouse with all buildings and a croft (1½ acres) adjoining Mag-Lane on the West, and Hill-file Yard on the South ... etc.

1677 A bond signed by Henry Fawcett of Oulton, salter.

1677 Henry Fawcett for £80 sells to John Grosvenor of Lofthouse “Giles Yard” (3 acres) and all rights.

1684 Bond of John Grosvenor of Lofthouse to William Grosvenor of London for £150 and John releases to William for £75 the close called “Giles Yard”.

(contd p.260)
(Blank page)
(from p.258)

1689  (1) John Grosvenor, who owes Richard Fawcett £200, to (2) William Spenton of Attercliff, and Henry Fawcett who was entitled to Giles Yard. … in one messuage, and Giles Yard and other closes.

1699  3 deeds in connexion with marriage of Thomas Beatson of Over Shitlington to Hester, daughter of James Fether. The latter grants a house and barn in Leeds Woodhouse, and a meadow in Horbury.

1708  Richard Grosvenor junior, of London (son and heir of William) releases for £60 to James Feather a meadow called “Giles Yard” (3 acres).

(Package E. here concerns lands of Ralph Calverley of Woodlesford from 1630, 2 homesteads mortgaged to William Mithey and 1 barn; later barn and lands to Thomas Payne.)

There is yet another reference in Bundle 209, of Wills and Marriage arrangements between the Jackman, Downes and Blayds families. The wills of Thomas Jackman (1745) and Rev. C. Downes of Manchester (1763) do not concern us; but I might take the rest here:-

1760  Lease for a year at 5/- (1) Rev. Charles Downes, Miss Ann Jackman and Francis Blayds, merchant, to (2) John Calverley, grocer, and Robert Wainman (?), cloth-worker a) That messuage, 1 malt-kiln, 2 barns, 1 stable, 1 garden, 2 orchards; and several closes called the Arker(?), Wheat, New, and Knowles Closes, and 5 other closes called the Esps; 1 close near Swillington Bridge, and 1 moiety of Mean Esps Close; and those 7 roods inclosed in Woodlesford Field. All in the tenure of Thomas Taylor. (b) Another messuage, 1 barn, 1 garden, 2 orchards, 1 croft, 1 close called Giles Yard late in tenure of Benjamin Benton. (c) 2 closes called Dam and Ellins (?Dame Ellins), Carr Close, Parkin Royd Close, late in possession of Frances Calverley (?1749-75, or Mrs. Frances, 1686-1765). And (d) one other messuage, 2 barns, 1 garden, 1 orchard, Martin Close and Kirk Close, late in occupancy of John Wood. All the above being in Oulton. Also (e) that other messuage at Woodhouse Carr in Leeds (Thomas Lupton). And all other messuages, hereitaments, etc. late of Ann, the late wife of Francis Blayds, which she, as Ann Feather, had conveyed……

(contd p.262)
Bundle 251, part B contains the following Wills:

1717 Will of Mary Kirk of Alverthorpe. Messuage in Wakefield Woodside, something to grandson Blaides and granddaughter Mrs. Mary Blayds, house in Woodhouse.

1752 Will of George Dover.

1754 Will of Dr. William Clinch of York, to wife Mary.

1781 Will of Alderman John Calverley (-1783):- my house in Woodhouse Lane to my wife Mary, and then to son John, with annuity.

1783 Will of Mrs. Elizabeth Stainton, widow of Henry Stainton, with 2 codicils.

1799 Will of Mrs. Lydia Smirthwaite
…….in 1729 on trust to John Blayds and Thomas Jackman. All which said tenements hereby sold, were in the joint occupancies of (a) Thomas Taylor, William Sigston, Robert Barber, Joseph Johnson, John Smithwaite, David Dunderdale, John Shepherd and the said Francis Blayds.

1760 (1) the 2 daughters of Thomas Jackman who survived John Blayds, (2)Francis Blayds of Leeds, (3) The 4 children of Francis Blayds and Ann, late his wife, to (4)John Calverley, grocer, or his son and Robert Wainman, both of Leeds. Whereas (1) above 1729 release of Ann, then Feather, to 2 trustees both now deceased, and (2) by release between same 3 and Francis Blayds on marriage of Ann to him. (a to e) above were granted to John Blayds and Thomas Jackman limited to the use of Francis and Ann Blayds; and whereas the 4 children (see 3 above) were now all over 21; they release the Trust estate in premises at Oulton and Leeds to (4) to the use of Mr. Blayds.

George III Fine. John Calverley and Robert Wainman v. above 4 children of Francis Blayds of 3 messuages, 3 cottages, 1 malt-kiln, 3 barns, 5 stables, 4 gardens, 4 orchards, 105 acres land, 100 meadow, 100 pasture, and common of pasture, etc.

1798 Will of John Blayds of Leeds (1730-1804):- (1) to sister Mary Blayds all my messuages and real estate whatsoever, chargeable with my debts and annuities and legacies given to me, and my mortgages. She to be my sole executrix. (2) to my sister Ann Blayds £200 and an annuity of £400. (3) to my servant Samuel Denison an annuity of £25, and a similar annuity to John Calverley, my gardener. (4) to Barbara, wife of Robert Dyneley of London, £3000; (5) to Thomas Gomersall of Birstall £100, and £10 each to each of my servants. (Was this his last Will?)

1804 Will of Mary Blayds of Leeds, spinster. To my sister Ann for life, and afterwards to John Calverley of Leeds and his executors (but Ann may dispose of part) my household furniture in Leeds or Oulton, and horses, also 2 dwelling houses with outbuildings and grounds, at Leeds and Oulton, which I now inhabit. Also to John Calverley all the rest of my messuages and all my real estate, and the rest of my money and goods and mortgages, chargeable with paying……. (contd p.264)
(Pedigree of Braithwaite)
(from p.262) ……my debts and an annuity to Ann of £1600, above the £400 bequeathed her by my late brother John; and other legacies. John Calverley to be sole executor.

I also found the following at Wakefield.

1804 Memorial of Blayds Will of 1797. Mary between Anne and Mary, spinster, re half of Lordship of Rothwell, Lawyers Suts (3 acres), 2 Royds Closes, 2 Quarrells Closes (8) in Oulton, and 3 closes in Oulton (William Brook), and 3 roods in Oulton (William Evers), 1 Close in Woodlesford (the Jug) with River Calder (!) on the West. Signed by Anne.

Beech Grove


1773 Will of Sarah Braithwaite:- To her husband rents and profits. After his death they were to keep 3 roods arable in Woodlesford, called Almond Tops Lands, but the rest to Marmaduke Vavasour of Oulton, tanner, and Francis Clareborough of Woodlesford, butcher, in trust to sell for the benefit of her children equally, but John to have £100 extra.

1784 (1) The above 2 trustees, (2) the above 7 children of Sarah. (1) sells for £350 to (3)Robert Kitching of Drax, yeoman, that messuage dwelling house with dovecote, barns, buildings, stables, folds, orchards, gardens, etc. in Oulton, in tenure of John Braithwaite, and also a garth “Davis Croft” (3 acres).

1794 Robert Kitching because of his natural love for Sarah Dennison of Howlet Hall, Birstall, widow, and for £200, releases to her the above premises (George Sykes), but a malt-kiln is also mentioned after dove-cote.

1796 Sarah Denison of Howlet Hall sells for £500 to John Hindle of Rothwell, surgeon, the said messuage. (William Secker) (contd p.266)
(Pedigree of Hindle)

(Map of Rothwell, 1839)
(from p.264)

1808 After paying up a mortgage for £300, 1801-4, John Hindle again mortgages for £600 to Thomas Langdon, dissenting Minister, and Samuel Gawthorpe (1777-1815) of Wakefield, surveyor, on messuage as above, with garth (3 acres), and also 3 cottages lately erected by John Hindle on part of said premises (John Hutchinson, Thomas Abbey and William Hall).

1820 Thomas Langdon’s will, leaves to wife and surviving children.

1818 Inclosure Award to John Hindle allotment 182 and 185 on Manor Lane.

1839 Will of John Hindle: (i) to wife all household goods, horses, carriages, and livestock. (ii) to my nephews and friends William and John Young my capital messuage, and several cottages in Oulton (John Blacker, Edward Atkinson, Thomas Smith, Thomas France, William Storey, James Walker, Henry Fearnley and Sally Hutchinson. Apparently 8, of which Storey was of Manor Lane), upon trust to pay rents to my wife, and afterwards to sell and give half the money to my daughter Elizabeth Hindle, and to invest the other moiety for my other daughter Mary Ann Nelson and her children. Also to said trustees my freehold messuages, shops, cottages, etc. in Rothwell, upon trust for Mary Ann Nelson, and 3 cottage houses to my daughter Elizabeth.

1839 After John Young refused to act as trustee: (1) William Young, devisee in trust, (2) Jane Hindle, widow, (3) George Thckray and George Goodman, acting executors of will of Thomas Langdon, to (4) John Blayds. £600 still due to (3). (1) sells to (4) for £1940 that messuage, etc. and close and allotment, and the houses erected; and pays the £600 to (3). Now in tenure of Henry Fearnley, James Walker and Sally Hutchinson all in Oulton. 4 acres in all.

1842 Tithe Numbers. Papers in deeds.
    221-6 John Blayds.
    222 Malthouse of George Chadwick (Henry Bartley).
    223 allotment for John Hindle.
    224 3 cottages to be taken down.

1845 Estate Survey
    77. John Blayds. John Foster.
    78. John Blayds. John Foster and another. House, barn, stable, coach-house, malt-kiln, green-house. (Beech House and part of Green’s)

(contd p.268)
Estate Survey

129  Jacob Dobson's devs.  William Yarwood. (Institute Field)
130  Jacob Dobson's devs.  William Yarwood, gent.
131  John Blayds.  John Rhodes.  Croft
     (?Holmsley Field Lane)

(Pedigree of Snell)
(from p.266)

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<td>Theophilus Thompson</td>
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<tr>
<td>124 William Sharp</td>
<td>John Craven and others</td>
<td>4 cottages and gardens</td>
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<tr>
<td>125 Henry Coulter</td>
<td>William Storey and others</td>
<td>4 cottages, cobbler’s shop and gardens</td>
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<td>126 Henry Coulter</td>
<td>Abraham Hutchinson</td>
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<tr>
<td>127 John Walker</td>
<td>John Walker and others</td>
<td>Old Masons’ Arms, house, cottage, barn stable</td>
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<tr>
<td>128 John Walker</td>
<td>John Walker and another</td>
<td>2 cottages, outhouses, garden</td>
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Notice 1818 map, “Hindle Road” immediately on West of Mason’s Arms, but which is probably meant to be Manor Lane. 185 is at corner of Manor Lane, which now has 6 houses on the West including No.9 built by James Hartley and No.11 is on 1786 map, and the one on the East near “Masons' Arms”. John Hindle built 3 cottages c.1802, which were apparently taken down c.1843. If he built 5 more by 1839, some may be in Manor Lane, or possibly Quarry Hill. Hindle’s houses were sold to John Blayds, yet Henry Coulter owned the above.

5 and 7 and 9 Aberford Road, on East of “Pinfold Road”

1818 John Clayton is granted allotment 186 of 2 perches.

1845 see above. William Sharp owns 4 cottages and gardens. Joseph Snell at first lived in what is now Mr. Jackson’s back building. He built Barker’s Shop and No.5, Voelter’s shop (No.7), and No.9. Stringer first had P. Voelter’s Chemist shop. The Terrace called “West View” in 8-14 Quarry Hill are called “Snell’s Row”. (contd p.270)
<table>
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<tr>
<td>1835-1839</td>
<td>Joseph Newsome at 15 Calverley Road</td>
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<tr>
<td>1838</td>
<td>John Moore of “Three Pears”</td>
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<td>1838</td>
<td>William Braithwaite (91-'33)</td>
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<td>1839</td>
<td>Ann Whitehead</td>
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<td>1842</td>
<td>James Harrison (97-'64)</td>
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<td>1845</td>
<td>John Moore of Jolly Knobbler</td>
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<td>1845</td>
<td>James Harrison</td>
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<td>1853</td>
<td>Martha Moore ('21-'96)</td>
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<td>1853</td>
<td>James Harrison</td>
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<td>1861</td>
<td>John Moore</td>
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<td>1874</td>
<td>G. Thompson</td>
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<td>1874</td>
<td>Joseph Newsome</td>
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<td>1874</td>
<td>Mrs. E. Sharpe. Owner in ’87 Bentley’s Yorkshire Brewery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1925-31</td>
<td>John Booker</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Albert Bradley</td>
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<tr>
<th>New Masons’ Arms</th>
<th>Old Mason’s Arms</th>
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<td>1786</td>
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<td>1822 William Farrer</td>
<td>William Poole</td>
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<td>1835 Mrs. E. Farrer</td>
<td>John Gibson and his widow</td>
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<td>1838 John Leake</td>
<td>James Rhodes</td>
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<td>Thomas Moore</td>
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<td>John Leake, Owner: John Poole</td>
<td>John Walker owned</td>
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<td>John Leake</td>
<td>1857 James Rawnsley</td>
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<tr>
<td>Elizabeth Leake. Owner: Chadwick and West</td>
<td>Robert and Elizabeth Chadwick, and nephew William Chadwick</td>
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<tr>
<td>George Stead</td>
<td>Robert Chadwick</td>
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<td>George King</td>
<td>Thomas and George Aldham</td>
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<td>1887</td>
<td>Arthur Bramley</td>
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<tr>
<td>Eliza Peel (-1902)</td>
<td>Ellen Bramley</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sam Legard Ledger (lease to Melbourne Brewery)</td>
<td>Ellen Booth</td>
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<tr>
<td>Joseph North (54-13). (lease to Bentleys Yorkshire Brewery)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jonas Knight (-20)</td>
<td>R. Watkin</td>
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<tr>
<td>Matilda Morris bought</td>
<td>Sid Allinson. Sold to Bentleys Yorkshire Brewery</td>
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<tr>
<td>Frederick Sherry (85-41) sold to Heyes of Bradford</td>
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<td>1941 A. Fisher</td>
<td>F(?) Kaye</td>
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<td>Luke Lunn</td>
<td>Harry Thomas</td>
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<td>Tom Miller</td>
<td>Mrs. H. Medfor to Otley</td>
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(from p.268)
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Before I go to Midland Street and Quarry Hill, I had better mention some Deeds I have not been able to place.

The following, among deeds of Swithens Farm, seems to be misplaced:

1807  Lease for a year at 5/, (1)Thomas Keir of Perthshire, gent, to (2)John Blayds of Leeds:- 7 dwelling houses with the barns, stables, gardens, in Oulton; also a Close of meadow called the Bottoms (formerly in 3, Upper, Lower and Middle), the Orchard or Long Garth (2:2), and several parcels in Little Field (7 acres) and in Wallow Field and “The Paddock” near (3:0:36), all in the several tenures of Thomas Braithwaite and his undertenants. FC 211 adds and one fifth of Manor or reputed Manor. (?opposite Nookin)

**Beatson’s Property** off St. John’s Street, (I think No.13)

1718  John Wrigglesworth of Oulton by will leaves (i) to eldest son Thomas £10 ... (ii) to son William when 21 Prune Close (= 344 with Long Close, North of Beeston Wood), chargeable with £30 to his daughter Alice when 21.

1753  the said William, now of Lutherton, Sherburn, yeoman mortgages for £100 above close (5½ acres) to Henry Brown of Shelbrook, who assigned the mortgage to John Vavasour of Oulton, tanner.

1766  William and Elizabeth Wrigglesworth, now of Ledsham, sell said close for £300 to William Beatson of Huntick, Ragby, yeoman. And Fine.

1756  The Aunts of Isabella Lunn sell for £320 to William Beatson of Huntick, Ragby, a dwelling house with apartments, and 3 closes called Overshite Row, Little Close, and the Bottoms (13 acres) in tenure of John Westerman and John Elton.

George II  Fine, William Wilcock v. Ben Hargreaves, etc. 1 messuage, 1 barn, stables, garden, orchard, 5 acres land, 5 meadow, 5 pasture, with common of pasture and turbary concerning 2½ acres in the Abstract, “near a place heretofore called Oulton Cross” in Oulton.

1761  John Smirthwaite junior, of Lofthouse, yeoman sells for £210 to James Moore of Rothwell, yeoman, 2 closes (formerly 3) in Oulton, near as above (4 acres), bounded:- William Wrigglesworth, William Beatson and the Highway....

(contd p.274)
(Pedigree of Moore)

(Pedigree of Beatson)
(from p.272) ……and 1 rood South of Rothwell Lane, and other lands.

1782  As James Moore, by will of 1781, devised (a) my fourth of the Lordship of Rothwell and Royds, to wife Elizabeth and then to eldest son Thomas, or to James. (b) dwelling house and various houses in Rothwell, and Whitehall Laith, etc. to wife and then to Thomas, or James and their heirs. (c) dwelling houses with barn, stable, and garden (Marmaduke Gibson), 2 acres in Rothwell, and Sandy Close (1½ ) in Oulton to South of Rothwell to Oulton Road, to wife Elizabeth and then to son Matthew and heirs or to James. (d) the rest to 2 maltsters, John and James Dickinson of Horbury on Trust, including the 2½ acres.

These 2 trustees sell the 2½ acres for £210 to William Beatson, of Oulton, lying North of Rothwell Lane near Oulton Cross.

As to the whole Estate

1785  Will of William Beatson of Oulton, gent. (a) to sister Sarah Allen several pecuniary bequests and all his household goods, plate, linen, cattle, hay, corn and crops, but she to leave stock to executor. And also all that messuage with outbuildings, gardens, croft and closes in Oulton during her life, and afterwards to his nephew Rev. John Beatson of Kingston upon Hull. To the latter he also gave the rest of his personal estate, and appointed him sole executor.

But Collings Beatson soon died, and there was no sale.

1818  Inclosure Award:- Allotment 195 (the Orchard opposite 3-15 St. John’s Street) was given to J. Lyon and W. and M. Burnham

Note also in 1744 part of Benjamin Beatson’s property laid East of, or further from Leeds Road than 20 and 22 Leeds Road.

1819  When Mary, who had become widow of W. Burnham, was going to marry George Blenkin of Kingston upon Hull, tea-dealer, she, with him, conveyed her hereditament to William Dryden and William Johnson, in trust for Mary Burnham and her heirs.

1830  (1)Jane B. Lyons, (2) her intended husband Joseph Storr, (3) Gleadhow and Wilkinson. (1) conveyed one third of moiety to (3) upon trust. With a further document between the same three. Also a 1826 document re marriage of Frances to William Wooley.

(contd p.276)
Does this increase in value mean that 9 and 11 St. John’s Street had been built on part of the site?

Does the opposite mean that only “Whinney Closes” were Southeast of Aberford Road?
Could it be the Close South of 10 Aberford Road?
(from p.274) 1839 By paying £2075 to Mary Blenkin, and £601:13:4 each to the first 2 daughters of Rev. James Lyons, and to Gleadhow and Wilkinson (trustees for Jane), John Blayds purchases that dwelling house, outbuildings, garden croft and vacant land adjoining, in Oulton (1:1:3, Mr. Nield) with allotment 195 in front. Also Long and Prune Closes (9:2:12), and the Bottoms, part occupied as a Willow Garth, in the occupancy of Robert Flint.

There is also a 1839 Limited Administration de bonis non, with the 1766 will of John Bentson. Also, for some unknown reason, the 1754 Will of John Vavasour of Oulton.

I will take here Bundle 162, concerning a Farm House (now occupied by 3 dwelling houses, and Whinney Closes to the South and East of Aberford Road. Could this possibly be 19 – 23 St. John’s Street, which is to West? or where? New Mason’s?

1809 As Thomas Rawlin bequeathed to daughter Elizabeth all his messuage in Oulton, charged with 20/- each to her sisters Martha Johnson and Sarah Lake, both dead in 1809. And as in 1792 John Waugh conveyed a parcel in Little Field to Elizabeth Moore and her sons Thomas and James, in exchange for one rood in same Field. John Blayds purchases for £1000 from the 5 children of James Moore, and from Thomas Dodgson and Joseph North representing their mothers, apparently now dead, the following, being a sixth part of the hereditaments including above rood, all that messuage or farm-house (now occupied by 3 dwelling houses), with the barn, etc., all that Close (formerly in 2 and called the Whinney Closes (6:3:20).

Also Wallow Bank or Brow Close (1r.) South of Wallow Field and North of ……..
(from p.276) ……Oulton Beck, and 1 rood in Holmsley Field North of a stone quarry, and the parcel taken in exchange, all in Oulton and in tenure of John Abbey (there was a John Abbey in Midland Street in 1809), with all outhouses, paths, trubary, etc. and whereas mortgage of 1744 between William Wrigglesworth of Oulton, yeoman, and John Westerman of Thorpe on the Hill, yeoman, and Richard Thornton of Thorpe, yeoman … Thomas Field … Christopher Beckett to hold in trust …

There is also this deed, which seems out of place in Bundle 251 but concerns above James Moore, probably on land in Oulton Park or Church Yard.

1761 John Smirthwaite junior of Lofthouse, yeoman, wants to buy land in Rothwell, so he sells for £211 to James Moore of Rothwell, yeoman, 2 closes in Oulton, Upper and Lower Oulton Closes (4 acres) near Oulton Cross, and bounded by Oulton Beck, William Wrigglesworth, William Beatson and the Rothwell to Oulton (old) Highway, and 1 bounded:- Rothwell to Oulton Road, Joseph Moore, Henry Perkins and Joseph Moore, and odd lands, all in tenure of William Houson.

Notice that this part was not included in Oulton Park till shortly before the making of the present Rothwell Lane, cf e.g. Long and Prune closes not bought by John Blayds till 1839.

Oulton Corn Mill and Tannery

In Milner’s Lands South of Methley Lane, perhaps should precede the Grove.

I will include these to show the Milner family.

1708 Will of Marmaduke Milner of Oulton, clothier, To nephew Richard Milner; and other part was devised by his late father Richard. Far and Near Long and Cow Closes, Pighill Butys, the Croft and Garth, all in Oulton, chargeable with £120 to testator’s daughter Helen Wardman. Proved at York 1710.

1719 (1)John Clarkson of Oulton, yeoman and (2)John Vavasour of Oulton, farmer, sell for £80 to (3)John Milner of Oulton, yeoman, Long Close (5 acres, John Elton, lately purchased of him)……

(contd p.280)
(Blank page)
(from p.278) …..subject to a right of way from Farr or Cross Close.

1718 John Elton conveys Pease Close (5 acres) to John Milner.

1722 Will of John Milner. (I am not sure whether his grand-daughter Mary, Richard’s daughter, married John Charlton or John Wilcock; as I am also doubtful whether there were two Marmadukes.) All estate to Wilcock, the messuage where he dwelt, gardens, crofts, etc., and closes as above. Richard to pay Sarah Milner his (?testator’s) daughter £200 when 21, out of Near and Far Long Closes.

George II Fine between Joseph Birks and Miss Mary Milner on 4 messuages, 4 cottages, 4 barns, 4 stables, 30 acres land, 30 meadow, 30 pasture; and the moiety of 1 messuage, 1 cottage, 1 barn, 1 stable, garden and orchard, 11 acres land, 11 meadow, 11 pasture, in Oulton and Lofthouse, etc.

1759 Mary Morkill and John Waugh (under Will of Sarah Milner). Release of legacy of £200 from John Milner chargeable on Near and Far Long Closes.

1759 (1)Matthew Charlton of Hooton Roberts, gent, and wife Elizabeth, and their son and heir John. In view of marriage between (2)Mary, only daughter of Richard Milner, and John Wilcock, (2) releases to (4)William Fenton of Glasshouse, and William Wilcock of Thronhill 2 messuages, then coverted into one dwelling house, where Matthew Purslove lived and formerly John Milner, with the barn, stable, cow-house, tanhouse and tanyard, gardens, orchards (looks like "the Elms"). Also 2 crofts adjoining, and 3½ acres; also part of Pighill Butts (2), Cow (5), Near Long (4) and 2 Farr Long Closes (6), and Pease Close (6), Long (4½), in Oulton and in occupancy of Matthew Purslove.

1759 Fine. William Fenton and William Wilcock (4 above) v. Matthew and Elizabeth Charlton, Mary Milner, and Matthew and Elizabeth Purslove on messuages, 5 cottages, 1 malt-house, 5 barns, 5 stables, 2 cowhouses, 1 tanhouse and 1 tan-yard, 5 gardens, 5 orchards, 34 acres land, 34 meadow, 34 pasture, in various parishes.

1774 For certain reasons mentioned, and to protect (2) Elizabeth, wife of Matthew Purslove, tanner, and for certain payments, (1)John and Mary Charlton of Hooton Roberts, sells to (3)Hohn Foljambe of Rotherham, gent, the above messuage in Oulton….. (contd p.282)
(Pedigree of Charlton)
(from p.280) …..containing 33 acres (held by Marmaduke Vavasour at yearly rent og £52), for 99 years, on trust that (1) should receive the rents during life of (2).

1782 Copy of Exemplification of Recovery, with a L. and Rd. For John Foljambe, 3 messes, 30 acres land, 30 meadow, 30 pasture, in Whiston and Oulton.

1784 After a mortgage, as the sons William and John Charlton needed money, for £1200 paid to (1)Rev. Creed Turner of Treeton, at the agreement of Jonas Hilks, mortgage and £300 to John Charlton junior, now 21, these two sell to William Sigston of Oulton, dyer, those 2 messuages converted into one dwelling house now tenanted by William Sigston, with the barn, stable, cow-house, tanhouse and yard, gardens and orchards, and 2 crofts adjoining (3½ acres), and closes as in 1759 (but ? Pease Close) with assignments of the residue of the 500 years upon trust.

1786 William Sigston on map marked as owner, the Corn Mill and Dye-house, land to the South, and Greenlands.

1784 Fine. William Sigston v. (1) above and John Charlton, on 2 messuages, 2 cottages, 1 barn, 1 stable, 1 cow-house, 1 garden, 1 orchard, 15 acres land, 15 meadow, 15 pasture, in Oulton.

1795 Will of William Sigston. To Robert and Elizabeth Wilson of Wakefield, and son James, all the property he had bought of the Charltons, and all the lands there bought of John Dobson. His 2 sisters to be executors. And by a codicil, all to the son James Wilson.

1818 Inclosure Award to James Wilson. Allotment 211 on Oulton Green (1:2:24) to North of Methley Road.

1823 In view of marriage between (1)J. Wilson and (2)Miss Elizabeth Hopper of Norton. For 10/- paid by (3)Thomas Hebden of Leeds, merchant, and John Mason Hopper of Newham in Cleveland, (1) sold to (3) inter alia that messuage with tanyard and 2 closes (7 acres), separated from each other by the Barnsdale Turnpike, in occupancy of William Cooper at rent of £53 per annum, (but not the Water and Steam Corn Mills with cottage and granary, in Oulton, in tenure of John Farrer at rent of £70 apparently). Also 49 acres of land at Oulton adjoining the said Corn Mills, now in occupation of John Farrer at £79, bounded by Oulton Beck, and the old Road, Leeds to Pontefract……

(contd p.284)
(Pedigree of Barber)
(from p.282) …..to secure for Mary E. Hopper £120 per annum.

The Abstract to Title adds that the land to be sold to John Blayds (13:0:35) is nearly a triangle bounded: Barnsdale Turnpike on North, property of Earl of Mexborough on East, property of John Blayds on Southwest. Viz. part of Pighill Butts, Cow Close, Long Close and Square Close, and remainder of allotment.

1826  (1)James Wilson and wife Elizabeth (devisee in Will of Susannah Sigston, 1822) (2)Party (3) in 1823, and (3)G. Pyemont, sell for £4050 to (4)John Blayds Lemonroyd Close in Methley (11 acres) in tenure of John Farrer, 3 closes in Oulton (13 acres, see above). With allotment No.211, and Fine.

(In 1835 Lemonroyd was given in exchange to Lord Mexborough.)

I am not sure whether the following is Bundle 128, 104 or 188.

1717  Mortgage of William Barber to William Wormald and William Hall of Methley.

1729  Will of William Barber, money to nephews Richard and Thomas Barber, brother Thomas to be executor.

1753  John and Susannah (widow and executrix of Will of William Hall of Methley) Thompson of Methley, yeoman and Blayds in trust for Calverley. Assignment of mortgage for £60.

1753  Thomas and Eleanor Barber of Abborhouse, yeoman. Release of house for £180 to John Calverley of Leeds, grocer, and agreement for larger sale to John Calverley.

This parcel includes a 1707 sale of a house in the Nether Headrow in Leeds, which William Taylor by will of 1674 devised to Tobias Ilib of Holbeck and others. This does not concern us.

I had better take here the rest of Bundle 250.

Part C. (Parts A.,D. and E. see above)

1630  Copy of William Martin’s – Deed, and, in small……  (contd p.286)
(Pedigree of Fawcett)

(Pedigree of Stansfield)
writing, the Will of William Marton of Selby, gent.

1668  (1) Richard Fawcett of Oulton. For £100 Richard and Marmaduke Fawcett sell to Ralph Spencer Ellin Royds (8 acres).

1695  Henry Martin of Whitwood, yeoman, sells for £32 to William Clarke of Wakefield, yeoman, one close called Davy Royds.

1698  Ralph Spencer assigns above mortgage on Ellin Royd (Marmaduke Milner) to James Feather of Oulton, clothier. And deed I cannot read.

Package B.

1675  William Stansfield on marriage lands in occupation of Ralph Moore.

1682  Griffin Stansfield’s lease for a year of lands in Oulton and Rothwell. To John Stansfield.

1692  William Stansfield for £127 sells to John Stansfield “Waterhaigh Flatts” (2½ acres). (Went to James Bentley.)

1699  John Stansfield junior, to John Stansfield senior, fell-monger, lease for a year of messuage farm in Oulton and Rothwell.

1709  Fines. James Barstow and others. William Brook and others.

1744  John Clarkson of Oulton, yeoman to answer James Bingham of a plea. 10 acres meadow and 10 pasture in Oulton, which Richard Brooke, gent … “I, John Clarkson, being tenant in possession of the above premises” appoint James Burnell and William Bilton attorneys.

(contd p.288)
(from p.286) Bundle 13, on Closes towards Rothwell

1805  (1) Thomas Taylor of Leeds.  (2) Elizabeth Taylor (now wife of:
(3) Josiah Smithson of Rothwell, gent.  (4) Shepley Watson of Hiendley,
Yorkshire, and Robert Seaton of Pontefract, gent.  (5) Francis Ridsdale and
John Fox Seaton.
The 2 closes were sold among other lands to (4) with the agreement of (3).

1807  Party (4) above sell for £567 to John Blayds, Great Boy and Little Boy
Closes (3:2:10 and 2:0:12) in Rothwell, in tenure of Miss Elizabeth Smithson
and Josiah Smithson, in spite of the fact that the said closes were mentioned
in the 1758 Will of Sir William Lowther.

1808  (1) Charles John Brandling of Gosforth House, esq., who had an
absolute estate in the Rectory of Rothwell (with (2) William Evers of Fleet Mills)
sells to (3) Josiah Smithson of Rothwell, the great tithes of corn and grain for
the Marsh (1:3:36), Orgrave Field Close (9), Tom Bottoms and Sandy Closes
(each in 4 parts, acreage given), and for many other closes.

1811  Josiah Smithson conveys 8 closes of Tom Bottoms and Sandy Closes
(apparently formerly owned by Elizabeth Taylor who married Josiah Smithson)
to John Blayds, and for £270, the great tithes on same.

“Sandy Close” or “Oulton Cross” in Oulton (2½ acres).

1700  William Martin of Ferry Fryston and wife Elizabeth sell to Thomas
Wrigglesworth of Oulton.

1704  (1) Mary Stansfield, widow.  (2) William Kitchin.  (3) David Settle of
Sold in 1719 to Francis Hildyard of York.

Trustees conveyed in 1785 to Jonathan and Elizabeth Nichol
(greatgrandchildren of Francis Hildyard).

1786  Sold to Thomas Hardaker, who sold then to Sam Keeling in the same
year, for £400.

Sam Keeling in his will appointed his sister Elizabeth Keeling sole executrix,
and she appointed Samuel Pyemont, Elizabeth Smithson and Michael
Scholefield executors.
In 1807 to Shepley Watson by exchange.  1811 to John Blayds.

(contd p.290)
Odd Lands, and 5 houses in Quarry Hill, New Row or possibly 15-23 St John’s Street.

I found at Wakefield:-

1742 (1) Thomas Scholefield. (2) John Clarkson, yeoman. (3) William Scholefield, yeoman. Mentions 1730 John Clarkson and wife Grace to John Scholefield re lands in Oulton and Woodlesford (except a messuage, malt-kiln, 1 barn and orchard in Oulton in possession of John Clarkson).

1742 (1) John Clarkson, yeoman (son and devisee of John Clarkson senior, and Dorothy) releases to (2) Thomas Scholefield of Normanton, yeoman parcels of arable in Holmsley Field, Wallow Field, and in the Middle or Quarry Field of Woodlesford, and Quarries.

1742 John Waugh releases to Thomas Scholefield of Normanton that cottage (George Walton) lately erected, and buildings used for a bark chamber, drying-house, dove-cote, tan-pits, and parcels in Holmsley Field, Wallow Field, and Little Field.

1743 Joseph Green of Woodlesford and wife Hannah (one of 3 daughters and coheirs of Luke Growick, yeoman) to Thomas Scholefield re 2 Low Field Closes (5 acres).

Now I take Bundle 137.

1763 (1) Thomas Scholefield and (2) Thomas Denison and Robert Spink, both yeomen of Altofts, release to Thomas Denison 8 acres in Oulton and dispersed pieces in the tenure of Thomas Wrigglesworth, to hold to use of Thomas Scholefield during his life. This was intended to be sold to pay expenses and legacies to the Denison children. And £40 to William Scholefield.

When Thomas Scholefield died, the premises came to (2) above in trust to sell. John Scholefield died 1763, and left to wife Elizabeth, and agreed with John Dobson for the sale for £580, of which £280 to go to Elizabeth, £100 to John Scholefield, and the rest in legacies as above.

1764 John Dobson of Woodlesford, inn-holder, buys of the above for £580 2 closes in Oulton, Farr or Cross Close (now “Broad Close”) and the Bottoms or Ing (2:2) adjoining the first Close and Oulton Beck on the North, in tenure of Thomas Wrigglesworth, and several pieces of arable, 3 half acres in Upper Shutt of Holmsley Field, 2 separate roods in Wallow Field, 3 separate roods or butts in the Low or Asheldwell Field of Woodlesford, Almond Tofts (1 acre) in the Middle or Quarry Field or Woodlesford, and 1 rood there, and ½ acre in Swain Royds Inclosure in Oulton. Chargeable with £40 to William Scholefield when 21.

(contd p.292)
(Pedigree of Dobson of Woodlesford)
(from p.290) 1810  William Dobson of Selby, eldest son and heir and devisee of John of Woodlesford sells for £630 to John Blayds of Leeds 5 several (newly built?) messuage dwelling houses, with barn and garth of ½ acre in Oulton, in tenure of Joseph Dobson, James Parkinson, William Thompson, Robert Abbey and Joseph Smith; also 2 roods in Little Field, 4 selions in Bull-hill or Bullings (1½ acre), in tenure of Joseph Dobson, formerly the inheritance of William Clarkson; ½ acre in Wallow Field, formerly inheritance of John Scholefield.

Unfortunately I have none of the Dobson deeds. In the 1786 map John Dobson had the field above Oulton Institute, and much land; and E.Dobson had the close South of Righton House. In the 1842 map the devisees of Sheppard Dobson owned much in Woodlesford, and the devisees of Jacob Dobson the field above the Institute, Midland Quarry North of Aberford Road, with Lower Rye Royd, and part of Holmsley Field.

Old Farm House at 2-6 Quarry Hill (4="Fairfield")

1786  Before “Aberford Road” cut it off from the land of William Thompson towards Hesp Lane.

1845  Survey:- 133 (Owner: John Blayds) Thomas Wrigglesworth, Farm House, Cottage, Butcher’s shop, barn stable. The Barn became Lockwood’s Carpenter’s business.
       134 George Smith’s Blacksmith’s shop behind 19 Aberford Road, owned by John Blayds.
       274 Thomas Smith.
       136 owned by Ann Burnill and tenanted by Admiral Brear’s “Carpenter’s shop, with Ranters’ Chapel over”. (17-21 Aberford Road)  (contd p.294)
(Pedigree of Burnell)

(Pedigree of Story)
1754  Jane Cockell releases to William Cockell 2 half acres in the Middle Field of Woodlesford.
1755  William Cockell conveys one half acre in Quarry Field to James Burnell.
1766  James Burnell buys one half acre in the Low Field of Woodlesford from William and Sarah Braithwaite.
1768  James Burnell, by exchange with John Dobson, gets one acre in Far Rye Royd Close.
1775  James Buenell borrows money by mortgage, as also at other times.
1790  James Burnell by Will leaves (a) to his servant Edith Appleyard for ever, that house in his and Joseph Owen junior’s possession; another house (Jane Armitage), with the barns, etc; and the parcels of ground (2 acres) called the Quarry Stead and Rye Royd Close adjoining the said houses; also his personal estate. She to be sole executrix. (b) to his nephew John Burnell for ever Clover Close (1 acre) in Quarry Field. (c) to Thomas and James, sons of Thomas Walker of Woodlesford, mason, for ever 1 acre in Quarry Field at Land Ends. Proved 1792.

1794  John Burnell of Oulton, mason, mortgages for £60 to Ben Story of Rothwell, plumber, the above Clover Close.

1795  John and Edith Burnell mortgage for £60 to William Smithson of Bradford the dwelling house (late in tenure of John Burnell, deceased, and Joseph Owen, but then of John Burnell and Christopher Cowling); also a newly erected dwelling house adjoining the same (John Furness); also a third house (Jane Armitage), and the barn, stable, outbuildings, garden and orchard adjoining (John Burnell). Also Clover Close (John Abbey), and 1 rood in the Low Field of Woodlesford.

George III  Fine on the above. 1799 William Smithson advances £100 extra on the above.

1801  John Burnell mortgages above for £300 to John Farrer of Pontefract, and pays off the £180 to William Smithson.

1806  (4) John Taylor of Horbury, clerk, and John Sykes of Thornhill, gent (devisees and executors in trust, in will of William Beatson, late of Hollingthorp, Sandal) loan £500 (out of which John and E. Burnell paid the £60 due to the Story children, and £300 due to John Farrer) on all the premises mentioned in 1795, then occupied by John Burnell and William Helliwell, John Gosling, Ben Smith...... (contd p.296)
(Pedigree of Abbey)
(from p.294) ……and John Burnell. Also 2 new houses built by John Burnell, near the above houses, and occupied by John Poole and Joseph Craggs; and Clover Close (Joseph Wilkinson).

1807 Samuel Thompson junior of Wakefield, wool-stapler, advancer £620 on the above (same tenants), out of which the £500 is paid to John Taylor.

1808 John and E. Burnell mortgage for £100 to Miss Elizabeth Smithson of Rothwell the 5 houses with the barns, etc. (Thomas Abbey, Richard Rodley, and said John Burnell); also Quarry Stead and Rye Royd Croft (2 acres, Thomas Abbey and Richard Rodley); also Clover Close (1 acre, John Burnell); also that Cottage with 2 gardens and apartments in Oulton (formerly in tenure of Henry France, then of John Hutchinson), which John Burnell had purchased of William and Hannah Boulton.

1809 (4)William Ward of Halton Dial, gent, advances the £500 which John Taylor needed, on same mortgage (tenants then: John Burnell, Thomas Abbey, Mary Westerman, Ben Smith, William Abbey, Mary Poole and William Abbey, John Abbey).

1809 As £120 was still due to Samuel Thompson, John Carr lent £200 to John and E. Burnell on above mortgage.

1820 Citing all the above from 1794. As £500 was due to (1)Sarah, widow of William Ward of Bradford, and £92 expenses to John Carr, and £196 to Miss Elizabeth Smithson (became 21 in 1820); and as John Burnell had died intestate, leaving George heir. George Burnell paid up the £500 and the £92, and so regained the property, then in occupation of William Abbey, Joshua Lund, Widow Smith, John Poole and Joseph Craggs, all in Oulton; Clover Close in Woodlesford (William Wilks), and all the late estate of said John Burnell.

1820 George Burnell mortages for £400 to Joseph Owen of Woodlesford, mason, all the above except Clover Close, viz. (a) double house (formerly James Burnell and Joseph Owen, later John Burnell and William Helliwell, and then William Abbey and Henry Langstaff; (b) the house added to the above (1st John Furness, later John Gosling, but the Joseph Lund); and (c) that other house (Jane Armitaje, later B. Smith, but then Jane Smith); and the barns, stable, outbuildings, garden and orchard (John Burnell, and then William Abbey). Also Quarry Stead and Rye Royd Croft (2) in same occupation. Also (d) 2 new houses built by John…… (contd p.296)
The Stone building behind “Buck’s Row” in Aberford Road was the saw-mill for the stones. Used later by the blacksmith Witchell (old in 1912). Now Cooper’s Garage.
1825    Will of Joseph Owen. But Richard Evers died, and Joshua Smithson refused to prove the will. Letters of administration to Susannah, his widow. Registered 1830.

1836    Will of George Burnell (1799-1836). To his wife Ann during life or till she marry again (which she did in 1838), and afterwards to be divided among 5 daughters, as each became 21, viz. To Sarah new house on West of where George lived; to Jane new house adjoining the above; To Elizabeth new house being second from the Dial House, and standing between above 2. (There was a Sundial or 1 or 2 “Midland Yard”, now down); To Mary Ann the house where testator lived, and the cottage adjoining (Charles Wilson); To Elizabeth cottage near the last mentioned (Thomas Clarkson). All the rest to wife and Thomas Abbey in trust. (York.)

1857    Cites 2nd marriage of Ann, and 1849 Will of Elizabeth Burnell which appointed Thomas and Silas Abbey trustees to give her money to Hannah Wildblood during life, and then to her sisters; also that Thomas Abbey, by will of 1851 left his trusteeship to William Abbey of Whitley, near Pontefract, mason; and that the rest of George Burnell’s money had been spent on the erection of new houses (? 3-13 Aberford Road or Quarry Hill?)

A valuation was made, with a plan, and it was agreed that Lots 2, 6 and 7 should go to Sarah; Lot 5(coloured blue) to Elizabeth; and Lot 5 (yellow) to Jane, Mary Ann and Elizabeth as tenants in common; and Lot 1 (the one now to be conveyed) to Mary Ann. Also the fifth share of Elizabeth, valued at £472, was to be paid to Silas Abbey on trust to give Mary Ann £213, to Sarah £163, and to Jane and Elizabeth £48 each.

And whereas, in pursuance of the agreement, the 4 daughters have paid their proportions of the £472 to Silas Abbey, this witnesseth that, for £213 paid by Mary Ann to Silas Abbey, William and Silas Abbey convey to William North of Leeds, solicitor, in trust for Mary Ann Burnell, that dwelling house with the brew-house and outbuildings, and the cottage behind (630 yards),......

(contd p.300)
(Estate and Tithe comparison)
(from p.298) …….(occupied by Mrs. A. Wildblood and John Wrigglesworth), being Lot 1 (13 and 13a Midland Street)

Note that 1 and 2 Midland Yard, and 6-9, have been pulled down c.1940, and 1 Midland Street. We have 3, 4 and 5 Midland Yard, and a 1 Midland Street and 13b, 15 and 15a Midland Street.

Note that on the 1857 Plan the corner of Aberford Road and Midland Street belonged to John Dobson. This used later as a Fair Ground. Now 23-35 Aberford Road, “Buck’s Row” or “Midland View”.

Midland Quarry and all to the West of Burnell’s property belonged to Jacob Dobson.

2-10 Temperance Terrace were built in 1868 by William Abbey, and “Abbey Row” 18-28.

Claremont Street (2-16 in 1916 ? Armitage with Bernard Street, etc, 1-13 Fowler)

Claremont View, 1-31 “Titanic Row” as built in 1912, ?by Armitage with Bernard Street, etc.

Claremont House (William Holdsworth added, two Miss Woodheads, Warwick, Audsley, owned by Mrs Bradley:- Francis Fowler, Booker.

Top row in “New Woodlesford” c.1875. Lower rows during Boer War.

(contd p.302)
Old Workhouse  (? 33-5 Quarry Hill)
(Bundle 94)
1842  Deed between the Guardians of the Poor of the Wakefield Union, and Christopher Sanderson, warden, J.C. Oddie and John Farrer, overseers of the poor of Oulton cum Woodlesford, and John Blayds, who paid £26 to William Leatham, the treasurer of the Union, and for 2 Cottages in Oulton (Thomas Smith and Elizabeth Harrand), and the plot of land. Thomas Haigh signs as chairman.
22 and 24 Quarry Hill, and Crofts behind these

(Pedigree of Coldwell)

1780  Joseph and Thomas Coldwell for £370 sell to William Smith of Woodlesford 2 dwelling houses, with the barns, buildings, orchards, gardens, yards, folds and quarries, and 2 closes formerly in one Quarry Close (2 acres) which were in the tenure of John Muncaster, George Stocks, and John Dobson; and a Cotte I built Royds Green adjoining said garth, then in tenures of Benjamin Bulmer and Joseph Hudson.

George III Fine. William Thompson v. Joseph and Thomas Coldwell, re 2 messuages, 2 gardens, 2 orchards; 3 and 2 and 2 acres.

1803  William Smith by will devised to friends Robert Parr of Oulton, gent, and Robert Moor of Swillington, farmer, inter alia all his messuages, and premises in Oulton on trust to sell, except that Cotte where J. Rhodes lived with 2 chambers over, which was to go to Ann, and what was left he gave to nephew William Rhodes.

1804  (1)Robert Parr  (2)Robert Moor  (3)William Smith, mason, and James Rhodes, mason  (4)Mary Long of Pontefract, widow. Cites a 1800 indenture between (1) and (2), and also that part of the dwelling house and of ground on East thereof, and certain hereditaments were limited to use of (2) for 500 years, redeemable at £ by William Smith. (1 and 2) agreed to sell said hereditaments for £300, including the £200 mortgage due to (2), to (3), but (3) had not the money; so they asked (4) to pay the £200 and also £50, upon above security.

So (1 and 2) sold to (3) that part of the dwelling where Tom Smith had lived, and the land on East of it, part of the Croft (1 acre), and a passage thereto at West end, which William Smith had owned (but not the cotte given to Ann above). And the premises were mortgaged for £250 to (4).

1806  Said mortgage paid up to Mary Long by party 3 above.

1814  James Rhodes mortgages for £100 to John Copley his moiety of 2 dwelling houses, garden and orchard and all the Close of 2 acres. This mortgage increased to £200 in 1816.

(contd p.304)
No.26 seems to be original and 28, and 24 and 22 seem to be additions.

John Blayds bought 29-35 in 1842 of the Wakefield Guardians.

Thomas Hughes of 39 Quarry Hill, a tinner, was a celebrated character.

(Bundle 230)

1805 James Goldthorp of Oulton, stuff-presser, sells for £63 to William Houson of Woodlesford, butcher, half an are of lands in Wallow Field abutting on Little Field.

1818 Allotment 176 of 2 r.10 in Little Field is made to William Houson, in lieu of lands in Wallow Field.  
(contd p.305)
(from p.302)
1822  Will of John Copley to sell for daughter Ann Cromwell. He died 12/26.

1821  Will of William Smith of Liverpool, mason. To wife Ann household effects, and to her and Richard Worthington as trustees the undivided moiety of an estate in possession of J. Rhodes, and a share with my brothers and sisters of other premises at Oulton, late belonging to my mother, and a dwelling house elsewhere.

1836  William Dodsworth of Park Square, surgeon, loaned £220 to James Rhodes, from which he re-paid £200 to trustees of John Copley.

1839  John Blayds paid £220 to William Didsworth, £2:10:0 to J. Rhodes, and £222:10:0 to Ann Smith, William’s widow, for 2 several dwelling houses with garden, and several crofts or closes, with the quarry in one of them. The whole (2 acres) in occupation of Israel Rhodes and John Todd. With plan of Quarry Hill.

On the plan Thomas Hutchinson owned 26-40 Quarry Hill; 16-20 by executors of George Burnell. One moiety was Croft (0:3:26, where now is Titanic Row) and 22-4 Quarry Hill and the orchard to South of them, and orchard behind them.

The second moiety (0:3:23 where now is Claremont Street) had the quarry in it, and 2 buildings. The top Northeast corner of this (where now is 17-19 Midland Street) was sold to J. Hartley in 1841.
37-9 is marked; 29-35 is called Workhouse, and the land to the South belonged to the poor (where now is 7-27 Quarry Hill).

1845  Wilson Chadwick built 7-23 Quarry Hill and 25 where he lived, and left them to his nephews George and Arthur Chadwick.

“Mount Pleasant” or 19-21 Holmsley Field Lane or “Hollow Balk Lane”
(Built 1840)


1948  25-55 Holmsley Field Lane, and “Albert” Road, and 6 bungalows in “Charles” Grove added. (contd p.306)
(from p.303)
(3) buys from (1) for £105 a plot and allotment.

1828  Lease and Release. (1) Daniel Atkinson sell above for £110 to
(2) James Rhodes of Oulton, stonemason, with (3) John Poole as his trustee.

1828  As no Fine was made by William Houson in 1823: - Bond by Daniel
Atkinson against dower of Rachel Houson.

1840  Mortgage, James Rhodes to Thomas Dickson of Beal, Yorkshire,
farmer, to secure £130 on above land and 2 houses then being erected.

1841  £20 and £100 added to above mortgage.

1843  John Blayds pays £160 to James Rhodes and £250 to his mortgagee,
to secure the above (James and Israel Rhodes).

(Pedigree of Hollings)

(Pedigree of Arthington)

(Pedigree of Payne)

(from p.304)
Parts of Holmsley Field and Will of William Hollings

Holmsley Field was divided into Upper and Lower Shutts, the Upper between Rothwell to Woodlesford Road (Holmsley Road) and the North boundary of Oulton, and the Lower in Oulton South of the above down to Hollow Balk Lane.

Oulton Boundary is roughly the West boundary, but many inclosures had been made on the Eastern side, on the West of Quarry Hill and Oulton Lane. “Little Field” had been reduced to 309, 318-320 on Tithe Map. South west of this was “Wallow Field” North and South of “Leeds Road” with its “Bottoms” on Oulton Beck.

Holmsley Field may have extended further, and I do not know where the following was:

Land called “The Shoulder of Mutton” in Holmsley Upper Shutt in Rothwell.

1761 Frances, widow of William Calverley of Oulton, only son and heir of Matthew of Oulton, and his only son John, and wife Mary, sells above (bounded by Rothwell to Woodlesford Highway, Sir William Lowther and John Smirthwaite) for £70 to William Hollings of Oulton (William Lister).

1682 John Calverley sold parcels here, but not this.

1781 Will of William Hollings of Oulton (a) to wife Sarah and then to eldest son John, 3 cottages in Oulton (George Kendersley, Joseph Hardcastle, John Connell). ? at Stocks Hill. (b) to son John dwelling house with shop, stable, foldstead and close in Oulton, and other lands in Oulton, chargeable with payments to his brother Thomas and to mother. (c) lands in Carlton to son William (d) “Shoulder of Mutton”, lately inclosed by William Hollings, to son Thomas.

1787 Thomas Hollings and his mortgagee sold it (Sarah Hollings, widow) to Thomas, son of Robert Arthington, of Hunslet. The latter (a Quaker, -1794) left it to son Robert Morley Arthington, who, in 1809, conveyed it for £175 to John Blayds.

“Little Holmsley Close”

1668 Henry Cockill junior of Rothwell Haigh, yeoman rents inter alia to John Taylor of Rothwell, husbandman, ½ acre in Holmsley.

1700 Will of Thomas Payne of Woodlesford:- To son Thomas my house and lands in Rothwell and to wife Alice one dwelling house in Rothwell and lands there.

1716 Articles between Thomas Payne and Joseph Briggs, for £120 (contd p.308)
A smock mill (usually octagonal) was one in which only the top revolved to meet the wind, instead of Post Mills. The vane in this case was attached to the top instead of being at the bottom. They were generally painted white, and so looked as if they had a smock on. Later the lower part was built of brick or stone, and these were called “Tower Mills”.

(from p.306) 1749 One of Joseph Brigg’s daughters, Sarah for love and £20 grants one close to her son James Moore.
Lands in Holmsley Field and Smithy Shop

Part D. of Bundle 251

1649 Rowland Baynton, husbandman, of Woodlesford, and son Christopher, sell for £10:15:0 to Edward Hemingway of Woodlesford, blacksmith, 2 lands and 4 butts (3 roods) in Holmsley Field (late the lands of Thomas Johnson, deceased, now in tenure of William Glover) in the Manor of Rothwell.


1726 Gregory Hesle of Swillington mortgages for £20 to Lionel Garlick of Woodhouse, Normanton, that smithy shop in Woodlesford, and the land between it and John Dobson’s House on the East (17 yards x 10), and 2 lands and 4 butts (3r.) in Holmsley Field.

1728 Thomas and Mary Smart sell for £50 to Paul Moore 3 roods in Holmsley Field.

1739 Gregory Hazel of Woodlesford, yeoman, sells for 10 guineas to Paul Moore 4 butts in Holmsley Field bounded by Pickpocket Lane (n.b. at this early date!), Paul Moore, Rev Thomas Bentley (tenant Richard Butterfield) and the Rothwell to Woodlesford Road.

Oulton Lane:- 50-52 Highfield Terrace was a Club, with houses on either side.


1845 Survey:- J.C. Oddie, William Gibson, 2 cottages, garden. (contd p.310)

Note re Woodlesford:- I only really bothered about Oulton, but I did a few of the Woodlesford and Royds Green deeds, which I add here.
(Bundle 257) with plan of 1825

1784 Will of George Kitching of Woodlesford (died 1787, and wife just before) bequeathed, in case his kinsman Thomas Archer Webster, then of Grays Inn, surgeon, should have no children at George Kitching’s decease (which was the case), to Edward Sanderson of Leeds, woollen-draper, and Samuel Smithson, to sell after death of William Webster (died 1824) and his kinsman Thomas Archer Webster and heirs, linen-draper.

But Edward Sanderson died 1794, and Samuel Smithson died 1801, leaving Joseph his oldest brother and heir. And Thomas Archer Webster died 1810, after will of 1806 which devised the premises and all his estate to part (2) below.

1825 Conveyance:— (1)Joseph Smithson of Rothwell, gent, (eldest brother and heir of Samuel Smithson, only surviving trustee in 1784 will above); (2)Simon Bailey of Spital Fields, gent., and Anthony Sterry of Southwark, oilman, being devisees in trust under will of above Thomas Archer Webster; (3)J.C. Oddie of Woodlesford. (4)John Blayds.

John Blayds buys above two plots for £885, from (2).

(Pedigree of Heptonstall)

(from p.308)

“Needless Inn”, Holmsley Lane (not in township of Woodlesford)
(For convenience call the parcel of ground where Pickpocket Lane joins Holmsley Lane “X”, and the portion to the West of it “Y”. But Pickpocket Lane is called for each, “Woodlesford to Rothwell Haigh Road”.)

1767  John Dobson of Woodlesford, Esq, sells for one (eight) guinea to James Burnill a parcel of ground “X” bounded on East by High Road, and on West by land of Mr. Cockell, to be held of the Lords of the Manor of Rothwell.


1778  James Burnell sells for £90 to Robert Arthington of Leeds X, and Y with the house built there, with the barn or stable.

1782  Will of Robert Arthington “all rest to son Thomas.”

1792  Will of Thomas Arthington £50 each to two trustees, who are entrusted with his estate.

1809  John Cooper senior, of Woodlesford, farmer and corn-dealer, asked William Cooper of Park Row, Leeds, to lend him £120, and William Cooper paid £120 and £40 to the Arthingtons and remaining Trustee, at John’s request, who released to him X and Y with the house, now two, built there, and the barn or stable (John Cooper and Mr. Coulton).

1812  Will of John Cooper, proved 1820. All his messuages in Woodlesford to wife Hannah, and afterwards to son Richard.

1822  Joshua Calvert of Leeds, hair-dresser, buys same by paying £120 to William Cooper, and £70 to Richard Cooper. And in 1823 sells same for £150 to Ben Heptonstall of Wakefield Outwood, farmer.

1832  Ben Heptonstall by will to trustees with bequests, and they convey in 1833 to trustees John Wilson of Newstead, Ryther, and Joseph Graham, carpenter, (1776-1846) to sell.

1852  John Wilson sells for £415 three dwelling houses (formerly one), and 26 perches, to John Calverley. It is now Hirst’s Farm House. Uriah Hirst came as a wheelwright for Wood End Farm……

(Pedigree of Hirst)
Leeeds “Intelligencer and Mercury”, 28/11/1780:- “the driver of the London Diligence held up on Rothwell Haigh by a single highwayman with a pistol, who escaped with £1.”

(from p.310) ……about 1885 and lived at the back. It is peculiar because it has a cellar, and under that a dungeon, and was called “Welles End”. This was probably used by smuggling watermen against the Excise officers. The legend that it has an underground passage cannot be true, as there is no hole in the rock sides of the dungeon. It was kept as an inn by Benjamin Heptonstall, but the licence was refused to Robert Cooper who re-built it. Thus the name.

1845 Survey:- Ann Heptonstall. Joseph Braithwaite and others. 3 Cottages and yard.

Woodlesford Grange Farm
(or ? Wood End Farm?)

1735 Thomas Payne of Halifax, butcher, mortgages for £70 to Joseph Allison of Halifax, stay-maker (?later hay-maker) that farm house called Wrigglesworth, with barns, etc., meadows. Enjoyed(?) Hold and several closes (5 acres) in Davy Royds. Holmsley, adjoining Rothwell Haigh, late in possession of Thomas Payne’s father Thomas, but now of John Dobson, in Woodlesford. With a further release of 1736 to Joseph Allison for £160, of which £50 to be given to Sam Moor.

1738 Both men mortgage same for £160 to Francis Drake, late of Halifax, and in 1741 they sell to Richard Brooke, clerk, fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, for £160 to be paid to Drake, and £80 to Paine. Now in 2 tenements with 2 barns, with half of well of Gregory Haste, and in several occupations of John Dobson, William Burley, and Sarah Flockton, widow, 5 acres in Davy Royds, Little Ing (1½) in Wrigglesworth … with inclosures.

1754 Richard and Frances Brooke and 2 trustees. The counterpart of some agreement, and declaration of trust, re wife’s £1000. Richard Brooke has lands in Oulton of the value of £98. He receipts the £1000, and entrusts £300.

(contd p.314)
(Pedigree of Butterfield)

Thoresby:

5/4/1768  To be sold:- 2 fields at Oulton let to – Petyt, Rent 5 guineas. 3 fourth parts of 3 closes in Woodlesford named the Toberans, Carrs, and Clareborough Ing; occupiers:- Richard Butterfield and Joseph Dobson. Rent £14:7:6 and also other freehold land in Hunslet.

4/10/1768  To be sold, the following estates belonging to Mrs. Metcalf of Hunslet:- 3 closes of meadow lying at Oulton, containing 14 acres, and a good Barn and the whole well watered and fenced. The rest in Hunslet.

5 closes at Toberans of John Dobson, to be sold.

And deaths of John Waugh, tanner, and others and Butterfielf.
Woodlesford “Manor” or “Grange”

1786 Map marks John Backhouse at the Manor, George Kitchen at Applegarth House, and Mrs. Butterfield held lands near Wood End Farm, but outside the township of Woodlesford. John Backhouse held land on East of Applegarth, and St Clements Lands.

There are Deeds elsewhere on (A) “Toberans Close” and “Hall Carrs” (the two being opposite, on East and West of Hall Carr Lane on plan of 1818); and on (B) Little Toberans and Oak-tree Close.

1769 Mary Garlick and son William sell Toberans Close and Hall Carr for £1100 to Richard Butterfield of Woodlesford, gent.

1771 Will of Richard Butterfield to wife Mary for life that dwelling house where his nephew John Butterfield dwelt in Woodlesford, with stable, yard, outhouses, and an annuity of £30 out of the Lordship of Woodlesford (other than the house given her) in lieu of dower; and afterwards all his reputed Manor to his nephew John Butterfield and heirs male, or failing him to nephew Richard Padget and heirs male, or nephews William, John or Henry Padget in that order.

1772 Codicil, after death of John Butterfield and Richard Butterfield, but Richard had left a son Richard and 2 daughters, Mary and Hannah. So John Butterfield left to this son Richard.

1773 After a Deed to bar tail:- Exemplification of a Common Recovery. John Pyemont is Demandant, John Dax tenant, and John Butterfield voucher of (inter alia) 7 messuages, 30 acres land, 30 meadow, 50 pasture, in Woodlesford.

1775 John Butterfield’s late father Richard was already indebted since 1769 to Samuel Keeling of Rothwell, gent. For £500. Now John Butterfield the son, in consideration of a further £1000 loaned by Samuel Keeling, mortgages to Samuel Keeling all the said premises. In 1777 John Butterfield also mortgaged to Samuel Keeling Carrs and Toberans Closes lately purchased of Mr. and Mrs. Tessier and executors of Thomas Dixon.  (contd p.316)
Leeds “Intelligencer”, 24/9/1782:- “To be sold, the Manor of Woodlesford and the capital mansion there, late in the possession of John Butterfield with 3 folds, 3 stables, a large barn, 10 ox stalls, Dove-cote, garden and 104 acres.”
1780    John Butterfield, gent. (nephew, heir and devisee of John and Priscilla Butterfield) mortgages whole for £5500 to John Backhouse of Rothwell Haigh, mindful of the 2 mortgages due to Samuel Keeling under 1775 above to secure £1500.

1782    John Butterfield went bankrupt, and John Sharpe of Gildersome, gent. Was appointed by the creditors assignee of his effects, and all John Butterfield’s messuages are transferred to John Sharpe to sell, including the Carrs and Toberans, but then called Great and Little Oak-tree Closes (10 acres and 38, John Butterfield).

1783    John Sharpe sells to John Turton of Gildersome, gent. For £7550, of which £1559 to Samuel Keeling, £5764 to John Backhouse, and £226 to John Sharpe. Includes above 2 closes and Ing Close.

1785    John Backhouse paid Samuel Keeling £95 for something connected with Toberans.

1787    (1)John Turton Cites 1783 above, and it was declared that the said Lease and Release were maid by (1) for the sole use of John Backhouse and his heirs.

1814    Will of William Wilks devised to son William all his farms and lands in Oulton-cum-Woodlesford chargeable with 3 annuities and 2 legacies. Codicil of 9/15 – As he had sold “Watergate”, Methley, with the cottages and his son William declined to give up his estate and title in the Pottery near Swillington Bridge, with the lands and buildings belonging, to Joseph unless … The Testator revoked all bequests to William and gave instead to son Joseph, chargeable as above. And also to Joseph and his heirs the freehold messuage in Mickletown (son-in-law Thomas Smith). Joseph Wilks and Joseph Crompton to be executors along with Joseph Wrigglesworth(?). Another codicil. Proved 1820.

George IV    Fine. John Farrer v. Joseph and Mary Wilks of the Manor of Woodlesford with apartments, 2 messuages, 7 cottages, 2 barns, 3 stables, 3 workshops, 3 gardens, 3 orchards, 50 acres land, 50 meadow, 50 pasture, common of pasture, etc., profits of Courts, etc., and all the Tithes of corn and grain, and the Great Tithes. (contd p.318)
1751 Will of Edward Backhouse:- to my son Edward all my messuages in Holbeck, Morley and elsewhere during his life, and then to John Backhouse, eldest son of said Edward, and after his death to John Backhouse, or to the son of my daughter Martha Wilkes.

1773 mentions Mansion House, malt-kiln, barn, orchard and garden, and all the houses of said messuage demised. Also an acre Croft, Pearson Garth(2), Fordingworth(8), Bridge-end Pasture (15) to North of the road and East of River Aire; Eshaldwell Close (6) to North of Quarry Field, 3 cottages in Pearson Garth and Cottage in Fordingworth, and house with barn and croft adjoining Bridge-end Pasture (Benjamin Johnson), and 2 acres called Holmsley Butts, formerly the lands of Dr. Thomas Bentley, and 1½ acres called Spen Flatt in Holmsley Field; and a fourth part of the Brig Green adjoining the River Aire, formerly the land of Henry Perkins; and 2 closes of meadow (formerly one) called Toberans (John Dobson) formerly the land of Joshua Hemingway. House (then in 2) in Oulton with croft (Joseph Chapman and William Sykes), 3 Closes in Woodlesford, viz. 2 called Toberans, and one Royds Ing(10), and 2 called Hall Close or Carrs in Woodlesford (John Dobson), formerly the lands of Garlick followed by 1773 Exemplification of Recovery.

1796 Letters of Administration granted to William Wilks, Martha Wood and Margaret Robertson as John Backhouse only next of kin.
(from p.316)
(The actual Bundle 142 on Woodlesford Manor only gives rough outline of the above, and that it came to Joseph and Mary Wilks.)

1830 Will of Joseph Wilks of Cockerington Hall, Lincs. Gave Woodleford House in Woodlesford with gardens, cottages, closes, pottery tenements, etc. to trustees to receive the rents for his wife. With a codicil. Proved 3/32.

1832 The trustees for the Undertakers of the Navig. of the Aire and Calder purchased some of the land. Henry Bentley of Oulton, common brewer, buys for £1515 from trustees and Mary S. Wilks, widow, Toberans Close (2:3:32, late of Robert Atkinson, then -), the Close (formerly 2, Carrs and Toberans, or Great and Little Oak-tree closes, 10:2:24, from John Dobson, next John Butterfield, and now George Walker Smith), and the tithes on the latter which Joseph Wilks had bought in 1829.


1845 Survey:-

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>John Upton</th>
<th>285</th>
<th>Richard Harrison</th>
<th>Cart shed, plantation and paddock</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>John Upton</td>
<td>286</td>
<td>Richard Harrison</td>
<td>Manor House, greenhouse and garden, Coachhouse with Pigeon-cote, saddle room, stables, barn, cowhouse, yard.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Upton</td>
<td>287</td>
<td>Richard Harrison</td>
<td>Garden and plantation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


The house has at the top a long passage with windows at either end, one towards Temple Newsom, with 4 or 5 cubicles for servants on either side of the passage but without windows. “R B 1756” is under the eves of the Barn opposite. A cellar under the courtyard.

A little higher up the hill was an old wooden house for four tenements (George Barnes had one), which was pulled down c.1938. Token coins and others were found there, and “a consommer” with numbers.

(contd p.324)
(Estate Survey of Woodlesford)
(Estate Survey of Woodlesford)
(Estate Survey of Woodlesford)
(Estate Survey of Woodlesford)
(Pedigree of Crompton)
(from p.318)  **Oddie** (of “The Laurels”) **Property**

1786  Map:- Mrs. Crompton owned “The Laurels” and land beyond Crier Cut.

I copied the following notes from deeds in hands of John Whittaker of the Grange.

Mentions Rothwell Haigh Inclosure Award of 8/3/1793. R.Hullah was occupier (later) of 113-4; Mr. Hopkin at “The Laurels”. Ann and Martha Thompson to live rent free in a house in the “Malt-kiln Close”.

List of tenants in 1771:

List of tenants in 1881 (same properties):

Later tenants of same properties:
Jesse Ramsden. 232 acres. Wood End Farm.  -  -  -  -  -. Paper Mill.
- J.E. Humphreys. The Grange.  -  -  -  -.” Boot and Shoe” near Oddie’s farm.  -  -  -  -  -.2 Church Street.
-  -.The Laurels.  -  -. Applegarth House in “Malt-Kiln Close”.

Tenants of “The Laurels” since:- Charlesworth, Hirst (?George), Stainer. It is now divided into 4 houses.

(contd p.326)
(Pedigree of Johnson)
Wood House” on site of present “White Hart Inn”

1680  This section of Deeds concern only lands, but:- Matthew Hall, gent. enfeoffs to Edward Hemingway all his fourth part of one messuage in Woodlesford, viz. the west end of the same, with the firehouse and chimney, and one chamber over; also the North part of a barn, 4 butts of land on Spenn Flatt, and 1 rood in Holmsley field, part of Mappill land in Middle Field, and 1 land in the Far Shott called Almond Tofts; 3 butts of land and a part in Nether Field. Which were the premises of Thomas Johnson, and descended to Ann, mother of William Shackleton, and sister and one of the coheirs of Thomas Johnson; and were conveyed by William Shackleton to Matthew Hall.

1681  John Knapton and his mother Susannah, widow, enfeoff Edward Hemingway a fourth part as above, half of Shackleton or Knapton Ing (1½ acres), adjoining on the River Aire on the Northeast; also 2 acres. 1½r. in the common Fields.

This “Little” or “Knapton” Ing (now 3 acres) is mortgaged by Edward and Elizabeth Hemingway in 1698, and then sold in 1700 to Chris Emmerson; he in 1711 conveys to George and Dinah Carter; and they in 1716 to John Milner.

1757  John Milner’s son-in-law Joseph Morkill and his daughter Mary convey to John Dobson.

1762  John and Hannah Dobson conveys Knapton Ing and lane to George Kitching.

1683  Ralph Divers of Oulton, freemason, conveys to George Kitching of Woodlesford, yeoman, for £73, 7 roods arable in Holmsley Field on a place called Spen Flatt, a close called Davy Royds (1 acre, Ralph Divers), adjoining Thomas Paine’s Davy Royds on the West; all which lands were formerly the property of Mary Clareborough and Gabriel and Mary Brearcliff; and were conveyed amongst others to Sarah Burman, and by her sold to Ralph Divers, 1694.

1703  Robert and Ann Shaw of Wiston, Yorkshire, convey to William Kitching of Woodlesford, yeoman, Toberans (3 acres), Jug Close or Ing (1 acre), 2 bits of meadow called Lower Jugs, each of 6 acres, and a parcel called Mill Lane near River Aire (?Lock Close).

1704  (1)Mary Stansfield, (2)William Kitching, (3)David Settle of Thorner, (4)Thomas Wrigglesworth of Oulton, yeoman. Cites 1703 Conveyance from Robert Shaw to (1 and 2), and one from Benjamin Barker to (3), and from William Martin and wife to (4), of……  

(contd p.328)
Add ? that Fox' History of Pontefract gives land and houses bought at Woodlesford by the Q.A.Bounty to increase the Vicarage of Pontefract, viz. one messuage or cottage with shop, outhouses, etc., late in occupation of Robert Webster. Another messuage with outhouses and garth, 4 closes of arable land:– Cow Close (4 acres) near Mr. Kitchen's; Cow Close Bottom (1 acre); and Orchard Close (2 acres) adjoining; and Hill Close (4 acres) adjoining Orchard Close on the South, and Cow-Close Bottom on East and North, with the Woodlesford to Swillington Road on West.

Notice unexamined Bundle 133 of 1762, on Knapton or Carter Ing, Woodlesford.

Addition:–
(Bundle 210)
1817 Miss Annis Pyemont of York, and George and Elizabeth Ambler of Basing, Hants, and others. For £270, sell to George Pyemont 2 parts of 4 parts.

1818 George and Amelia Pyemont pf Pontefract, to John Blayds, Admittance in Manor or Rothwell. By surrender of 1817, for £300 paid to George Pyemont, and £100 to Miss Letitia Pyemont, called devisees of Samuel and Elizabeth Keeling; that messuage, with barns, stables, 1:2:28 land (Richard Ward), and 25 poles in Oulton Green, with allotments of garden on Royds Green.

(Pedigree of Pyemont)

(Pedigree of Keeling)
...certain lands, comprising said lands; and they levied a Fine, declaring to use of (1) (other Fines in 1700, 1716, and 1762) on house called Woodhouse, 3 acres in Holmsley Field, 1 acre, 3r. in Middle Field, and 2 acres in Lower Field, in tenure of John Clarkson and Thomas Payne; also Toberans Close, and - Close, 2 closes called Lower Juggs, and a parcel near River called Mill -. 

1706 William and Mary Bosvile of Osgodby, gent. Convey to William Kitching for £70 a home and garth in Woodlesford (formerly Clareborough, now William Kitching), all thet messuage in Woodlesford (James Dobson) with barns, stables, etc., ways and rights, and 1 croft (1½ acres). 

Deeds concerning all the premises, and not only those above:-

1781 George Kitchen motgages above messuage in Woodlesford to Miss Jane Smithson to secure £400 and interest; and Toberans (3 acres), close called “The Ing” but now “The Paddock” (1), 2 closes “The Lower Ing”, “Mill Lane”, formerly in tenure of Joseph Shillito. Also that Ing Close called “Little”, “Knapton or Carter” Ing (3) in Woodlesford adjoining the Aire on the East, (formerly Thomas Wrigglesworth), but which close is now one with the 2 “Lower Ings”, and is now called “The Ings” (9 acres, Francis Clareborough). Also Davy Royds (2:1, late Joseph Gomersal, but now Matthew Jackson) adjoining John Blayd’s Davy Royds on the West.

1784 Joseph Jebson of Woodlesford, yeoman, paid up the £400 to Jane and received the mortgage; and he added £200 more (? Borrowed from Jane) on “Haigh Flatt” (2½ acres) in Upper Shutt of Holmsley Field with Leeds Road on North and Woodlesford to Rothwell Road on South.

1786 Sam Keeling of Rothwell, gent, paid up the £631, and Thomas Jebson of Halton, yeoman, (only child and administrator of goods of Joseph Jebson), at request of George Kitchen, transferred all the 1784 mortgage to George Pyemont of Pontefract, tanner, in trust for Sam Keeling. And, for a further £200, George Kitchen released to Sam Keeling the messuage in Woodlesford formerly in occupancy of James Dobson (see 1706), with Toberans ... etc. down to Francis Clareborough, and Davy Royds.

The Lease adds “messuage with barn and foldstead (now William Snowdon). Also 3 dwelling houses in Woodlesford (James Roads, James North and Robert Scargill), together with the barn, orchard, etc. (1½ acres) adjoining. Also 1 close called “The Stockings” (3 acres) and several dispersed parcels (George Kitchen). (contd p.330)
Will of William Webster, 22/11/1824, of Balby, said to have been a clergyman and to have lived above Woodlesford Grange. £8000 3% consolidated Bank Annuities, was transferred by his 2 nieces, Elizabeth and Catherine Webster, to four persons, namely Elizabeth Webster, Rev. J. Muncaster, William Aldham and John Blayds; and the 2 nieces appointed 6 trustees, viz. the above 3 men, Rev. John Bell, Vicar of Rothwell, J.C. Oddie and James Wilson. Surviving trustees can appoint new trustees.

Meetings as held now:- (1) 2\textsuperscript{nd} Saturday afternoon in January, re “elderly and needy”; but “the remainder to be distributed at Christmas yearly”. (2) On Wednesday nearest centre of March re apprentices.

Bundle 210

1817 Miss Annie Pyemont of York, and George and Elizabeth Ambler of Basing, Hants., and others to George Pyemont for £270 2 parts of 4 parts. Admittance.

1818 George and Amelia Pyemont of Pontefract, to John Blayds, Admittance, in Manor of Rothwell. By surrender of 1817 for £300 paid to George Pyemont, and £100 to Miss Letitia Pyemont, called devisees of Samuel and Elizabeth Keeling, that messuage with barn, stables, and 1:2:28 land (Richard Green), and 25 poles on Oulton Green, with allotments of grounds on Royds Green.
1786 Map:- George Kitchen held Applegarth House, the Upper Stockings to the East of Oulton Lane.

1788 Edward Sanderson of Leeds, mercer, and Samuel Smithson of Rothwell, gent. (devisees in trust and executors in 1784 Will of George Kitching), to William Webster, doctor of phyic, (resid. Legatee named in 1787 codicil of same will).
To sell and pay small legacies, and to the poor of Woodlesford and Oulton and Rothwell townships 40/- to each place to be paid to the Churchwardens and Overseers of the Poor.
The rest to wife Mary, but she dies, so codicil gave to his kinsman Dr. William Webster, with the Award under the Inclosure Act. However the trustees were £134 out of pocket, which William Webster advanced, so Lease and Release to him.

1788 Cites 1786 above 16¾ acres in all) and 3r., 22p. in Holmsley Field. William Webster had paid £356 to Samuel Keeling, and now adds the £504 due to Samuel Keeling, Samuel Keeling and George Pyemont release to William Webster above lands.

1802 William Webster releases said lands to William Evers to hold for 14 years.

1809 William Webster of Grays Inn, London, of Retford and late of Balby (sole residue legatee and heir of above George and Elizabeth Kitching), with William Evers of Fleet Mills and agent for John Blayds, sell to John Blayds of Leeds for £2413 that messuage or dwelling house in Woodlesford, now occupied by the “White Hart” Public House, with the barns, etc, (formerly Collins and Thomas Craven as under-tenants to William Evers); also that croft adjoining (1½ acres), etc., etc. as in 1786, 3 parcels in Lower Shutt of Holmsley Field. Also allotment (4:2:36) on Rothwell Haigh, bounded on North by Wood Ends Road (William Evers), with houses, etc. And Fine of 1809.


(contd p.332)
Other Beer-houses (while Railway was being made):

Station Inn, 2-6 Station Lane. Railway Tavern in Pottery Hill. Also Thomas Cliffe at Fleet, Oulton.


(Pedigree of Craven)
### Other Woodlesford Public Houses

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Manager 1</th>
<th>Manager 2</th>
<th>Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<tr>
<td>1845</td>
<td>North Midland Hotel</td>
<td>Two Pointers and “White Swan”</td>
<td>Boot and Shoe near canal. Owned by Aire and Calder Navigation Co.</td>
<td>1845 David Matthews Thomas Craven Margaret Law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1853</td>
<td>Edward Cantley</td>
<td>Thomas Craven</td>
<td></td>
<td>1853 Edward Cantley Thomas Craven</td>
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<tr>
<td>1861</td>
<td>George Smith</td>
<td>Jonathan Craven</td>
<td>John Ingham</td>
<td>1861 George Smith Jonathan Craven John Ingham</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>George Heath</td>
<td>Jane Craven</td>
<td>Benjamin Ingham</td>
<td>1861 George Heath Jane Craven Benjamin Ingham</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>George King</td>
<td>William Denton</td>
<td></td>
<td>1861 George King William Denton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tom King</td>
<td>Joseph Newsome</td>
<td>William Ripley</td>
<td>1861 Tom King Joseph Newsome William Ripley</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Jonathan Craven</td>
<td>A.M. Robson</td>
<td>1861 Tom King Joseph Newsome A.M. Robson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'03-31</td>
<td>Herbert Sheldon</td>
<td>John Stead</td>
<td>Tom Hartley</td>
<td>'03-31 Herbert Sheldon John Stead Tom Hartley</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'31-</td>
<td>John Booker</td>
<td>William and Harry Hankinson</td>
<td>E.Hartley</td>
<td>'31- John Booker William and Harry Hankinson E.Hartley</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>John Nuttall</td>
<td>No licence after 1938</td>
<td>'31- John Nuttall No licence after 1938</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>“Tots” Craven Massey</td>
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<td>'31- “Tots” Craven Massey</td>
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<tr>
<td>1951</td>
<td>Mr A.E. Pollard</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1951 Mr A.E. Pollard</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*(contd p.334)*
“Pinfold House”
(On 1786 map a pinfold in Esh Lane where Station is on West side of Station Lane before Oakdene yard, and opposite small gate doen to Sation.)

1649  Deed Poll of Thomas Dobson of Woodlesford. John Dobson paid him £4:10:0 for a parcel of ground, 9 yards by 7, taken from the waste adjoining the Pinfold, with buildings thereon, on condition that John would keep the Pinfold in repair.

1685  James Dobson (son of above John) of Woodlesford, mason, sells for £17 to John Roberts junior of Woodlesford a cottage (Abraham Hemingway) near the Pinfold on condition that he would repair the Pinfold.

1685  (1) Jacob Johnson of Woodlesford, gent.  (2) Thomas Tomson of Woodlesford, linen-weaver. The latter buys for 25/- the cottage near the Pinfold, with 2 little parcels of ground; to be held of copy of Court Roll, of the King in his Manor of Endfield, Middlesex, by fealty only.

1704  Henry Shaw of Longroyd, Colne, gent., and Robert Shaw of Whistow sell for £16 to John Dobson of Woodlesford, yeoman, cottage with garden, and all thatns, stables, folds belonging (Thomas Adamson).
   (1717 Conveyance from William Roberts to William Wood in fee.)

1718  William and Susan Wood of Oulton, linen-draper, sell for £10 that building or kitchen on the backside of the house formerly in possession of John Roberts, but then of William Cooke, and the croft where it stands, and a garden (William Dobson).

1725  Thomas Moxon of South Duffield, gent sells for £22 to William Dobson that tenement site in Woodlesford (James Cooke), adjoining the Pinfold, with covenant to repair.

1726  William Dobson sells premises just mentioned, and half part of the garth adjoining, with half of the well then sunk, for £31 to John Dobson of Woodlesford, inn-holder.

1744  John Dobson, inn-keeper, only son and heir of John above, leases for 5/- “Pinfold House” now 2 (John Beedall and Alice Swale, widow), with draw-well, to Elizabeth Dobson of Carlton, widow; she leases same to John Adamson of Wakefield and Robert Blackburn of Rothwell, both gents.

1756  William Dobson, carpenter, gives his son Joseph, carpenter, the messuage (William and Joseph Dobson) with workshop.  (contd p.336)
(Pedigree of Clareborough)
George II

William Bramley and John Dobson v. Thomas and Ann Naylor re messuage, 2 cottages, 1 barn, 3rs. land, 2rs. meadow and 2rs. pasture.

In view of her marriage to John Smith junior of Attercliffe, engineer, Miss Ann Dobson (not quite 21) sells to Joseph Dobson of Woodlesford, Wheelwright, for £70 that tenement site (Francis Collings) in Woodlesford adjoining the Pinfold, with half the croft and well.

Will of Joseph Dobson of Oulton, carpenter, (a) To Joseph son of John Dobson inter alia all his messuages in Woodlesford upon trust to let Testator’s wife Ann live in the house Sam Scawbut occupied, with an annuity of £3. (b) the rest of the rents, etc. to Testator’s sister Isabel Finley (or Finglah): after her death Joseph Dobson was to sell the real estate, and apply to Thomas, son of John Walker, and to the children of said Isabel Finley.

Deed Poll of Ann Dobson, widow. She should receive 5 guineas from bond of Joseph Dobson the trustee.

(1) Joseph Dobson as trustee, yeoman. (2) the children of Isabel Finglah, viz. Garrat Finglah of Snaith, gardener, Mary and George White of Doncaster, farmer, John Finglah of Hull, carpenter, Hannah and William Fletcher of Luddington, Lincs, farmer, Joseph Finglah of Rawcliff, Snaith, farmer, and Miss Ann Finglah. Also Thomas Walker of Middleton as interested in above will. They sell for £180 to John Clareborough of Woodlesford, butcher, Pinfold House, now 2 (tenants as of 1744 mentioned), with garden, orchard and well (late in occupancy of Joseph Dobson, Richard Brittain and Mary Hawksworth).

Section on Tom Paine Ing and Goosey Gregg

Samuel Hewitt of Oulton, yeoman and wife Mary (only daughter and heir of John Lookes, late of Oulton.

Will of Miss Dorothy Calverley of Oulton. “I devise to my cousin John Lookes junior of Oulton, the elder son of my brother John Lookes, (mentioning “brother”s 4 children including Mary) sell for £26 to Francis Clareborough of Woodlesford, butcher, 2 lands in Goose Acre Riggs (1/2 acre), and 2 lands in Great Barley Banks (1r., John Wrigglesworth), late the lands of John Lookes, and called the Dole.

Humphrey Clareborough and son Humphrey sell for £175 to Francis Clareborough 1 acre in Great Barley Banks (Samuel Hewitt), 3 Dye-sike lands in Middle Field of Woodlesford, and 2 lands (½ acre) in Goose Acre Riggs, and 2 lands in Great Barley Banks.

John Stansfield of Oulton, yeoman sells for 5/- to John Clareborough of Oulton…….
(Blank page)
(from p.336) ……1 acre in Barley Banks, half of which was between lands of William Calverley on the East and of Thomas Paine on the West, and the other half in Slack-lands; also a parcel in Oulton Ings and in Goose Acre Riggs (3 roods together).

1692 Thomas and Mary Burland of Swillington, yeoman sells for £62:10:0 to John Clareborough, what was called Calverley Ing but now “Glover Ing” (2 acres), on the South of River Aire. (1763 and 1764 see above)

1777 Will of Francis Clareborough, butcher. £10 to wife Mary, but estate to 3 sons thus:- (a) to eldest son John a close in Woodlesford “the Ing” or “Pighill” (=small) 1 acre arable “Eshaldwell Acre”, ½ acre in Goosey Greggs; or to younger sons Francis and James. (b) to Francis all his land in Great Barley Banks purchased of Humphrey Clareborough, and 2 other lands bought of Samuel Hewitt; and 3 headlands (1 acre) in the Middle Field of Woodlesford. (c) to James the Dye-sike (½ acre) in Woodlesford, ½ acre in Slacklands in Woodlesford, and 1 rood in Holmsley Field. Trustees: Marmaduke Vavasour and William Smith.

1784, 1793 and 1795 deeds on lands re one Tom Paine Ing (1:3:7) or 2.

1795 John and Ann Clareborough mortgage to borrow £250 (£700 in all) to John Robinson 3 houses called Pinfold Houses (John Clareborough, Richard Brittain and John Beedle), Tom Paine Close (5 acres), 3rs. In Goosey Gregg, and land in Eshald Field (1 acre). Redeemable at £250 and £100.

1798 John Clareborough grants to (2)John Robinson, William Reeder of Newsam Green (his heir was his nephew William Braim). ((3) consisted of all other creditors of John Clareborough), the dwelling house (William Butterill, John Denkin, Henry Brittain and Ann Dobson), Paine Ing (5) and ½ acre in Goose Acre Riggs and household furniture, upon trust to sell to pay debts of John Clareborough.

A third group follows here:-

1619 Bond of Thomas and Isabel Wentworth by which they surrender to the King …

1698 Thomas Adamson of Oulton, tailor, sells for 5/- that reversion shall fall to him after death of Mary, widow of James Briggs of Oulton, to Thomas Clareborough.

1766 Humphrey Clareborough and son Humphrey, plumber, for £140 release to Francis Clareborough of Woodlesford, butcher, Little or Glover Ing (2 acres)

1777 Will above. 1795 As Francis her son had died, John,…… (contd p.340)
(Blank page)
(from p.338) ……another son, gave his mother Mary a bond of £100, and she remitted to him her dower, and the Tom Paine Ing, 3r. in Goose Acre Greggs (a Town Field), and 1 land in Eshald Field.

1795 see above.

1808 Will of John Robinson of Little Preston and Seacroft, yeoman. All estate to wife Mary, and afterwards to his children Ann and Mary (14 and 12 years of age in 1818), which raised a problem.

William Reeder was assignee in Will of John Clareborough. 1809 Agreement with John Blayds re Tom Paine Ing (5 acres) and 2 roods in Goose Acre Riggs (John Lookes).

1818 (1)Mary Robinson, widow, of Swillington, (2)Richard Hewitt of Swillington, yeoman, as trustee. As £250 and £100 was not paid, (3)Thomas Clayton of Wakefield, chandler, advances to (1) £150 for her life interest in above premises.
1819 Richard Hewitt(?) and William Braim sell for £250 to James Gough 2 dwelling houses and land (John Hobson and John Denkin of Woodlesford).

And finally:-
1821 Conveyance pursuant to an order in chancery, and covenant to levy a Fine.
(1)William Braim, (2)Ann ad Mary Robinson. Morgagees in fee of the hereditaments, (3)John Carr, (4)William Shires and wife Ann as entitled to her dower; (5)James Clayton; to (6)John Blayds junior of Oulton. (6) pays £425 for Tom Paine Ing, and £33 for close in Goose Acre Riggs, the money to go to 5 various persons.

(contd p.342)
(Blank page)
Woodlesford House in Church Street opposite the White Hart, with Raglan Cottages behind.

This has a Georgian front of c.1750, but at the back is a large room, until recently divided into parts, with a stone fireplace and doorways thought to be of Kirkstall stone which has not been quarried since c.1420. This room has Flemish panelling, and is suited only for an official or rich gentleman.

1845 formerly owned by Shepherd Dobson (perhaps came to him from Joseph, son of William Dobson) and tenanted by John Walton as a farmhouse with malt-kiln, barn, etc.

In 1786 Map John Backhouse of the Manor owned lands to the North.

1853 John Dobson (who built Lawrence House, and moved there).
-Beecroft, so called “Dobson’s” or “Beecroft’s” House. (Thomas Beecroft built Woodlesford Vicarage and Peter’s house below.) Then used by some young men and called “The Piggery”.

1912 Stringer

Near the above, and directly opposite the end of Highfield Lane (Stockings Lane), are some old plastered cottages and, on a small stone, “J.C.1636”. This is said to be for John Collins, but Rothwell Registers would suggest rather John Cockill. Parallel with this and more to the East is a barn with the date 1740.

West of the lane to Wood End Farm, and opposite the end of Oulton Lane, were, till c.1946, some old stone cottages with the date T.W. 1757.

(Beecroft?) John Dobson built two houses in Station Lane, No.16 for R.J. Smith, estate agent for the Lowthers, and son J.R.; lately Peter. And No.18 Bellamy. And one house there is marked W.C., A.D.1841.

“Applegarth House” of George Kitching by 1786?

(contd p.344)
Batty:- William Taylor was a master-potter at Swillington Bridge. He composed many anthems, which were sung at St. Paul’s, London and at Rothwell.

Swillinton Pottery Proprietors, 1796:- Butterill and Richard Rhodes.
The “Paper Mill”

Originally on a large bend of the River Aire, and near a lock at the End of “Crier Cut”, and at the bottom of the sunken road which led up to Wood End Farm. c.1730 Manchester.

John Procter 1756-65. Isaac Walton 1765.

1786 Owned by Mrs. Crompton and son.
1810 William Oddie (1792-1818), and later by his brother James Crompton.
1830 John Denkin.
1868 Charles H, Teale.
1881 Seanor, making matches and grids.
Hulse.

Woodlesford Pottery

Called originally Swillington Bridge Pottery, as it was on the site of the present Leeds University Boat House, and opposite the Toll-gate house; (the Ford must have been 50 yards to the West).


1840 Tithe:- Owned by William Wilks of Woodlesford, or by his father William of Newmarket House. 1840 Thomas Wildblood and John Stowe.


Sir John H. Lowther bought it to close it, as the smoke from the fires blew across his park. Mr. Kidson had a round plaque, on the back of which was incised, “John Wildblood, Swillington Bridge Pottery, 12/7/1831.

W.H. Newsome had also a bit of pottery of James and Mary Ingham of c.1830.

The later of “Woodlesford” Pottery was apparently going by 1845, and we notice Tithe No.102 Thomas Wildblood and John Stowe, and under……

(contd p.346)
Rothwell Pottery sold 1776 to E. Methley (a woman).

(Pedigree of Bentley)

I think it was Henry Eastwood and Co., but the Yorkshire Philosphical Society’s “Yorkshire Potteries” of 1916 by Oxley Graham, says it was Gibson and Shackleton in ’45; then in ’61 Benjamin Taylor and Gibson, and the last proprietors were Hewitt and Jenkinson, 1870.

As an earthenware pottery it was closed down in 1891, and as a fine art pottery 2 or 3 years later. There were 3 kilns, but only common household ware was made. No marks were used, except the names of the patterns on the back, such as “Willow”, “Eton College”, etc. I am indebted for this information to Mr. Benjamin Walker (1843-19) of 10 Church Street, who started there in 1857.

Rothwell Pottery from 1770, but in difficulties in 1773, when much of the stock was bought by the Leeds Pottery. A new one was started by Samuel Shaw from Staffordshire, in 1774, but nothing is known about his work. The site is still known as “Pottery Field”, and is now built over.

Leeds Pottery: 2 Greens in 1760 in Jack Lane. cf. Potter-newton

Castleford Pottery from 1780 by David Dunderdale.

Eshald House

c.1825  Henry Bentley (03-48), Henry Bentley (’32-86), and Timothy(’31-91).

Dennis Hargreaves and 2 others.

(contd p.348)
(Bundle called “Oulton Estate”)

**Salmon Royds**

1661  John Glover by will devised to Martin Stansfield of Oulton, yeoman, John Farrer of Methley, yeoman, and William Moore of Oulton, yeoman, upon trust to sell for his 3 daughters the South part of one tenement in Oulton called “Warress Meete”, with all buildings and the South part of Salmon Royd (2 acres)

The above 3 trustees sold to William Troughton of Oulton, clothier (father of John Troughton of Oulton, yeoman) £102.

1670  Bond, Marmaduke Hicke of Leeds, gent. and Edward Ouddy of Leeds, to William Troughton, for £200 (3 papers I cannot read as too old) “19”, “20” Henry Allerton for his wife Sarah, and “14”, “supposed to be the conveyance to Troughton”.

1702  Will of William Troughton of Oulton, and daughter Ann, Salmon Royd, to pay sister half.


1721  Release. Edward Kent and Elizabeth, to John Troughton of Oulton, yeoman, whereas will of 1702, and in 1703 Joseph Lambertson received from William Troughton £18 in part payment of £54 due. William Troughton had left son John, and Elizabeth Lambertson had married Edward Kent, the last two, for £34 paid to John Troughton, received Salmon Royd, the personal estate of the grandfather William.

“17” = mortgage of 1721 for £34, John son of William Troughton receives from Edward Kent on Salmon Royds.

1722  Mortgage. John Troughton to Ann Poskett, widow, or Normanton or Altofts for £20 dwelling house in Oulton (Joseph Chapman), croft and close.

1723  Edward Kent and Robert Lamberton, his sife’s son, to John Troughton for £39.

1723  John Troughton and mother Ann Chapman to John Hollings of Methley, yeoman £78 on above property.

(contd. on p.349)
To finish the Deeds Sheets I will add here notes re Deeds concerning Fleet Lane Fields, Wheat-Royds, Water-haigh and Fleet.

Part A of Bundle 141 on fields where the Pit is. Bull Ings = 165-6, and Wheat or West Royds = 168 on Tithe Map.
1719   Paul Perkins. Will 1725.
1766   Henry Perkins only son and heir of Henry of Rickall mortgages 17 acres and in 1767 for £400 a dwelling house with barns, etc. and 2 crofts in Oulton (Samuel Hewitt), and 23 acres. 1773 mortgage changed to Samuel Lund who offered £1000 (John Waugh junior (succeeded Hewitt), William Greathead (succeeded Richard Butterfield) and John North).
1797   Will of Henry Perkins, mostly on land elsewhere.
1802   John Blayds of Leeds buys first 1 acre in Barley Banks (John Waugh), and then for £1600 Lawyers Ing (3:16:0), 2 Wheat Royd Closes (9) and 2 Quarrel Closes (8:1:24) (Ann Jackson).

Bundle 90
1799   Mrs Susan Burton and others sell an undivided 4th part of 2 dwelling houses and hereditaments to F.E. Whitley, but in 1805 for £294 to William Evers of Fleet Mill, miller, 2 dwelling houses with gardens, carpenter’s shop, sable, etc. (John Smith and John Coulson), and Salmon Royds (2 acres) adjoining. These William and Mary Evers sold in 1808 to John Blayds for £325.

Bundle 33, ?Waterhaigh Farm
1714   Henry Clareborough, yeoman, conveys to his father John 3 Stockings or Laith Closes in Oulton (8 acres) and a Barn; also Mill Field Knoll (8) and 1:3 in Little Barley Banks, for £400.
1718   John’s Will and his son Henry’s 1732 Will. In 1745 John left it to his mother Isabel, and she sold in 1752 to James Hanson of Colton in Whitkirk, 4 Far Low Laith Closes (22 acres), two-thirds of barn (not the West Bay), and 2½ acres in Little Barley Banks.
1771   John Hanson sold the above for £1383 to Richard Hutchinson of Astley, Swillington (son Richard: later of Wellclose House, Swillington).
1795   Richard and Mary Hanson exchanged Little Barley Banks for 3 acres in Barley Banks Close, with John Blayds.
1812   Richard’s son, Richard Hutchinson and Harriet, sell for £1547 to John Blayds the said messuage, now 2 tenements, with Dovecote. Also Low Laiths with……

(contd p.350)
Widow Lookes occupied the Croft. Says Dwelling house (John Troughton), barn, croft which abuts on the West lane to Rothwell on the North, and a croft on the South (2 acres).

Bond from John Troughton to John Hollings in £150 for performance.

1724  (1)John Troughton  (2)Ann Poskett  (3)John Hollings  (4)Dorothy Clarkson of Oulton, widow. As (1) did not pay, (2) signs for £21 re mortgage. Signed by (1, 2, and 3) (2) for £21 paid by (3), did grant.

1751  Will of John Hollings of Methley, yeoman. Son William Hollings of Oulton to have dwelling house in Oulton, with barn, shop, orchard and 2 acres.

1783  Release of Thomas Hollings to brother John, acknowledges receipt from John of £20 payable under above will.

1783  John Hollings of Leeds, carpenter, mortgages messuage for £50 to James Waide of Methley, yeoman, mentions shop, house (John Connell) and 2 cottages near (George Hendersley and Joseph Harcastle) term of 500 years, but the money was not paid.

1795  Surrender of mortgage term, James Waide releases to John Hollings, as the £50 due to John Hollings. The money was paid.

1795  Mortgage. John Hollings to Mrs. Sarah Bywater to secure £120.

1806  Will of Mrs. Bywater, to Abraham Wells of Leeds, and Richard Brooke, upon trust.

1808  Wells and Brooke receive £132, and William Puckrin of Wakefield, bricklayer (trustees under will of John Hollings) receives £11, to John Blayds.


1831  Will with codicil of John Hollings of Hipperholme, son of John, and father of another John £40 from his mother, now Hannah Smith (died 1852). William -1821, Joseph -1831, Mary -1834.
(from p.348) ……the barn thereon (William Evers)

Package E of Bundle 250. Davy Royds

1630 The grant of “party(a)” to Ralph Calverley of Woodlesford, and Ralph son of Anthony Calverley. ?baptised at Swillington in 1600.

1636 Payne buys land of Rowland Boynton and -Shackleton, and more in 1638, and in 1643 of Ralph Calverley by mortgage.

1665 Ralph Claverley’s son Anthony, labourer, releases to Thomas Payne of Waterhaig a cottage, Great and little Barns with barkside, the inheritance of Ralph Calverley.

1668 John Forman of Rothwell and William Hill release to Abraham Forman, B.D., of Oxford that messuage called the Knob House.

1670 William Hale to Thomas Payne, Assignment of a messuage and lands in Rothwell.

1712 Thomas Payne of Woodlesford mortgages for £60 2 “Davy Royds” Closes (4½ acres) on the North of James Fether’s land. But this £60 was paid off after 1722 through Robert Divers.

According to 1699 survey of River Aire, “Calverley’s land” 574 yards would include the great loop towards Swillington House, which would often be flooded. “Mr. Calverley” also had 148 yards from “Lock below Fleet Milne”, and Thomas Paine 14 yards a little further South.

“Tom Paine” or “Low” Ing lies in Woodlesford between Toberans and Oulton Ing, on the North of Goosey Gregg. Wheat Royd is cut by the Railway, on the North of Water Haigh. “Davy Royds” in Woodlesford is to West of Wheat Royds.

(Pedigree of Payne)

(contd p.352)
(Pedigree of Earnshaw)

On South of Fleet Lane:-


(Pedigree of Raynor)
Houses at Fleet Mills

1653    Robert Leyburn, gent., grants 1 acre in Oulton Ings and Barley Banks, and 2 selions (½ acre) in Swain Royd, to Henry Calverley in exchange for 1 acre in Oulton Ings adjoining Milne Field, and 2 selions in Swain Royd.

1732    Henry Clareborough and son Humphrey sell for £175 to Thomas Earnshaw of Waterhaigh, miller, 3 acres in Oulton Ings, and 1:3 in Goose Acre Riggs adjoining, and 8 roods more there which had belonged to William Brooke.

Here see Lease and Release of 1736 by James and Ann Gibson to William Wrigglesworth, especially here 1 acre in Oulton Ings and ½ acre in Goose Acre Riggs (Jonathan Flockton); but also 5 acres in Milne Field, 2r. in Barley Banks, 2 Whinney Closes (5 acres, abutting on Highway West and North), and Wallow Bank or Brow. Also 2½ acres in Wallow Field and strips, Bentcliffe ½ acre, and other half acres in Little and Holmsley Fields. All in Oulton, in tenure of Jonathan Flockton.

In same year 1736 William and Mary Wrigglesworth released for £50 to Thomas Earnshaw 1 acre in Oulton Ings, and ½ acre in Goose Acre Riggs.


Bundle 117, Various lands near Fleet.
Water Flatts as 3 Closes (9 acres), not Waterhaig.

1649    Henry Moore and mother Elizabeth sell for £127 to Henry Clareborough.

1734    Estate had come to Richard Clareborough, and then to Mary and Sam Raynor, who for love let to Tim and Ann Metcalf at £15 per annum, between lane to Oulton and “Rothwell” beck, in tenure of Ben Benton. 3 closes with barn thereon.

1802    Their 2 daughters sell for £1000 to John Blayds 3 closes (13 acres, William Brooke), with all barns, stables, etc.

1794    (3) Simply hedgerow of Mill Field and Barley Banks. Sold by the 3 daughters of Benjamin Benton to John Blayds, 1794. Cites 1754 indenture between Martha North and John Westerman … half part of said 3 closes in Oulton called Upper and Lower…….  

(contd p.354)
(Pedigree of Haist)

(Pedigree of Noguiri)
This packet includes the sale of one third part of “Common Mill Field” (15 acres) in Oulton, South of Mill Lane and North of the Beck (William Evers) by Sir Edward Savill, bart., to John Blayds. (Part (3) above is wrapped up with this.)

1795 Mary, daughter of Jane Barber sells 4th part of hedgerow adjoining Fleet Lane for 10/- to John Blayds.

(4) 1768 Will of Philip Haist … to son Philip “The Ing” “in Woodlesford”, chargeable with annuities.

1800 Richard and Ellen Bayley sell for £392 Ing Close (5 acres) in Woodlesford, abutting on River Aire to Mrs. Ann Jackson, who immediately sold same for same amount to John Blayds.

1716 (5) Henry Clareborough and wife Isabel, daughter and only heir of Humphrey Moore of Oulton sell for £297 to James Bentley 3 Eller Closes in Oulton (towards Moscar William Lund and Henry Allerton); three fourths of 2 closes, “The Carrs” and the “Toberans” in Woodlesford; and three fourths of the Ing in Woodlesford (John Dobson).

1716 Fine. James Bentley and William Kitching v. Henry and Isabel Clareborough of 3 messuages, 3 barns, 3 gardens, 30 acres land, 20 meadow, and 20 pasture, and three fourths of each of the same, in the parish of Rothwell.

1734 (4) (1) Thomas Bentley, LL.D. of Woodlesford, James’ son, and Joseph of Selby’s younger son James Bentley sell to (2) Joseph’s eldest son and heir Richard, clerk. And in 1735 Richard Bentley sells above for £390 to Walter Jowet of Leeds, cloth-worker; and the latter in 1735 gives to John Noguier in trust, of Leeds, merchant.

1759 Henry Jowet of Leeds, farrier, nephew and heir of Walter, above, releases said lands to Mary Noguier, widow, and daughter Ann (John Butterfield promises 1769 to produce the deeds of the 3 closes in any court).

1753 John Noguier (-1753) leaves by will to daughter Ann, except a “Ridgecoat” in Armley.

1759 On marriage to Lewis Teisier, Ann and her mother sell for £3000 to be put out on interest as a marriage portion, to Anthony Noguier.

1769 John Blayds buys from the above for £320, 3 Ellers Closes in Oulton. (contd p.356)
The rest of the Calverley Deeds on Oulton, which I did not examine:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1807</td>
<td>Trust of £1200 as indemnity</td>
<td>1807</td>
<td>Bottoms, Woodlesford Field, Thomas Keir</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1834</td>
<td>Exchange at various places</td>
<td>1789</td>
<td>Royds Close, Oulton. Gilbert Roberts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1877</td>
<td>Lands, and Aire and Calder</td>
<td>1832</td>
<td>Close in Woodlesford. Joshua Wilks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1842</td>
<td>Cottage of Wakefield Guardians (Quarry Hill)</td>
<td>1817</td>
<td>2 admits., Oulton in Rothwell Manor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1765</td>
<td>Water-royds Closes (?Fleet Lane)</td>
<td>1808</td>
<td>Cow Croft, Oulton, Smithson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1818</td>
<td>Allotment, Holmsley Field, Josiah Smithson</td>
<td>1843</td>
<td>2 houses in Holmsley Field, J. Rhodes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1762</td>
<td>Knapton or Carter Ing, Woodlesford</td>
<td>1825</td>
<td>Tithe, new road and Milking Balk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1845</td>
<td>Little Banks Close, J.Scholefield</td>
<td>1806</td>
<td>West Royds, Oulton. Martha North</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1807</td>
<td>Inclosure Act</td>
<td>1817</td>
<td>Gibbon’s and Ox Closes of Josiah Crabtree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1811</td>
<td>Allotment, Holmsley Field. Thomas Hutchinson</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1834</td>
<td>Title of Lord Mexborough’s to premises in Methley, Oulton and Stanley</td>
<td>1809</td>
<td>Part of Holmsley Field of Dr. Walker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1827</td>
<td>Royds property of William, Joseph and Thomas Smith</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1814</td>
<td>Assignment of mortgage on property at Oulton. Mrs. Lister</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
(from p.354) (6) Bentcliff Close in Rothwell, just West of Wallow Field.

1699 Will of Miss Dorothy Calverley of Oulton. I devise to my cousin John Lookes junior, of Oulton, the elder son of my brother John Lookes, Bentcliffe Close in Rothwell (2 acres) in trust that he will pay my brother’s 4 children, Dorothy, Ann, Richard and Mary, £8 each when they reach 21. (did Mary marry Sam Hewitt?)

1720 (1) Edmund Cowling of Rothwell, fell-monger, and Richard Houson of Rothwell, yeoman, executors and trustees under will of Grace Burton. (2) John Lookes, and Sam Hewitt of Oulton, yeoman, and wife Mary (only daughter and heir of John Lookes, late of Oulton, yeoman). (3) Henry Houson of Rothwell, yeoman. 
Cites that in 1750 (2) mortgaged Bentcliffe Close for £40 from (2), and granted land to (3).

1765 Samuel and Mary Hewitt owed £97 to (1) above, so they sell for £139 the said Bentcliff Close bounded by Holmsley Field, Wallow Field and Mr. Waugh. To John Blayds. (3) and (1) of 1758 acknowledge receipt of their money.

Bundles 82 (Moore Wills) and 129 (Quaker Burial Ground) are missing.

(contd p.358)
(Blank page)
The following Deeds may be consulted at Wakefield, disappointing. 
(I looked up Oulton, not Woodlesford.) I did not examine all.

1704-15
A.67.109 John Lowknor John Coerkhill
C.59 Will of Richard Brooke, gent. of Killingbeck, in Oulton, Woodlesford and Rothwell to Elizabeth, and share in lordships.
C.46/47 Richard Brook to Thomas Simpson of Seacroft, (3)Elizabeth Brook, all in possession of John Clarkson, James Feather and Richard Milner , Woodlesford.
D.540 Robert Auby John Corkell.
F.263 Richard Lund John Smirthwaite
F.299 Robert Corner, Dorothy Smithson, Mortimer Dawson.
F.383 William Wood Thomas Crook.
F.605 and 7 Elizabeth Breary George Prithof.
F, 650 and 1 Robert Corner, Dorothy Smithson, Mortimer Dawson, John Clarkson.
F.776 John Elton and wife Elizabeth, John Smirthwaite.
G.183 Henry Clareborough Dorothy Clark.
G.257 Ralph Moor William Graves.
H.62 Henry Clareborough and John Clareborough.
H.77 Stephen Hansworth William Moor.

1718-21
N.232 Jonathan Thompson, Holmes, John Catcall, John Patterson.
N.617 John Elton John Smirthwaite.
O.249 John Smirthwaite, John and Elizabeth Elton, John Vavasour, John Clarkson.
O.332 John Clarkson, John Vavasour, Dorothy Clareborough.
O.474 John Waugh John Bromley
O.510 John Clarkson, John Vavasour, John Milner.
O.511 John Smirthwaite, John Elton, John Vavasour, John Milner.
O.563 Thomas Wrigglesworth and Thomas Wrigglesworth, Grantis Hillyard.
Q.694 Robert Divers William Brook.

(contd p.359)
(from p.358)
1740-44
NN.461 Mary and Christopher Hidgson, William Harrison and wife. OO.140 Will of Thomas Stead(?)
OO.476 John Cockill, Nicholas Torre, James Smith, Edward Jefferson, William Blyth. OO.479-81
OO.396 William Wrigglesworth William Horn(?) in Woodlesford:- 69,451,651.
OO.527 John Clarkson Thomas Scholefield. RR.100 John Waugh to Thomas Scholefield new cottage (George Walton), tan-pits, and lands.
RR.194 Gregory Haste of Woodlesford to William Sykes of Swillington, 2 lands, etc.

1733-9
FF.431 John ans Isabel Clareborough, 3 Bentleys, Hanson. FF.465 Thomas Watterton, Robert Collitt, William Brook, Ben Hanson.
FF.705 Robert Whitehead, Edward Coleman, Thomas and George Coldwell. GG.365 Will of John Wrigglesworth.
GG.676 John Clarkson, John Scholefield. HH.90 Thomas to Elizabeth Coldwell. HH.280 Cockell, Wilkinson, Horn, Patteson, Lunn.
HH.326 Sam Rayner Tim Metcalf. II.341 Walter Jowett, John Noguier. KK.80 James Brook, George Lumley.

(contd p.360)
(from p.359)

1715-8

1721-7

1727-33

(contd p.362)
(from p.360)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Yorkshire Poll Book, 1741. Freeholders and resident at Oulton</th>
<th>1786 Map</th>
<th>1786 Map</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Richard Boyes</td>
<td>Thomas Barber</td>
<td>John Backhouse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joseph Blackwell</td>
<td>William Beatson</td>
<td>Mrs. Crompthouse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Clareborough</td>
<td>John Blayds</td>
<td>George Kitchen</td>
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<tr>
<td>Antonio Dobson</td>
<td>James Burnell</td>
<td>George Sykes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Waugh</td>
<td>Samuel Chadwick</td>
<td>I. Cockill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Wrigglesworth</td>
<td>John Dobson</td>
<td>Luke Green</td>
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<tr>
<td>Samuel Armitage</td>
<td>E. Dobson</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>John Clarkson (at Oulton House)</td>
<td>William Greathead</td>
<td>Edward Brook, Royds Hall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert Collett</td>
<td>William Evers, Watchman</td>
<td>William Brook</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richard Guelder</td>
<td>Matthew Jackson, Fleet Mills</td>
<td>James Buckler</td>
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<tr>
<td>Joshua Hall</td>
<td>Widow North</td>
<td>Elizabeth Clareborough</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Morton</td>
<td>James North, New Masons</td>
<td>F. Clareborough</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Christopher Pearson</td>
<td>John Parkinson</td>
<td>E. Crossland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Vavasour</td>
<td>John Pyrah, Woodlands</td>
<td>Thomas Hall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>and 8 non-resident, 4 with free-holds elsewhere</td>
<td>William Sigston</td>
<td>T. Hardacre (part of Park)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Elton (Mirfield)</td>
<td>John Smirtheaite</td>
<td>R. Hemingley (Royds Lane)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Norfolk (Wakefield)</td>
<td>William Smith of Rothwell</td>
<td>Sarah Hollings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George Savile (Rothwell)</td>
<td>William Thompson</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Thomas Taylor (Heckmondwike)</td>
<td>Marmaduke Vavasour</td>
<td>T. Hutchinson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>at Woodlesford</td>
<td>John Waugh of Oulton</td>
<td>Mrs. Moore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Dobson</td>
<td>John Waugh of Wakefield (Angus’)</td>
<td>John Robinson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Burnell</td>
<td>Joseph Birch</td>
<td>James Scolefield</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joshua Green</td>
<td>Thomas Braithwaite</td>
<td>J. Wrigglesworth, Far and Mill</td>
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<tr>
<td>George Kitchen</td>
<td></td>
<td>Robert Wormald</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

(contd p.370)
(Leeds Directories comparison)
(Leeds Directories comparison)
(Leeds Directories comparison)
(Leeds Directories comparison)
(Leeds Directories comparison)
(Leeds Directories comparison)
Loudon’s “Complete Collier” of 1708. The Pits were then from 30 to 40 fathoms deep, with a few 50 to 60; so pits would be sunk, one of 20 and the other of 40 fathoms, to drain the water at each place. Old pumps would be 2 pails at the end of a long rope on a windlass, or an endless chain with wooden buckets or troughs, worked by a water-wheel or a gin worked by horses. Application of steam engine to raise water:- Newcomen and Crawley, 1710.

Coal tar extraction 1779 by Dixon, who also tried coal gas.

Vend of Newcastle and Sunderland increased:- 1660 - 537 thousand tons; 1700 – 650 thousand; 1750 – 1,193; 1800 – 2,520; 1850 – over 8,000; of which 2m. tons are exported.

Bell-pits (many close together) see West Riding Quarter Sessions 1230. 90% used by Blacksmiths. Domestic not till after 1400. Tools of wood with iron tips. Practice of driving levels copies from the Lead mines 1650. Also day levels, with sledges. “Hurriers” or “Putters” hauled or shoved tubs on wooden rails, dreadful conditions for girls. In 1700 system of 2 shafts, one for exit of foul air, drawn sometimes by a chimney with a fire below. But little real change till 1750.  

(contd p.448)
(from p.362)  

**Coal Mines**

(Sea- or Stone-coal)  
(remember that at times “Carbo”=charcoal (not sea-coal), and “collier” = charcoal worker.)

Newcastle Archaeological Institute I (1852) has an interesting article on the Archaeology of the Coal Trade, with map re the Northeast.

Marco Paulo mentions use of coal in China in 13th century. The Romans knew the fossil but did not work it. 1180 mention of it in Bishop Pudsey’s Boldon Book.

1239 Charter to the freemen of Newcastle to dig coals in the Castle Field, and in 1351.

1338 “Stathes” in Saxon = bank, a shore statio navium. And “way-leave”. Edward III 17d. per “chaldron”, not the modern Newcastle chaldron of 53 cwt., but just over a ton. 2000 lbs. in weight, or 6 bolls, really 7½ bolls modern. 20 of the old “chaldrons” to one keel (an old Saxon word, cf. “Kell-man”). 1402 – 4/8 per chaldron. Taxed from 1379, per ship.

Harrison in 1577 observes that coal “crept from the forge into the kitchen and hall”. So the increase in the numbers of chimneys.

“Hoastmen”, a gild of dealers in coal, from time immemorial. Incorporated 1600.

Horse-carts called “wains” carried 6-8 bolls, 8 bolls being the 3rd part of the present Newcastle “chaldron” of 53 cwt.


Index of Leases under Elizabeth in Duchy of Lancaster: The coal mines on the waste called Lofthouse Moor and Roodesmore, to Joseph Mallet. In Wakefield to Edward Carrye at 26/8 per annum. 1575 license to John Nutter to dig sea coals in Ing Close at Rothwell at 3/4 per annum.

Elizabeth (1558-1603) Richard Blande, gent., took a license to search for coals within the Manor of Lofthouse, a parcel of the Manor of Rothwell, for 21 years at 6/8. Elizabeth. The mines and pits of sea-coals within the extra-manorial wood of Wakefield, in the graveship of Stanley, were let to Frederick Lee for 21 years at 26/8.

cf. Colliery of 1733 near Royds Hall.

The oldest in Rothwell Parish was at Middleton from 1639, (?1669, later) under the Leghes and Brandlings. These early pits were shallow, and there were......

(contd p.372)
A Fenton brought the jaw-bones of a whale from America, and placed them over the gateway of Fenton House. Lofthouse, Carlton and Haigh Pits, Rothwell Haigh, 1760.

(Pedigree of Charlesworth)
...some in Sanderson’s Pastures, Royds Green: “Danby Brig Pit” and “Sawney Colliery”. In Rothwell Registers miners:- of Oulton: 1723 William Burley, 1731 Joseph Clayton. Wrigglesworth:- 1753 John Hague; 1733 John Pyper. Batty writes that these may have been employed at Sir William Lowther’s Astley Pits or at Royds Green.

Fentons at Rothwell 1723, and at Lofthouse 1805. Charlesworth at Stanley 1800.

(Pedigree of Brandling)

(contd p.374)
Annals of Yorkshire I

19/4/1797  13 men and boys killed by an explosion of fire damp in one of the coal mines at Rothwell Haigh.

1/1843   The miners at the Rothwell Haigh and Robin Hood collieries, 150 men, out on strike, owing to the new regulations causing a reduction of their wages.

23/5/1844   Some 3000 colliers on strike in this district, entered Leeds in procession, and afterwards held a meeting in Vicar's Croft.

Leeds “Mercury”, 7/5/1782:- Coals sold this day for £6 per chaldron, the retailers sell them for 3/6 the bushel.
Leeds Mercury 7/7/1778:- Leeds Coal-Staith Charles Brandling asks for higher pay for coal after September 1.

3/11/78 Turnpike road from Leeds to Wakefield, tolls to be lett, which tolls were let the last 2 years for the clear rent of £800 per annum.

2/2/79 Last Wednesday night 3 sides of the Tower of Kirkstall Abbey fell down. Last Friday morning, 19 colliers having descended into one of the Pits near Rothwell Haigh, symptoms of the fire-damp were discovered, which soon after went off with a great explosion, whereby 3 men were killed, and 4 so much burnt that 2 are since dead, and the other 2 are not likely to recover.

1786 Map shows several small pits near Cinder-oven Bridge, where was also Fenton's “Glasshouse”.

A “Coal-pit Close” among Newmarket Closes.

1630 Agreed between Party(a) and Ann Bubwith that the annual Rent of 40/- to the King for coal-mines within Rothwell Manor, should be paid proportionately out of lands where coal could be had.

Fanny Pit.
c.1910 Waterhaigh.

8/’33 Joseph Illingworth and Willie Maundrill and George Shepherd killed by explosion.

5/’35 Pit-head baths opened by Mrs. Currer Briggs, with Canteen.

During 2nd Great War surface coal.

(contd p.376)
Mr. Lamb of George Armitage and Sons supplied the following information:

I think the James Verity mentioned would be the master mason when Oulton Church was built – wage 21/- per week. Joseph Verity and Henry Stainer also worked on the Church – wages 18/- per week. James Verity started a quarry at Robin Hood in 1810.

Hall and Stead dissolved about 1890, and became respectively David Hall and Sons, and Ezra Stead and Son. Halls carried on quarrying at Oulton till we bought them out in 1923, and they had also a saw-yard at Victoria Road, Leeds. They certainly occupied the quarry on the North side of Aberford Road till c.1910, but were in the later period occupied mostly in sawing and working the stone.

Ezra Stead also had a yard in Leeds, and he worked the sand quarry at Rothwell Haigh perhaps 40 years ago. It became Wright and Stead, and was eventually swallowed up by the Leeds Sand and Gravel Co.

I remember Rayner and Parkinson. William Ripley, J.H. Armitage, and Matthew Mitchell and Son, have also worked the Brown Stone on the North of Aberford Road since 1900. Mitchells would be the last.
Stone Quarries

cf. 1611 on gravestone between windows in Methley Church Yard said to be of Oulton Stone, near the Porch and some by the vestry.

There are various closes called “Quarry” or “Quarrel” Closes, which suggest some kind of quarry, e.g. (i) that the Middle Field of Woodlesford was called “Quarry Field” from at least … (ii) Quarry Close on Fleet Lane, East of Salmon Royds (1754). (iii) Quarry Close on South of Eshald Field and East of Midland Hotel, North of “Robin Hood Quarry”.

Oulton Quarrymen:- Thomas Smith -1764, John Collins -1765, John Armitage -1779, Christopher Beale -1761.
John Armitage of Oulton Quarry (1755-88) married Jane Kidd.

Oulton Masons:- 1717 William Orwin, 1736 Thomas Shay.

1790 James Burnell (1725-92) buys “Quarry Stead” and Rye Royd Close. About the same time the Dobsons must have been working Midland Quarry. Afterwards (1840) Robert Whitehead and James Verity.

There is an old quarry to the West of the top of Quarry Hill, where William Yarwood is marked as occupier in 1845, and of Lower Rye Royd. It is called “Quarry” on 1786 map. And another on the East between Houses 20 and 22, owned apparently with Houses 22-24 by Joseph and Thomas Coldwell in 1780, for he then sells “Quarry Close” to William Smith. 1845: “John Blayds. James Hartley.

William Owen erected a steam water-pump, and so reached a further depth, and Joseph Slater introduced better pumps.

A. Thompson near Harewood House, and on East of Oulton Lane: Below Stockings Pathway – Rhodes: James, Israel, and James; but Israel and James moved further North below Woodlesford Vicarage, and James at corner of Stockings Passage and Lane.

Atkinson worked where Drill Hall is. The dobsons owned each side of Stockings Lane, but there has been no quarrying near Woodlesford School. Thomas and William Abbey worked in front of Temperance Terrace. In 1840 Tithe 87 near Midland Street worked by William Wrigglesworth.

In Woodlesford 1845: Old Quarry owned by William Capes at bottom of Church Street towards Station Lane. On Pottery Hill – Joseph Sharpe and Edward. And an old one near Pickpocket Lane, by Parkinson and Sons

(contd p.378)
(Pedigree of Armitage)

Then to the North of Aberford Road, Woodlesford, in '45 Martin Westmoreland near the Airedales, and B. Wood Higgins near Quarry Road.

Further North towards the Stockings were: '88 A. Thompson, Ted Rayner and George Parkinson, and Fred Whitehead (built 17-9 Midland Street).

Frank Wood had worked earlier? No, 27.

Joseph Mitchell and Son, where hen-houses are now, entrance between what is now 47 and 49 Aberford Road
Wood Higgins in front of, and William Ripley and John Henry Armitage behind “Mayfield” on “Tea-cake Lane”.

In 1848 a Quarry between Eshald House and the Brewery.

Also the “Blue Stone” quarries on the South of Aberford Road, Oulton (but “Midland Quarry”, above, was a Blue Stone Quarry). There were roughly 3:-

To the East, behind Harrison’s shop, called “Robin Hood Quarry” on 1842 map. Langstaff, William, and brothers Henry and Alfred. George Armitage and Sons commenced at Oulton in 1893.

In the Middle is marked on 1842 map: “Quarry Pond”. Water has always been found here, and must be pumped away from the district where they wish to work. Slater, Joseph (who introduced better pumps) and William. Later rented by David Hall and Ezra Stead with part of Burnill’s land next to above.

West end, behind “the Parade”. On 1842 map called “Lower Rye Royd” owned by Jacob Dobson, including what is now “22 Aberford Road”. Abbey, Silas and his son Cato. John and David Matthews; David Hall and Stead (originally behind 17 Aberford Road).

Brick-making:- Leeds and Wakefield side in early 1850’s; Thorpe 1897; Oulton 1907; Lofthouse 1910; “George Armitage and Sons” was established 1824, but not under that name. Made bricks from c.1850. The first John died in '46 and the sons carried on till '64. Then George divided from his brothers and became “George Armitage and Sons”, Ltd. later, and incorporating in 1915 the Woodkirk Stone and Brick Co., in 1924 the New Howley Park Quarry Co., Ltd, in 1929 the Normanton Blue Stone Quarry Co., and in 1937 Thomas Clough and Sons, Ltd. William, John and Henry carried on as John Armitage and Bros., and William’s sons carried on till 1901, when George left William, and William continued till 1911.

The stone at Thorpe was exhausted 1911.

(contd p.380)
In a dialogue of 1548 the husbandman complains, “These enclosure do undo us all. I have known of late a dozen ploughs within less compass than 6 miles about me, laid down within these 7 years, and where 2 persons had their livings, now one man and his shepherd hath all. Which things is not the least cause of these uproars, for by these enclosures men do lack livings and be idle.”

The weavers were the first to cast themselves free from the gild system. They set up outside the towns, where they would be free from restrictions. In this way such villages as Evesham, Worcester, Birmingham, Bury, Bolton, Leeds, Bradford and Manchester, sprang up. The plan of giving out wool to be spun and woven in the homes grew up. The “clothier” (not cloth-worker) was the employer, but without a factory, and a capitalist. He bought the wool, gave it out, and then collected the yarn, which again he gave out to be woven into cloth, fulled and dyed. There was a standard wage for each process. Defoe describes what he saw of this domestic system in 1725. Few Yorkshire clothiers had more than 3 or 4 looms or employed more than 8 to 10 persons (John Harrison of Leeds was an exception); but in the West some clothiers employed 30 or 40 looms or more. The weavers would be hired under contract. Defoe states:— “All were employed, from the youngest to the oldest; scarce anything above 4 years old but its hands were sufficient for its own support.” A 14 hour day (including meals) was normal, and the Truck system prevailed everywhere, by which men were paid in cheques which had to be spent at shops which the employer owned. There were strikes in 1754, but the weavers could only earn 4d. a day.

Locke in 1697 had urged that all poor children above the age of 3 should be taught to earn their living at working schools for spinning and knitting.
Clothiers, Linen Weavers, etc.

So long as this work was done in the homes, there seem to have been many such workers here; but the great change coming over this trade c.1830 can be noticed.

Hand-weaving trade: George Taylor 1662, Joseph Chapman and Timothy Aldridge 1714, John Hargreaves 1715, etc.
Linen-weaving trade: Robert Hey (Parish Clerk) master linen-weaver, Benjamin Smith 1761.
Stuff-weaving trade: John Beever 1768 plaids and petticoating in colours. And at Royds Green Jeremiah Carter 1772. Also James Morton now removed to Oulton.
Breeches-makers: John Dobson 1752, John Carr 1764.

Leeds Mercury 27/11/1886: Mr Armitage of Carr Hall, Hunslet, -1818; “the last of the old hand-spun and hand-worked cloth manufacturers. He would go to London to buy the wool, which he the delivered out to be spun by hand, about Oulton, Rothwell, Beeston, etc. He had it woven in his tenants’ houses, dyed and finished on his own premises, and then himself attended the markets of Sheffield and other towns at their several fairs. He continued till the Gotts, Browns, Hoggs and Sheepshanks arose, and even down to 1815 or 20. His wealth, upwards of a million of money, was inherited by Rev. Armitage Rhodes and his son Mr. Armitage Rhodes.”

A cloth factory was built in 1806 at “Springhead” on Oulton Beck in Rothwell Park, where the foot-bridge is now, by Mr. Butterworth and in Park Lane, then called “Broomhills Lane” and “Cauder Well” for his nephews John and Sam Berwick, who disagreed with their uncle.

1823 Jabez and Thomas Stead rented it and turned out Spanish Cloth, working night and day. But, owing to trouble with Dr. Hindle, they moved to Hunslet after 7 years. Then, for 4 years, Joseph Arundale from Bramley, and his widow (who married Walker).

1845-6 John Blayds bought the estate, and the building was pulled down.

(contd p.382)

Tanneries

A. Oulton Tannery in Lily Lane to East of “Woodlands”. Thomas Taylor 1730; Robert Atkinson; James Beeston 1846; Cooper and Kempe 1759.


C. Behind 6 Calverley Road, on Oulton Beck. John Waugh, tanner. In the 1830 plan of 22-4 Leeds Road is a building on the bend of the beck owned by Mr. Dixon (Chadwick had the field and 4 Calverley Road). 1845 Survey:– Hannah Dixon – House, workshop, Tan-yard, garden, 1805 will of Ben Dixon, on trust to John Walker of the Grove, tanner. Charles Walker 1846, and George Walker 1853.

Other tanners:– Richard Jackson (1717-62)
(Blank page)
Malt Kilns mainly since 1750 or 1800

A. Lily Lane where now is 5 and 7 Farrer Lane (built c.1895)
B. Lily Lane in garden of No,? and facing Dye House Bridge, pulled down.
   Joshua Crabtree (1750-1818) was a maltster.
   1845: John Farrer.  Mark Potter of Wakefield.
C. On the South of Greenlands Farm, pulled down.
   1845: Tenter Croft  Robert and James Farrer.
E. Old building falling down behind 6 Calverley Road contained with D. above in the Chadwick deeds.  John Blayds purchased.
   1845 Survey.  Mark Potter.
   (Notice that a tan-yard and tan-pit and tenter croft are mentioned in 1755 in the Waugh estate, but John Waugh (1699-73) was a tanner.)
   Occupied later by John Todd as a carpenter.
G. Woodlesford House.  1845 Survey.  Shepherd Dobson’s devs.
Leeds “Mercury”, 22/10, 1782:— “The common brewers announce that they must advance the price of strong ale to twelve pence per gallon … Robert Arthington, Thomas Jacques and Co., Wroe and Appleyard.”
Eshaldwell Brewery

cf. 1928 Centenary Souvenir, Bentley's Yorkshire Breweries.

The Bentley family, later of Eshald House.

Timothy Bentley (1769-1830) used Priesley’s science, and invented the Yorkshire Stone Square system of brewing. He selected Woodlesford because of the good quality of the water in Eshald Well, and began the present site as an adjunct to his brewery near Huddeersfield, building the present archway and establishing malting in 1808.

“Henry Bentley and Co.”’s brewery was opened in 1828. Ales brewed in 1831 were sold at from 1/- to 1/6 per gallon. The opening of the Aire and Calder Canal in 1835, and the Manchester or North Midland Railway in 1840 helped to expand trade.

Became a limited liability Company in ’89, and acquired other businesses in ’89, ’92, ’98, ’99 and 1921. Title changed to Bentley’s Yorkshire Breweries 1893.

Serious fire 1902. 1898 purchased J.R. Bottomley, Ltd., Aspley Brewery, Hudderfield, including the business of Wigny and Co., Wine and Spirit Merchants, but a Wine and Spirits Department had been instituted by 1877. Beer bottling near Leeds Corn Exchange 1864-1926, when new premises were provided at the Brewery.

Blacksmiths: 1714 William Burwell and George Scott.

(1) Behind 3 St.John's Yard 1845 George and James Burwell; '53 John Wright; '61 William Graves.
(2) 14 Aberford Road Wrigglesworth:- John in '45, Tom in '61; William G. had as a mistle.
(3) Behind 17 Aberford Road Sam Hick, Thomas or George Smith, J. Armitage.
(4) Near the Chapel or 60 Church Street, Woodlesford. Joseph Snell Thomas Lambert, Thomas Britton, George Leatherhead, '76 Charles Seaton.
(5) At the Brewery.
(6) At Fleet Mills. (contd p.388)
Wheelwrights or Joiners

(1) Beckside.    ?John Smith, Benjamin Smith.
(2) Woodyard      James Morton, Bert Hammond.
(3) 21 Lily Lane  Davy:- Mark, Joshua and John. Flint to c.1880.
(4) 15 Aberford Road, under Ranters’ Chapel: Ward; Admiral Brear
    barn near 2 Quarry Hill  Whitaker and Lockwood from Woodlesford.
(6) Woodlesford    Abraham Brook, Thomas Firth, John Burwell.

Better-known Shops

(1) 1 St John’s Street. Elizabeth Stead and Post Office; Thomas
    West; Edward Sharpe; A. Hall.
(2) 18 Leeds Road.    Martha Brook.
(3) 7 Aberford Road.  ?John Craven, Thomas West; Joseph Snell
    who built Barker’s.

(contd p.390)
Parish Officers

Down to 1835 there were “15,635 parishes, or places separately relieving their own paupers” and levying their own rates as distinct units of local administration. At the same time the aggregate total of local governing authorities didn't amount to 2000.

It is difficult to make any general statement about the relation of the parish to the Manor. Some parishes included several manors, and others had no connexion. Bishops could consecrate a new Church, and assign to it a new parish, not necessarily with the right to appoint Churchwardens. Within many parishes were separate vills or townships with a constable of their own, or relieved their poor before 1601.

It is uncertain what constituted membership of a parish, or who could vote at Vestry meetings.
(from 14th century).
4 principal offices:-
(a) Warden, 2 up to 8, each for one ward, responsible to “the Ordinary” or his Archdeacon.
(b) The Constable, the post most objected to. Originally an officer of the Manor.
(c) Surveyor of Highways or “Wayman”, a position avoided if possible.
(d) Overseer of the Poor
(c and d) established 1555 by Tudor legislation as ad hoc assistants to (a and b).

All unpaid, and service as such was compulsory for all but peers, clergy, etc. The aim was to fill by rotation.

(c and d) were chosen by (b and a) 1555-1597, when the J.Ps appointed (d) till 1691 when the J.Ps appointed (c), generally anyone who would serve as such.

The general rule is:- “No Court, no Manor”, and we never hear of a court-leet of the Manor of Woodlesford.
(from p.388)

There are 2 Terriers of the Glebe of Rothwell of 1744 and 1770

These agree but for the signatures. Vicarage (i.e. that near present School), stable, 1 garden or orchard, with a garth adjoining. Certain lands in Rothwell, and payments in lieu on, inter alia: Cockill Ing 10/- Pain Ing 3/- Glover Ing 4/- Shaws Ing Lawyer’s Ing 6/- Oulton Ing 8/- Sinking Ing (Woodlesford) 8/-, Little Barley Banks: Benton’s 4/-, Clareborough’s 3/6. Great Barley Banks at 2/- the acre. (Mostly in St Clement lands by River Aire near Fleet.)

Notice the following references to Lordships or Manors:-

Rothwell
Oulton
Woodlesford

The last two are only modern. Because they were townships, were they necessarily “Manors”, for each had 3 fields? But still within the Manor of Rothwell.

Bundle 71, 3 admittances of John Blayds to the Manor of Rothwell.

1810 Richard and Alice Ward sell for £54 a cottage with 1 rood in Royds Green to John Blayds.

1810 Robert and Ann Colvard sell for £80 a cottage in Royds Green (formerly Joshua White, then George Copley) with 2 gardens, held by copy of Court Roll, which is “surrendered” to John Blayds.

1813 John Overend surrenders for £34 one rood in Rothwell Haigh on the Woodlesford to Rothwell Road, and John Blayds buys. All in the Court Baron of John Blayds, James Milnes’ heirs and devisees, Edward D’Oyby, Rev. William Wood, Thomas Moore, and of the other lords. Michael Scholefield was steward.

Bundle 13 includes a copy of the Inclosure Act of 1809, in which John Blayds and Benjamin Gaskell claimed to be Lords of Oulton; William Wilks, Lord of Woodlesford; and Charles Philip, Lord Stourton, Thomas Moore, and John Blayds Lords of Rothwell. The King was entitled to “St…… (contd p.392)
### Allotment Award 8/9/1818

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A.Holmsley Field</th>
<th>acreage</th>
<th>B.Oulton Green</th>
<th>acreage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Henry Atkinson</td>
<td>1:0:0</td>
<td>John Blayds</td>
<td>7:2:18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Blayds</td>
<td>1:2:31</td>
<td>John Blayds</td>
<td>0:1:25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Blayds (William Evers)</td>
<td>3:1:30</td>
<td>John Blayds</td>
<td>11:0:37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Blayds (Thomas Hutchins)</td>
<td>1:0:34</td>
<td>John Blayds</td>
<td>4:1:19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Blayds (Josiah Smithson)</td>
<td>1:2:34</td>
<td>John Blayds, Manor</td>
<td>1:0:16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Martin Burnell</td>
<td>0:1:28</td>
<td>John Blayds</td>
<td>5:4:8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Craven</td>
<td>1:1:2</td>
<td>John Blayds, Hollin Hall</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joseph Dobson’s devs.</td>
<td>10:0:16</td>
<td>Vavasour’s T., Hollin Hall</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J.C. Oddie</td>
<td>7:2:5</td>
<td>John Blayds, Hollin Hall</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J.C. Oddie</td>
<td>1:2:9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J.C. Oddie</td>
<td>3:0:16</td>
<td>C.Holmsley Field, Woodlesford</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>J.C.Oddie</td>
<td>0:1:18</td>
<td>William Wilks senior</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Navigation Trustees</td>
<td>3:1:34</td>
<td>James Moore</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Wilks senior</td>
<td>2:1:16</td>
<td>Joseph Dobson’s devs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joseph Dobson’s devs</td>
<td>1:3:0</td>
<td>William Wilks</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Houson</td>
<td>2:0:15</td>
<td>William Oddie</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Dawson</td>
<td>0:1:15</td>
<td>William Evers</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>William Webster</td>
<td>3:1:30</td>
<td>John Clareborough</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Benjamin Dixon’s devs</td>
<td>4:1:18</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benjamin Gaskell’s trustees</td>
<td>1:3:34</td>
<td>D.Little and Wallow Fields</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Dawson</td>
<td>4:0:36</td>
<td>William Houson</td>
<td>0:2:10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edward Barber</td>
<td>1:1:0</td>
<td>Vavasour’s Trustees</td>
<td>3:3:25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J.C.Oddie</td>
<td>2:1:23</td>
<td>B.Gaskell’s Trustees</td>
<td>4:2:33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benjamin Dixon’s devs</td>
<td>6:2:20</td>
<td>John Blayds</td>
<td>36:2:0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joseph Dobson’s devs</td>
<td>10:1:12</td>
<td>Miss Sigston</td>
<td>0:2:24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Poole</td>
<td>2:0:0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Clement's Tythes. Jonathan Teale of Leeds and Richard Clarke of Rothwell Haigh to be Commissioners, with an umpire Tom Bainbridge. Failing Jonathan Teale, John Blayds is to appoint another; failing Richard Clarke, another is to be appointed at a public meeting. Inclosure Award 8/9/1818, Bundle 244.

Bundle 9:- 6/9/1804 William, Viscount Lowther, conveys to John Blayds for £100 moiety of Rothwell Manor, but not the coal and passages thereto.

To see Inclosure Awards at County Hall, Wakefield, ask for West Riding Awards, Book C, pp.303-370; and Plan 37. John Blayds appointed Henry Teale in place of Jonathan Teale.

Also Rothwell Court Roll from 25/4/1833 to 1932, to Sheriffs Turn View of Frank Pledge and Court Leet:- John Blayds, Benjamin and Catherine Dealtry, the heirs of Rev. William Wood, and heirs of Thomas Moore. Before Michael Scholefield, gent, Steward, 1833.


(contd p.394)
(from p.392)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>E.Quarry Field</th>
<th>acreage</th>
<th>F.Ashwell Field</th>
<th>acreage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Joseph Dobson’s devs</td>
<td>11:0:29</td>
<td>William Wilks junior</td>
<td>1:1:20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gaskell’s Trustees</td>
<td>5:0:0</td>
<td>Robert Atkinson</td>
<td>0:2:23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Blayds</td>
<td>1:3:39</td>
<td>Mary Robinson</td>
<td>1:1:2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Walker</td>
<td>1:0:8</td>
<td>John Collins</td>
<td>1:2:22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Evers. John Blayds</td>
<td>3:0:26</td>
<td>L. Green (James Gough)</td>
<td>0:3:27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J.C. Oddie</td>
<td>3:2:36</td>
<td>John Clareborough (Joseph Gough)</td>
<td>0:3:26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joseph Dobson’s devs</td>
<td>5:3:36</td>
<td>William Wilks senior</td>
<td>1:3:21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Martin Burnell</td>
<td>2:2:34</td>
<td>William Wilks</td>
<td>1:3:13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Dawson</td>
<td>0:3:27</td>
<td>Joseph Dobson’s devs</td>
<td>2:0:34</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Totals:-  
Oulton 115:2:½  
Woodlesford 75:2:4  
Total 396:2:10 (4r. 5p. in Royds Green)

**Upper Shutt of Holmsley Field, in Woodlesford:**

| William Wilks senior            | 3:2:19  | William Oddie (green)          | 1:3:0   |
| James Moore                     | 1:2:0   | John Blayds (William Evers)    | 4:0:0   |
| J.Dawson’s devs                 | 6:0:0   | John Clareborough              | 2:3:0   |
| William Wilks senior            | 6:3:16  |                                |         |

According to the above figures the following obtained in the end:-  
John Blayds 51acres.  Vavasour Trustees 5:1:3.  William Wilks senior  
14:0:29.  Benjamin Gaskell’s Trustees 11acres.  J.Dawson’s devs.  
24:3:0.  “Man.” = Manorial allotment.

Inclosure Acts:- Under George II 7 per year; 1760-85 47 per year;  
1794-1804 78.  244 by 1760; by 1820 nearly 4000.

(contd p.396)
# Farms

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Royds Hall</th>
<th>Royds Green Farm</th>
<th>Hollin Hill or Home Farm</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1644.Richard Bubwith</td>
<td></td>
<td>(cf. Lupton Farm)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1650.Francis Stamper</td>
<td></td>
<td>1760.Francis Blayds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1732.Anthony Clarkson</td>
<td></td>
<td>1786.Thomas Barber</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1845 and 61. Christopher Sanderson</td>
<td>1860. Stoker</td>
<td>1845. Est:- 2 houses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1888.John Sanderson</td>
<td>Purdon</td>
<td>1845.George Wilsden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A.Elliot</td>
<td>Hudson</td>
<td>Joseph Jowitt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Elliot</td>
<td>Wiley</td>
<td>R. Arrand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allan Dalton</td>
<td>Benjamin Thompson</td>
<td>1895. Wheelhouse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ralph Thompson</td>
<td>John Booker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Benjamin Thompson</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Croft Farm</th>
<th>with “Vine Cottage”, Bentley Square</th>
<th>Manor House Farm</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1786.William Greathead</td>
<td>James Earnshaw</td>
<td>1786. ?S.Chadwick</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1845,61.William Moore</td>
<td>1845.David Chadwick</td>
<td>1845,61. George Chadwick</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert Chadwick</td>
<td>1846. Armitage</td>
<td>Robert Chadwick</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1888.Thomas Chadwick</td>
<td>1861.Francis Armitage</td>
<td>c.1885. Benjamin North</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flint</td>
<td>The Misses Armitage</td>
<td>Joe North</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Miss Hepper and Miss Sanderson)</td>
<td>George King</td>
<td>George North</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tom King</td>
<td>c.1919 H.Flockton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>John Greaves</td>
<td>1921-37. Jackson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>Knowles</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>3 Claverley Road</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>W. Braithwaite</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
(from p.394) Other farmers

Leeds Road: 1760 John Dobson. 1840 Samuel Armitage. 1845 George Wilsden.

13 St John’s Street: 1718 John Wrigglesworth. 1756 William Beatson.


(contd p.402)
Woodlesford farms

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wood End Farm</th>
<th>Woodlesford grange Farm</th>
<th>Bullough Lane Farm</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>William Fenton</td>
<td></td>
<td>1786. John Craven</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1786. Mrs. Butterfield</td>
<td></td>
<td>1847. Jonathan Craven</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Owner Shepherd Dobson</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1840. John Walton</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1846. J.C. Oddie</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1871, 81. William Sissons</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jesse Ramsden</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M. Hopkins</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charlesworth</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hirst</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
(Estate and Tithe comparison)
(Estate and Tithe comparison)
In 1831 there were 6335 in the Parish, 8,210 acres.

In 1870 there were only 3 houses on the Estate at Thwaite Gate, but in 1877 240 houses.

Formerly the Townships were under the Overseers of the Parish Church.

Rothwell, Oulton and Woodlesford were attached to Hunslet Union, Board of Guardians 1867.

Rothwell Local Board was formed in 1873.

Oulton, Woodlesford, Temple Newsam and Osmundthorpe in Hunslet Rural till c.1927, and A. Sharpe was Secretary.

(from p.402)
Note, in reference to the population figures, that much that is included in Woodlesford for voting or for postal services, is really within the old township of Oulton, or the boundaries recognised for this parish; for example the whole of Green Lea, and Royds Hall. There are 621 houses in Oulton (1/1949), and some being added in Albert Road. Average is 3½ persons per house.  
(contd. p404)
### 19th Century Developments. Population (houses)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Acreage</th>
<th>1801</th>
<th>1811</th>
<th>1821</th>
<th>1831</th>
<th>1841</th>
<th>1851</th>
<th>1861</th>
<th>1871</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>865</td>
<td>Carlton</td>
<td>978</td>
<td>585</td>
<td>1396</td>
<td>1463</td>
<td>1536</td>
<td>1658</td>
<td>2028</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1118</td>
<td>Lofthouse</td>
<td>469</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(325)</td>
<td>(356)</td>
<td>(436)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>906</td>
<td>Middleton</td>
<td>831</td>
<td>906</td>
<td>1096</td>
<td>976</td>
<td>1077</td>
<td>977</td>
<td>902</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>964 390</td>
<td>Oulton cum Woodlesford</td>
<td>1223</td>
<td>1267</td>
<td>1526</td>
<td>1496</td>
<td>1789 (375)</td>
<td>1771 (405)</td>
<td>1851 (445)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>529</td>
<td>Royd Green</td>
<td>159</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1067</td>
<td>Rothwell</td>
<td>1689</td>
<td>1116</td>
<td>2155</td>
<td>2638</td>
<td>2988</td>
<td>3052</td>
<td>3220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1764</td>
<td>Rothwell Haigh</td>
<td>436</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(622)</td>
<td>(652)</td>
<td>(699)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>547</td>
<td>Thorpe on the Hill</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>72 (16)</td>
<td>83 (15)</td>
<td>71 (13)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Totals:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5004</td>
<td>6635</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 1881-1931

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1881</th>
<th>1891</th>
<th>1901</th>
<th>1911</th>
<th>1921</th>
<th>1931</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Carlton</td>
<td>2927</td>
<td>3233</td>
<td>3225 (963)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lofthouse and Thorpe</td>
<td>2783</td>
<td>2845</td>
<td>2944 (1083)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oulton</td>
<td>2344</td>
<td>1216</td>
<td>3078</td>
<td>3205</td>
<td>3752</td>
<td>2711 (663)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woodlesford</td>
<td>1890</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2032 (496)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rothwell North</td>
<td>2839</td>
<td>3355</td>
<td>4329 (1243)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rothwell South</td>
<td>2652</td>
<td>2700</td>
<td>2431 (589)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methley</td>
<td>4327</td>
<td>4492</td>
<td>4687 (581) and (649)</td>
<td>402</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Average estimated 1877: Rothwell township 3302; Rothwell altogether 8730, but see above. (Notes continued opposite.....) (contd p.401)
Wesleyan Chapel Steward’s Book from 1876

On a slip:- 1791 Conveyance of Land and Cottages.  
1826 Conveyance of Land and Chapel.


Re-payment of Chapel Loan of £162 in 1881.


(Church on Oulton Green and Stocks Hill)

Wesleyan Suptd. Ministers (of Rothwell):- 1878-80 Thomas Brooke; 1881-3 James Hughes; ’84-6 B. Gardiner; ’87-9 J.R. Gleane; ’89-91 H. Owen Rattenbury; ’92-3 William Stewart; ’94-6 E. Workman; ’97-8 J.B. Maltby; ’99-1902 Samuel Arnold; 1903-4 J. Harries; 1906-7 James Duff; ’08-10 Thomas Arrowsmith; ’11-13 Evan Lloyd; ’14-16 N.W. Thomlinson; ’17-20 T.W. Bray; ’21-3 Alfred J. Bromwich; ’29-32 Thomas Morris; 32- Allen Holt.


Circuit Stewards:- 1892-5 James Hargreaves; ‘96 John Butterick; ’97-1903 J.R. Seanor; ’04-5 Walter Hargreaves; ’06 William Stephenson.

Expenses paid out of Seat Rents, Chapel Anniversary in September, and Harvest Festival.

(from p.401)  

**Chapels**

1826  Wesleyan Chapel.  Sold in 1950 and made into a Paint Factory.

1860  United Methodist Chapel (see date over door).  Opened in 1875.

1845  Survey:- 136 “Ranters’ Chapel” over Admiral Brear’d carpenter’s shop in 21 Aberford Road.

Woodlesford Chapel.

---

**St. John’s Church**

Act of Parliament passed on 14/11/1826: John Blayds provided the money, £16,000, and also £4000 endowment. The Architects were Thomas Rickman and Hutchinson (also of Stanley Church). James Verity was the builder, and also of John o’ Gaunt’s Hotel and of Leeds Central Market. (Stone said to be from Newby Park, but some sideways and not on true bed. This not true.)

7/12/1827  Foundation Stone laid by John Bayds.
22/12/1829  Consecrated.

No boundaries are mentioned in the Act, but there had been at least from 1814 (cf also 1786 map) boundaries of the Township of Oulton-cum-Woodlesford, and the Act mentions that the Township had a population of 1600, and so the boundaries of the said Township have always been observed. The boundary of Woodlesford runs from the lower chimney of the Brick-yard, and from a hedge opposite that, up Midland Street and Oulton Lane to Church Street, and then to the East of Wood End Farm down to the Paper Mill and Woodlesford Lock.  

(contd p.406)
Rothwell Church

1770 painted window in Chancel given by William Fenton, but taken down 1860 to make way for that by pupils of Iveridge Hall. 1772 Workhouse on the Marsh began. 1772 Rothwell Church bridge rebuilt by Joseph Owen and Thomas Hall, masons. 1874 Chancel renovated and the floor raised and inlaid with ornamental tiles. 1826 Church enlarges, see square stone in North Wall by Rev. Joseph Wardle, curate, John Gibson, Clerk. First known Rector 1241. c.9000 acres. To seat 710. Nostell Priory appoints advowson 1254, granted c.1130. Glebe house in ruins 1818. New Vicarage completed 1871, enlarged 1876. Schools 1864, for £2000. Foundation stone on 20/8//63. Advowson sold in 1589 by Humphrey Mildway and Thomas Crompton, to George, Earl of Salop. Later sold by the executors of Edward Wortley Montague, Esq., to Charles Bransling for £16,000. Value c.£850. 1858 oak benches under Canon Bell, cost £1500. Cancel rebuilt 1825-6. 1862 new pulpit by Edmund Bates. 25/11/86 new organ opened (£300, Radcliffe and Sagar of Leeds). 1874 Gallery taken down from North aisle, and the North aisle rebuilt. Rothwell Haigh relapsed into common. In 1784-5 it was enclosed, and 6 acres (containing a stone quarry) were recovered for the use of the Township of Rothwell.


1st issue of Parish Magazine; January, 1877.

Parsons and Batty say Rothwell was separated from Morley. It was within Pontefract Deaconry till Ripon Diocese was formed. Then it was in the Deanery of Wakefield, and the Archdeaconry of Craven. Wakefield Diocese was formed in - , and now we are in the Rural Deanery of Whitkirk.

Chantries:- (1) Our Lady, 1494, William Scargill of Thorpe Stapleton. (2) St Saviour, 1523, Thomas Leigh. (3) - . (4) Our Lady, 1273, John Ratcliffe, Vicar. And one of St. James.


At Thorpe Stapleton or “Waterloo” Colliery 1815 by William Fenton, with Irwin Square and Ingram Place where a Schoolroom 1857.
Allen in 1831 said: “One of the moste chaste and elegant Churches of pointed architecture to be met with in the kingdom.” It certainly is externally one of Rickman’s most successful ecclesiastical buildings.

The Grave-yard was to be for the combined township. The Church was to hold 600 persons, and the patronage to be vested in John Blayds and his assigns. Also £200 was invested in the names of the Archbishop and Archdeacon of York and the Vicar of Rothwell, till the interest should raise the total to £1000, for money to repair the Church or the Parsonage, and also for enlargening or improving the Church. The Act was not to be construed as creating any new Parish. The Minister is to choose a Warden from the proprietors of pews, and to appoint to their offices, or remove or displace. For many years all the pews were valued, and the money paid to the Calverley family to cover all expenses.

Inscription Bell tower: “This bell was cast for the new Church, Oulton, Yorkshire, by William Dobson, Downham, Norfolk, 1829”.


(contd p.408)
(Plan of Oulton Church and seating)
Vergers:  1830 George Metcalf, 10 Aberford Road.  '38 William Metcalf, 3 St. John’s Yard.  '62 Joseph Haldenby, 6 Leeds Road.  '74 William Poole, 23 Fleet Lane.  '78 John Poole, 18 Leeds Road.  1916 George F. Raybould, 18 Leeds Road.


Ernest Boothroyd (1858-1918) was appointed the first “Vestry-Clerk” in --- to do the work for John Farrer. William Henry Newsome succeeded him.

In former days Oulton elected one of the many Wardens of Rothwell Church. We know of the following:- 1735 James Burnill, 1742 Benjamin Benton; 1770 Marmaduke Vavasour, with John Backhouse of Woodlesford; 1869 Henry Bentley; '77 T.J.Jewison.

Robert Hey of Oulton was Clerk at Rothwell Church 1729-72.

James Morton was Parish Clerk and Overseer for Oulton 11/’38-62.

Many Oulton people played musical instruments in Rothwell Church.

There used to be oil lamps on iron poles at the end of certain seats; these were replaced by pendant electric lights from the centre of each archway in 1925.

The Southeast corner of the nave was curtained off for the Calverley family. This was replaced by a side altar and chapel after a Mission. The floor of this chapel was found to be full of dry-rot, and had to be replaced in 1948. At the same......

*(contd p.410)*
Dates of usage of Sections in the Church-yard.
“New Part” (consecrated 14/3/1906) 1911-. Additional Section on South of the Church. “Sunk Fence” refers to that on the West boundary rather than an old South boundary.

In connexion with drain (and the larger stone one under the Parsonage study), notice that stoneware drain pipes only date from 1845 (Elm trunks used in Holborn from c.1620). Lead pipes from 1820. Sewer constructed in the Strand first in 1802. The London sewerage system dates from 1864. Cesspools in Holborn up to 1854.

“Lychwake”:– When a villager dies, his body was laid out in the best room, the fire was lit, candles were set about the corpse, and perhaps a plate of salt was put on the breast of the corpse. His friends and neighbours would foregather, and tell tales of his deeds of old times. All would pray for the soul of the departed, and partake of cakes and ale.

Batty: Muncaster was a superior evangelical man, and kept up the dignity of his sacred office. He lived at the house in Main Street, the Smithson’s property, but now used as a draper’s shop by Mr. S. Batty. He was proud of his figure, wore the clerical costume of the day (black cloth or velvet breeches, silk stockings and buckled shoes, a broad-brimmed hat looped up at the sides). He was married, but had no family. Curate at Rothwell 1811-9, then he removed to Selby as curate. Incumbent of Oulton 1839-47, where he died aged 72.

Thomas Rickman:– (See his diaries.) Said to be one of his finest churches but with the help of young Hutchinson. He says John Blayde’s daughter was the first to write, on 6/1/1827, because Miss Beckett of Barnsley had recommended him, after building St. George’s Church, Barnsley. Also mentions Rev. E.Blaydes and John Blaydes junior. Old Mr Blaydes is “a pleasant old man”.

Royal Society of British Architects offer a prize for an essay on T.Rickman in 7/1952.
…time four ventilation holes were driven through the North and South walls, and the 4 or 5 walls on which the seats rest. At this time the stone drain which runs at about 5 feet from the South wall and round the Priest's vestry, was cleared, as part of it had sunk, and modern drain-pipes inserted inside the stone drain.

The Parish Clerk used to sit under the Lectern, but the front of his desk was removed, and placed in the Parsonage garden. Before 1893 the Choir sang from the Organ Gallery at the West end, for the old organ was smaller. Then the present Choir Stalls were made, and a new Organ was given in 1898.

The Sanctuary rails were formerly of wood; the present ones were inserted in - All the earlier windows were taken out, and buried in the Southwest corner of the Churchyard near the water-tank; this glass was replaced by a set of 23 coloured windows by Mrs. Isabella Claverley (1829-95).


II. Genesis 12/1 Abraham's Journey. Genesis 22/8 Sacrifice of Isaac.


Exodus 34/29 Moses delivers Law.


V1. (the Boy's window) ISamuel 3/1 Samuel serves at Shiloh. 1Samuel 16/23 David plays to Saul. Daniel 5/25 David interprets.

VIII. (over Children's Altar) Numbers 13/23 Grapes of Eshcol. Numbers 21/8 Brazen Serpent. 1Samuel 16/13 Samuel anoints David.


(3 Ellen Claverley and her husband. 4 Charles Stuart Calverley. 5. Evelyn Alice Calverley. 6 John Calverley. 7 John Selwin Calverley.

(from p.408)
1/1/1895  1st issue of Oulton Church Magazine. Also first regular weekly collections in Church; but pews still let.

1895  Interior of Church re-coloured at £263. Chancel tiled, and 3 steps added. New Altar-rails and 2 candlesticks; and coloured altar frontals.

1895  Sidesmen: Boothroyd and E. Owen. '96 Boothroyd and Davenport.

1896  Service at Fleet at 3.30 on 2nd and 4th Sundays in winter, and 1904. M.U. started on 8/12/96.


1900  Oulton and Woodlesford Choral Society started with 100 singing members, in October (or Harmonic Society).

1902  Bowling Green, c.April. Church Council suggested. Nigger Minstrel-troop 1895-

1903-4  Dramatic Society.

1902-3  Oulton Roseville A.F.C., in Castleford and District League.


XIII. (Resurrection) Matthew 27/60 The Entombment. Matthew 28/1 2 Marys visit Sepulchre. John 20/3 Peter and John at Sepulchre.

XIV. John 20/11 Appears to Mary M. John 20/26 Appears to Thomas. Acts 1/9 The Ascension.


(16 John Calverley. 17 Ellen W. Calverley. 18 Isabella Calverley. 19 Edmund Calverley.)

Arms in Vestry windows of Feather and Blayds; of Calverley and Walker; and of Blayds and Downes.


(contd p.413)
Lettings of Sittings, February 1834 – February 1835.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>North Aisle at 2/-</th>
<th>North Side of Nave at 5/-</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>69 John Hirst</td>
<td>37 (free)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(free)</td>
<td>38 Ann Mitchell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(free)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.Edmund Wright. William Pennington. 3.George Ingham</td>
<td>40 Mr. J. Hindle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.William Wrigglesworth. Christopher Wood. 2.George Bell</td>
<td>Mr. John Walker.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.John Pinder’s Servants. 2.George Burnell.</td>
<td>4.William Moore. 2.William Dickinson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61 Esau Morley. 2.Robert Dennison</td>
<td>45 4.Mrs. Chadwick. 2.Mrs Gibson</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Passage**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>57</td>
<td>49 Thomas Metcalf (organ-blower)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>52 John Butterwood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There are also lists for 1833-4. And 52-3 in an old Account Book. Also a list of Sunday School Scholars (52) of ages 13-18, by Rev. J.G. Craig, at the end of the first Marriage Register.

*(contd p.414)*
(from p.413) by Mr. John Pinder, Warden

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>South Side of Nave at 5/-</th>
<th>South Aisle at 3/-</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Bentley’s servants</td>
<td>John Blayds’ servants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Braithwaite</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henry Bentley, Esq.</td>
<td>Mr. Bentley’s servants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edward Hemingway, Esq.</td>
<td>Mr. Hemingway’s servants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. S. Kemp (tanner)</td>
<td>2. Samuel Wright. 2. Mr. Kemp’s Servants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>at 4/- to 2/-</td>
<td>at 2/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27 Mr. C. Sanderson</td>
<td>10. Thomas Thompson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. E. Farrer and Sons</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Elizabeth Harrison.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Elizabeth Farrer.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19 2. George Burwell. Thomas Metcalfe</td>
<td>18 (? against wall)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(contd p.416)
The “Rothwell Times” was published from 1874-1911 by Marshall and Co. (copies are still to be found at Massam’s, ’93-1911 being bound).

The “Oulton Society” met at the “3 Horseshoes”. They went to Rothwell Church each Whitmonday. W.H. Newsome was Secretary.

“Oulton and Woodlesford Friendly Society”, founded 1789, and was one of the oldest such societies, and so it is called “The Old Society”.

1st Daily Papers in 1702, 14” x 8”. The Tatler 1709; Spectator 1711, Guardian, and Rambler 1713.

1899 Candidates for 5 seats on Oulton and Woodlesford School Board:- Edwin William Batley(x), auctioneer; Tom Batt, oil merchant; John Edward Arthur Swin, yeoman of Woodlesford; Thomas John Lygo(x), clerk of works; William Henry Newsome, innkeeper’s manager; Joseph Snell(x), shopkeeper, and Harold Trinder(x), brewer. (x = new candidate)


Light by tinder. Lucifer matches not introduced till well on in 19th century. Houses used to be lit by rushes. A good rush, 2'4½“ long, burned about 3 minutes short of an hour, and gave a clear light. A working-class family used about 1½lbs of rushes, or 2400 lights, in the year. Held in holders by a spring. Good colza oil lamps, c.1836, and paraffin from c.1853.

Boulton and Watt were the first to use gas to illuminate their works in 1803, and in the streets 1810 (cf Matthew Murray in 1819).

Gas cookers exhibited 1851.

Electricity:- Michael Faraday (1791-'67) discovered electro-magnetic induction in 1831.

Rayon discovered by accident by the daughters of Sir Joseph Swan, who took out a patent in 1884 for the silky filaments made from wood pulp to be used for electric light filaments.
Frederick Owen’s (1876-1932) typed manuscript, which I have seen, was printed with but few corrections by Vickery, Kyrie and Co., Remo House, 310-2 Regent Street, London W.1, as “Oulton with Woodlesford Official Guide”, c.1930, with photographs by A.D.Collier, and printed at 108 High Street, Croydon.

Says, “Oulton is one of the prettiest villages to be found outside Leeds. Between Easter and Whitsuntide the pear, plum and apple blossoms present a glorious spectacle, and attracts many visitors.” One might add Almond blossom.

In Normanton division of West Riding, lower division of Skyrack wapentake, Hunslet Union, Lower Agbrigg petty sessional division, and Wakefield County Court District.

Rothwell, Oulton and Woodlesford became attached to Hunslet Union in 1869. Oulton and Woodlesford Parish Council worked in the Hunslet R.D. Council, with Mr. A.Sharpe as secretary till ---. 11,086 acres; rateable value £29,000. R.U.D.C. 1937 with Methley, Urban.

Rothwell Gas Light Co. was formed 1856 from J. and J. Charlesworth’s Coke Works.

Notes from Pevsner’s “Yorkshire, West Riding”, a Penguin book.

Oulton: Allen in 1831 said: “One of the most chaste and elegant churches of pointed architecture to be met with in the Kingdom.”


Rothwell: All Perpendicular and all over-retsoed by C.R. Chorley, 1873. North arcade and clerestory of 1873, the South aisle and clerestory of 1892. Good nave ceiling with carved bosses.

Reredos: of Caen stone, with mosaic panels. Designed by Sir A. Blomfield, 1888.

Font: Octagonal dates 1662, decorated mostly with initials of donors. Font-cover: a splendid “Jacobean” piece, although in all probability also of 1662.

(contd p.418)
Methley


Late Rectors
1841-97 Henry P. Yorke Savile, M.A., son of John, 3rd Earl of Mexborough. (Queen Victoria re Duchy of Lancaster)
1898 Henry Armstrong Hall, D.D., Canon and Archdeacon of Richmond 1908. (Duchy of Lancaster)
1921 Bisop Lucius F.M.B.Smith, D.D. (inducted by Rev. A.J.E.Irvin as R.D.) (Bishop of Ripon)
1935 Bishop Paul F.D. de Labilliere, M.A. (The King)
1938 Bishop John N. Bateman Champain, M.A., and 1949 to hold Mickletown. (The King)
1952 Ralph Emmerson, A.K.C., B.D.

Curates: 
1935 John H.L. Phillips at £216.
1938 Frank Lishman
1948 Ralph Emmerson
1950 Joseph T. Roes
1954 Richard John Coombs

Vicars of Mickletown
1904 Hubert S.Darbyshire (Crown)
1920-47 Frederick Northorp (Crown)

Pevsner says Church of 13th to 14th centuries. South Chapel late Perpend. of 1483-4. Chancel rebuilt 1926. Font cover by 1584 will of Richard Webster, painter. Lectern: foreign, of c.1500, probably from the Netherlands, given 1869.
Mons of Sir Robert Waterton, 1424; of Lord Welles 1461; Sir John Savile 1606, and his son Henry 1632, and others.
Former Water supply:-

**Wells, etc.**

Polka Pump opposite the Nookin. Well in 3 The Nookin.
Well with steps on Angus’ ground near Leeds Road below the Nookin.
Well behind Angus’ house which feeds their pump.
Well in cellar of 1 Calverley Road. And ? one in 3 Calverley Road.
Well against top of Willow Square to West of Taylor’s shop.

“Low Well” to North of 11 Manor Lane, and ? one in 3 Quarry Hill.
Another well near old Workhouse in Quarry Hill.

The “Spout” opposite 6 Leeds Road. Water runs under 6 Leeds Road and at back of 1 and 3 Aberford Road, to a trough which stood diagonally opposite the “New Masons”, and underground to the extra beck running to the North of the “New Masons”.

The overflow of the “Lake” runs through Armitage’s field and the Wood Yard, and down to the West of Righton House, and underground to the above extra beck.

*(contd p.420)*
Lee Horse Fair near Methley may possibly have been founded by the Romans to obtain horses. St Oswald’s Priory at Nostell sold the rights to Thomas Legh, D.C.L., with Woodkirk Fair, in 1316.

Rothwell Fair was granted in 1407 by the King’s men and commons of Rothwell, to be held on the Vigil and Feast of St. Thomas the Martyr (December 28-9), and another on the Vigil and Feast of St. Matthew (September 10-1). Market on Wednesday.
Feasts

(a) Oulton:- On Whitmonday. Stalls and swings extended from the new Lodge round to the end of St John’s Street and to Spout Houses. One feature was a wagonette ride “round the Town”, i.e. Lily Lane, Calverley Road and St John’s Street, at ½d. ? by Fox of Rothwell, father of Richard. Known in 1875.

With the increase in traffic the “Feast” was moved to where is now 2-8 Farrer Lane, but only for a short time, and in 1912. Later in John Greaves’ field, afterwards Flockton’s.

(b) Woodlesford:- Nominally on July 11th, but when the travellers could come. At the White Hart c.1875, with greasy pole. Moved to the triangle between Hobb Lane or Midland Street and Aberford Road, when this was no longer needed for the quarry (owned by Frank Wade and later by Hall, but ? land of the Dobsons). Dr. Buck built 21-35 Aberford Road on this site c.1921, and so the “Feast” was held on the South of the Stockings footpath.

(c) “Yorkshire Bob’s Show” (H. Ashington) of wax dolls with ventriloquism, was held (c.1888) where Mr. R. Carter’s fish shop is, near “Calverley Mount”, on the North of Aberford Road in Oulton.

(contd p.422)
Tithe Rent Charge Book 1914.

19 Powel Croft. 15 perches. Woodlesford Church.
20 Powel Croft. 34 perches. Midland Railway.

The last of 4 Churches built in Canon Bell’s Vicariate.
Foundation Stone laid at Easter, 1869, by Mrs. H. Bentley, on 1/4/’69.
Font and Pulpit of Caen stone. Encaustic tiling in chancel.
Consecrated on 7/12/’70 by Bishop Bickersteth of Ripon.

Lofthouse Church consecrated 26/10/1840 by Bishop Longley, to seat 360.
Value £112.

St. Mary’s, Middleton. Architect Mr. Chantrell. Finished 1847, to seat 500.
Value £120.
Woodlesford became a separate ecclesiastical parish from 8/10/1869, and all to the East of “Leeds Road” down to “Cinder Oven Bridge”, including old sections originally in Oulton or Rothwell Haigh townships, were added to the original “Woodlesford”. 1,305 acres.

The Church was built to seat 272 persons, at the cost of £4,500 (exclusive of site given by Henry Bentley), and consecrated on 7/12/1870.

The Living was originally worth £170, towards which J.C.Oddie gave £3000.

Original Trustees: Henry Bentley of Eshald House, Sir Charles Hugh Lowther of Swillington House (nephew of 1st Earl of Lonsdale), John T. Leather, Richard Harrison of Woodlesford Manor or Grange, and J.C.Oddie of “The Laurels”.

The first four met before Mr. Oddie turned up, and nominated the Rev. C.J. Hussey as first Vicar, 1870-7. He was succeeded by the Rev. Arthur John Edward Irvin (married Nora, daughter of Henry Bentley, Curate of Rothwell). The Rev. Dan Ivor James became 3rd Vicar in 1925.

The six bells were given by Sir Charles H. Lowther.

The Parish Room was built in 1900 at the cost of £600.

1780  Woodlesford Mixed Council School: Henry Parkin.
      Infants School: Miss E.J.Purdy.
      (1) Longbottom (father of Herry).     (2) Green for 3½ years.
      (3) Henry Parkin (to lodge with caretaker Hirst), for 37½ years. Short lapse. (4) Dickinson. (5) c.1924 Wright.

William Hoult, caretaker 1921-43.

(contd p.424)
1259 square yards of land.

7/7/'93 Indenture signed by Trustees. With the view of building an Institute for the benefit of men and youths, and to be used as reading and writing rooms, “and for such other purposes as the Trustees for the time being, with the consent of the Owner of Oulton Hall, may from time to time determine”. In particular that without such consent the said Institute. It shall always be lawful for the Trustees to sell the land and buildings, if they consider it fit, and to apply the money for some other purpose in Oulton.

Memorial of the above registered at W.R. Registry at Wakefield on 14/7/'93, in Vol.24, p.67, No.29.

See “Rothwell Times” 5/1/94: Inaugural ceremony performed a week yesterday by Mrs Selwin Calverley, with a pot of tea. Mr Boothroyd the Secretary opened the proceedings. A committee of 15 under Rev. A.G.Rawstorne worked every day. E,Calverley £200 and site; John Farrar 50; Rev.A.G.Rawstorne 50; J.S.Calverley 25; T.W.Jewison 25; Mrs Stuart Calverley, W.Wood, and F.W.Wood 20/-, and other smaller gifts. Trustees:- E.Calverley, Rev. A.G.Rawstorne, John Farrar, W.Flockton and T.W.Jewison. A silver tray was handed to Mrs S.Calverley. Songs rendered by Mrs. L.Calverley, Mrs. S.Calverley and Mr. B.W.Higgins.

Vice Presidents:- Green-Price and William Flockton in '95.
Oulton Institute

1/7/1892  Meeting of inhabitants under Dr. T.W. Jewison elected following committee:- Rev. A.G. Rawstone, Chairman; E. Boothroyd, secretary; E. Cluderay; John Farrer; J.R. Favill; William Flockton; B.W. Higgins; T. Jewison; Dr. F.P. James; W. Lockwood; T. Murtland; W.H.Newsome; E. Owen; and G.E. Whitaker, and J. Leake was added later.

2 sites on Quarry Hill offered by E. Calverley, and 5 Trustees accepted:- E. Calverley; Vicar: Warden: T. Jewison; and W. Flockton. (E. Boothroyd '09-18; T. Murtland '09-29.)

28-9/6/1893  Bazaar at Oulton Hall raised £232.  24/6/'93 Foundation stone laid by Mrs. Brook-Hunt. The building of a Large Room deferred till completion and furnishing of present section.

27/10/1893  Rules adopted. Aaron Jeffrey appointed Caretaker, and Mrs. T.E. Jeffery cleaner at 5/- a week. Library Committee:- Batt (Secretary), Higgins, Hullah, Lockwood, Marsden, Murtland, the Vicar, and Whitaker.

28/12/1893  Opened by Mrs. Selwin Claverley, and for use on 1/1/'94. E. Calverley gave the land and £200, J. Hirst was the architect. The building cost £717:18:11, and the furnishing £87:17:11, raised by subscriptions, bazaar, concerts and sale of work.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Concerts, etc.</th>
<th>£46:5:5</th>
<th>Chapman and Son, building</th>
<th>£365:10:0</th>
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<tr>
<td>Bazaar</td>
<td>£232:4:3</td>
<td>W. Lockwood, joiner</td>
<td>£175:10:3</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>£258:16:0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Edward Calverley others</td>
<td>£200:0:0</td>
<td>Furniture</td>
<td>£29:2:0</td>
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<td>Sale of Work</td>
<td>£35:8:8</td>
<td>J. Shevill, slating</td>
<td>£43:3:0</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>T. Moore, plasterer</td>
<td>£37:10:0</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>A. and G. Barker, painter</td>
<td>£21:0:0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Teale Fire-grate Co.</td>
<td>£13:13:0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Sundries</td>
<td>£6:4:2</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Totals:</strong></td>
<td>£802:12:2</td>
<td></td>
<td>£717:18:11</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Rules: 3 ex-officio members of the Committee (Owner of Oulton Hall, Vicar and Warden) named in the Trust, 1 President, 2 Vice-Predidents, Secretary, and 5 residents elected annually. Honorary members 10/- at least; ordinary members 3/- or 1/- per quarter.

Annual Meetings on 5/2/'94, 6/2/'95, 6/2/'96, 4/5/'97. E. Calverley, President; E. Boothroyd, Secretary; T. Murtland, Treasurer. Committee elected:- T. Batt, B.W. ......  

(contd p.426)
£750 for the large “Parish Room”, 2 smaller rooms on the ground floor, and a lecture-room above

'97 Charges for lettings:- Lecture Room 1/-, Harold Hall 7/6 (and 2/6 for piano); Whole Institute 15/-, and till 2.0a.m. £1. Private lettings 5/- extra, and extra for non-residents.
(from p.424) Higgins, Dr. F.P. James, P.S. Marsden, W. Lockwood (succeeded in 1895 by J.T. Kaye), and the following 3 were added: G.M. Abbey, William Flockton (succeeded in 1895 by William Poole) and G. Whitaker.

Library: 197 volumes in 1895, 288 in 1897-8. Bagatelle Table, Billiard Table.

10/2/1896 Draft of proposed “Harol Hall” accepted. Mrs. Stuart Calverley gave £750, and her son Grosvenor £200. Plus anterooms and Caretaker’s house by £200 from E. Calverley, and Village efforts:-

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expenses:</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Calverley Subscriptions</td>
<td>£1150:0:0</td>
<td>Chapman</td>
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<td>6 other subscriptions</td>
<td>£35:11:0</td>
<td>Lockwood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7/’97 Bazaar</td>
<td>£176:6:5</td>
<td>Wilson</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jumble Sale</td>
<td>£34:0:0</td>
<td>Barker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12/’97 Sale of Work</td>
<td>£52:2:2</td>
<td>Teale</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parish Tea, and Ball</td>
<td>£24:4:0</td>
<td>Watson and Wors.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Recital and Concert</td>
<td>£28:8:6</td>
<td>Mountain, plasterer</td>
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<tr>
<td>Parish Tea, Jumbles</td>
<td>£67:1:1</td>
<td>Hirst and Leach</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bank Interest</td>
<td>£0:8:2</td>
<td>Rundle, heat</td>
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<tr>
<td>1/’97 Tea and Dance</td>
<td>£10:0:0</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>Total: £1394:6:10</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Outside Work £90:4:6

Lockwood, furnishing £93:10:0

Total: £1578:1:4

24/6/1896 Foundation stone laid by Miss Selwun Calverley. Opened 1/1/’97 with tea and Concert.

(contd p.428)
(Blank page)
Aberford Road

3. "Rose Cottage" by James Pearson (1778-’59).
5-9 by Joseph Snell (’39-1918) and ? “Snell’s Row” or “West View”, Quarry Hill.

War Memorial.
Mr Harry Brook came to Woodlesford in 1921, and in the same year put down the first Petrol Pump in Yorkshire.
17-19 built by George Burnill in front of Sam Hick’s (and George Smith’s) blacksmith’s shop, and used in 1845 partly by Admiral Brear as a carpenter’s shop “with Ranters’ Chapel over”. Came to Henry Wrigglesworth (1821-94, who built 16-20 Quarry Hill).
22 Built by John T. Lygo (’50-1920). Pump stood near where pipe still is. Dr. Jewison junior.
24 “Quarry Dene”.
23-35 “Buck’s Row”.

c.1840 North Midland Railway Hotel (D. Mathers or Matthews, 16-79).
c.1900 3 Aberford Road, Woodlesford, “Quarryfield” by W. Ripley (?’52-1903) of the “Boot and Shoe”. Dr. Buck, Dr. Watt, Albany Hanks.

42-4, Aberford Road, Oulton.
46-8 Aberford Road, Oulton.
2-20 Aberford Road, Woodlesford.
Leeds I. Co-op. see stone.
Osborne Villas in brick by Briggs Colliery Co. from 1914.
29-47
But 37-39 by Simkins who lived at 39, with Earnshaw at 37, succeeded by Margaret Martin.
71 “The Mount” was built by Lygo and bought by Joseph Barker with No.39.
49-69 For Briggs and Co. or last 15 by Tate and Walker, 1914-5.

(contd p.430)
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Eshald Place

52-60 built by Israel Colley.
38-48 and 82-88 built in 1904 on land of William Craven Owen of Rose
Cottage, 2 Calverley Road by G.Armitage.

Airedale Grove, Terrace and View, “Cluderay’s”, built c.1890, George Cowling,
Armitage stone.

Quarry Road or Tea-cake Lane.
3 “Mayfield”

“Claverfield House”
Streets in “New Woodlesford” c.1901 see names of Generals.
1-5 Midland Street.
Claremont House, Street and View.
Quarry Hill.
Holmsley Field Lane.
“Harewood House” at top of Midland Street, built by Atkinson, who also built
Streets below. Later William Minett with his traction-engine.

Oulton Lane.
56 by Harry Taylor

54-48 Highfield Terrace built by Rayner and Parkinson.

1-7 Highfield Mount built by Rayner and Parkinson.

46-32 Oulton Lane (36 the last in Oulton)

(contd p.432)
In these days of topsy-turvidom, when we get rid of our Churchills and Chiang Kai-sheks and elect Socialists or Communists instead, when we have public meetings to argue that shorter hours of work mean greater production, when nationalisation means pinching jobs from others and creating 10 posts for “the lads” where formerly one did the work, in order to decrease unemployment; we name our streets after our most enlightened inhabitants, namely our Socialist representatives! We can argue that anything is progress, but we still do not get better food four years after the war; we get 1/- worth of frozen meat per week, and are told we have never been better fed.
(from p.430) Holmsley Field Lane
“Mount Pleasant” by Israel Rhodes (1814-86).

Added 1948:— 25-51, and 1-6 “Charles Grove”, and “Albert” Road.

N.L. from 1921 (concrete) down to ’28.

Bottom field bought in –

5-9 Bungalows.
1 Fairways.
2 and 8 added 1948.

Fleet Lane

2 since 1932

(contd p.436)
(Blank page)
1910  Oulton St John’s F.C. won 9, lost 13, and had an “A” Team. Also Oulton Victoria won 9, lost 1, drew 2.
1902-30  Roseville A.F.C. won 11, lost 13, drew 7, in Castleford and District League, and received a grant from Oulton A.F.C.
A. Soccer

(1) Ernest Boothroyd (1858-1918) came from a College at York, and became Headmaster in 1877. He helped to Form the “Harmonic” Soccer Club at Rothwell early in 1879., and that September Oulton Soccer Club. These were among some of the earliest Clubs in the West Riding, and played such teams as Armitage Bridge, Hull Blue Star, Rawmarsh, Sheffield Walkley and Sheffield Heeley, in days before Leeds United, Huddersfield Town and Bradford City were started. Sheffield Wednesday visited Oulton for an English Cup Tie in January 1882, and won. In the next year Oulton lost the final at Redcar by the only goal.

Team:- John Bradley, Thomas Jackson, Richard Jowett, Silas Abbey, William Hutchinson (expert thrower), William Mirfin, E. Boothroyd, Tom West, Arthur Gosney, Tom Umpleby, George M. Abbey.

(2) Oulton Victoria broke up, and “Oulton St. John’s A.F.C.” was founded 12/1/’92. Under Green-Price, Boothroyd and T. Hurdus, later Heslegrave on Mr. Murtland’s ground on Methley Lane; Colors: Navy blue with amber sash.

Captain:- H.Mitchell('92-4), W.Moore ('94-5), J.Boyes ('95-6), H.W.Higgins ('95-6), James Barber (96-7), C.Wedddall ('97-9), W.Inman ('99-00), A.E.Wright, O.Raybould (00-1).

Secretary:- E.A.Higgins ('92-6), T.A.Coope ('96-7), F.Bradley ('97-01).


Later colours:- Navy and light blue.

Paid expenses for quite good players, and so got into debt, and “Oulton St' John's” cannot be started again.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>1st Team</th>
<th>2nd Team</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1899</td>
<td>Won 13, lost 2, drew 5.</td>
<td>Won 6, lost 5, drew 3.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1900</td>
<td>Won 13, lost 2, drew 9.</td>
<td>Won 5, lost 6, drew 4.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1901</td>
<td>Won 2, lost 8, drew 13.</td>
<td>Won 2, lost 4, drew 3.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1902</td>
<td>Won 4, lost 4, drew 11.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
(from p.436)  

(B)  

Cricket

E. Boothroyd and G.M. Abbey used to go away at weekends for matches. But they and the three Calverley brothers ran a team on the present “Oulton Green” Cricket Ground, and played such teams as Ackworth, Castleford, Earlsheaton, Pontefract and Rothwell.


(Team and averages 1896 see Groves 223)

(C)  

Golf Course on Sugar Hill, c.1900

of 9 holes from Hall’s house. Badeley. Davenport, Percy Higgins. Groundsmen:- William Hutchinson, Hall (but it was given up), John Bones till 1914. Hall and Herbert Bush.
(Pedigree of Walker)
Ben Walker (1843-1919) joined the band c.1860, and succeeded his brother, Charles, as conductor, and was 50 years in the band till 1914. The Walker Band practised at 3 Chapel Yard. Walter Townend took over the band in 1914. It was under Walker that they got their new instruments. It was under Thomas Martin (1921 and '25) that the Band won a prize. Tom Blackburn Metcalf.

Herbert Walker has 2 photos, (1) 15 members in civilian clothing, including John, Charles, Benjamin and Thomas and William Walker; apparently Charles Walker was Conductor. Big drum tightened by iron bars. (2) 21 members, with Townend as Conductor, and Harry Forrest, uncle to John H. Forrest, and H.Wright as a boy in uniform, but not the 7th Lancer uniform they had used before. Mrs. Townend has a post card photo of a date between (1) and (2) above, old and not in uniform, at the New Masons’. Includes the 5 brothers; George Parkinson (40-25, blacksmith) and young George Parkinson; also George senior’s brother James; Richard Jowett (36-00); Peter Mahon and his son Joseph; George Dickinson, Henry Forrest, Tom Sheppard, Robert Hairsine (? Joseph, 40-12), Herbert Bell (?78-41), --- and James Backhouse (62- ); 18 in all.

1906 Agreement drawn up between the Owner of Oulton Hall, the Incumbent of Oulton, the Churchwarden of Oulton, the Honarary Trustees and the Honorary Secretary of Oulton Brass Band, being the “Trustees of the Oulton Brass Band” hereinafter referred to as such, and the members of the Oulton Brass Band whose signatures were appended. Whereas the Trustees have recently purchased the musical instruments specified in the Schedule hereto (out of moneys provided by public subscription) – these presents witness and declare

(1) The Members hereby severally acknowledge that they have received on loan from the Trustees the musical instruments respectively set opposite to their respective names in the Schedule, and that the same are and remain the property of the Trustees.

(2) the Members shall only make use of the said instruments for the purpose of the Oulton Brass Band, and, whilst in their custody, they shall keep them clean and in good order, and use all their precautions……(contd p.442)

Tena Horn: J. H. Forrest, F. Blackburn, A. Bradley.

Baritone: H. Wright, J. Parkinson.


Euphonium: B. P. Walker (Conductor)


Bass drum: J. Higgins.
(from p.440) ……to prevent them suffering damage.

(3) And (4)

The Schedule, all dated 19/6/1906
Cornet. Hawkes Sop.E♭. 16008. Walter Townend, Quarry Hill. (Later Ernest Dobson, 30/11/45 A.Fox.)
Hawkes Flugel Horn. 15879 Ernest Dobson, Royds Green. (Later John William Webster.)
Hawkes B♭. 18129 John William Webster, Station Lane. (Later John Henry Forrest.)
Hawkes B♭ 18132 for Percy Jones, Esh Place (30/11/45 P.Garland)
17963 (30/11/45 D.Lyons.)
Hawkes 17966 for Herbert Walker, Chapel Yard (30/11/45 P.Turner.)
Besson 55181 Thomas Umpleby, Park View (30/11/45 W.Cockerham)
Besson 98603 (30/11/45 R.Birch.)
Boosey A6a 122089 for Arthur Tomlinson, Quarry Road (30/11/45 T.Smales.)
Tenor Horn. Boosey 102826 Alfred Mirfin, Fleet Lane (Later J.Forrest.)
Hildyard 4511 John Goddard of Rothwell (Later O.Hall 30/11/45
J.H.ForresHawkes 18018 Harry Peel, Temperance Terrace (30/11/45
M.Tomlinson, W.Cockerham.)
Hawkes Excel Son  Besson at Welfare.
B♭ Baritone Hawkes (?Besson) 58198 Ellis McWilliam. (30/11/45 P.Garland.)
Besson 54221 Joseph Parkinson of swillington (30/11/W.Newman.)
Euphonium  Besson 50679 Proctor Benjamin Walker, Manor Lane. Exchange 6/10/45 for Boosey 31115. (30/11/45 R.Smales.)
Boosey (new) 118517 (30/11/45 H.Williams)
B♭Trombone  Boosey tenor A55 121134 Thomas Hurdus, Fleet Lane
Hawkes 18103 (30/11/45 W.Tomlinson.)
Hawkes 18104 William Smith, St. John’s Road (Later P.Jones, 30/11/45 R.Everitt, M.Varley.)
G♭ Hawkes (bass) 19511 Herbert Jones, Eshald Place and Rothwell (30/11/45 H.Jones, Forrest.)
B♭Bass Boosey 121734 T.Wrigglesworth, Leeds Road (30/11/45 F.Bedford)
Exchange for BB♭ Besson 61328 (30/11/45 T.Storey, Toft.) (contd p.444)
(Blank page)
So in 1906 1 Flugal Horn and 7 cornets as numbered above, 3 Tenor Horns, 2 Baritones, 1 Besson Euphonium, 3 Trombones, 3 Basses and 1 drum.

Honorary Secretary: Tom Hurdus, Herbert Jones, John H. Forrest 1922-
Honorary Treasurers: J.Daniels, Percy Jones.
D.Hargreaves alected Trustee in ----. Disbanded c.1938.

Cornet. Metzler 14, purchased 21/7/45, A.Bettany.

9/11/1944 Date of first lesson after re-formation of the band. P.Jones conductor.
Practices on Tuesday at 7.30, and Sunday at 11.40 in the School.

It was decided that all receipts from engagements be entered into the General Account, and that the Committee have power to allocate the said sums.

Church Parades on 15/7/45, 18/11/45, 30/6/46.


E♭Bass Hawkes 17983 William Walker, Wood Yard (Later V.Byett 30/11/45 Forrest.)
Drum Robet H. Forrest, Calverley Road.
(Blank page)
(Blank page)
(Blank page)
Coal Mining
(contd. from p.369.)

In 18th Century coal needed for smelting iron made great demands of 16 collieries, so (1) they dug deeper, using pumps; (2) they increased movement of coal by using iron rails; (3) improved winding and lifting.


1770 John Curr’s tubs, see his valuable book, or skeps on bogeys.

Winding done by a horse-wheel.


The crank was patented by someone else, and so they could not use this. Heslop engine 1790-1830, and the Bolton and Watt engine.

Deeper pits and levels meant the reducing of the many bell-pits to 3 or 4 main pits. But more Mills demanded more coal, and transport was very difficult. This led to the Middleton Track; and in 1809 Charles Brandling saw Trevithick’s locomotive where now is Nelson’s Monument, and told his agent John Blenkinsop. Matthew Murray made his cogged Locomotives in 1812.

Sir Humphrey Davy’s safety lamp. And Stephenson’s lamp.

Better system of winding from 1825.
“You see this pebble-stone? It’s a thing I bought
Of a bit of a chit of a boy i’ the mid’ o’ the day –
I like to dock the smaller parts o’ speech,
As we curtail the already cur-tail’d cur
(You catch the paronomasia, play fro’ words?)
Did, rather, i’ the pre-Landseerian days.
Well, to my muttons. I purchased the concern,
And clapt it i’ my poke, having given for same
By way o’ chop, swop, barter or exchange –
‘Chop’ was my snickering dandiprat’s own term –
One shilling and fourpence, current coin o’ the realm.”
At Harrow School, 1846, a brilliant scholar, always fond of adventure and fun. Went up to Balliol, Oxford, with a scholarship, but insisted on keeping a dog. He won the Chancellor’s prize for Latin verse, but was too high-spirited for the Oxford authorities, and felt in danger of being “sent down”, so he proceeded to Christ’s College, Cambridge, and changed his name from “Blayds” to “Calverley”. He was more careful to suit the authorities, but gave himself to write humorous verses.

Whereas most men are content with winning one or two honours, “Charles Stuart Calverley” won Craven Scholarship, the Camden Medal, The Greek Ode, and Members’ Prize for Latin Prose. In 1856 he came second in the 1st class of the Classical Trip. A year or two later he became a Fellow of Christ’s College. In 1862 appeared a small book, “Verses and Translations”, of which the verses were good. He occupies a place with W.M.Praed, Frederick Locker, J.K.Stephen, Cholmondeley Pennel, Mortimer Collins and H.S.Lehg. His verse is a subtle mingling of humour and sentiment.

(Became a legend at Cambridge, “the beloved Cambridge rhymer”.)

Called to the bar in 1865 and settled in London as a barrister.

In the winter of 1866, while staying at Oulton Hall with his Father-at-law, he had a nasty fall on the ice while skating, and injured his head. This appeared at first to be no more than a bruise over the eye, but later was found to be a severe concussion, and he was forced to give up his work altogether. For 17 years he was able to do little except the things possible to an invalid. His last few years were almost completely shattered by ill-health. He collected most of the rest of his original poems and had them published as “Fly Leaves” in 1872, which contain the best of his work, especially his brilliant parody of Robert Browning, a criticism and a sustained commentary on Browning’s outrageous phrasing, verbal tricks, and far-fetched rhymes.
Ratten Row (Royd) (to North of Iveridge Hall, in Oulton Park)

cf “Rotten Row” in London. A name of very high antiquity.
One at Hunslet and one at Morley, Wakefield, Leeds, Halifax, York, etc.
Often together with “Hungate” (perhaps connected with the Huns or with Easterling merchants (at Morley near “the Hungrill”).

Camden said that “Rotten” of Rottursen signified “to muster” – hence “Rotmeister” or Corporal of the German Freebooters. So Scatchard regards “Ratten Row” as = Muster-row, and holds that that was the meeting-place of the Wapontake of the Hundred.

Others have suggester “Route de Roi”.
(Plan of Royds Green)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Profession</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1838</td>
<td>Joseph Arundel, teasel dealer</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1842</td>
<td>Maria A., cloth manufacturer</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1847</td>
<td>John Idle, colliery steward</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1866</td>
<td>The Misses Pinder, Academy</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>William Smith, butcher</td>
<td>✓ and '53</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>George Allatt, farmer</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Joseph North, farmer</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Christopher Sanderson, farmer</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Thomas Spurr, farmer</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Edmund Wright, farmer</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>William Pennington, currier</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓ in Oulton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Matthew Atkinson</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notice 1786 owners according to map of Jonathan Seal.
The Hildyards owned Royds Green Farm in 1886; John Dickinson was tenant in 1797, and may have been earlier.
Thomas Barber (cf Hollin Hall).
John Dickinson, Swithens Barn.
John Moor to West at end of Royds Lane.
Joshua Birch to West of Royds Green.
Timothy Hall to West of Green.
Charles Snowden.
Samuel Spurr.
William Jackson, Dunnihn Lane, of house to East of Far Lightnings Common.
John Smirthwaite of Methley, Dunnihn Lane House, on Northwest of the common.
John Smirthwaite of Roydes, towards Patrick Green (and in Oulton).
Thomas Smith, Newmarket.
I have put on page 390 2 “admittances” to the Manor of Rothwell, of 1810, both in Royds Green (Richard Ward, Robert Colvard sell).

(Contd p.456)
Royds Green Farm

1795  Will of Richard Humble, but this was before he bought Royds Green Farm, so that is not mentioned, and so descended to George his eldest son.

1815  Will of George Humble of Middleton. Legacies to grandchildren as above. Her estate to 3 sisters, Ann, Sarah and Grace and his mortgages to executors Thomas Buckle and George Banks, of Leeds, merchants.

1809  Inclosure Act in 1818 awarded to devisees of George Humble, No.132 (2 roods) at Royds Green.

1835  Will of Ann Humble of Leeds proved same year, all her share to sisters Sarah and Grace; they and Rev. James Armitage Rhodes to be executors.

1837  Will of Sarah Humble, to sister Grace, proved 1841.

1843  Miss Grace Humble sells to John Blayds (and Thomas Blayds) for £4999 House (now George Allott) with closes as in 1797, plus allotment 132.
1773  Will of William Smirthwaite late of Roads, Rothwell, now of Wakefield
(1) to eldest son William (of Sherburn) 1/-, as I have already given him so
much with the estate that was his Mother’s (Mary Milner).
(2) to 2nd son Richard Milner Smirthwaite and wife Elizabeth that messuage
with barn, buildings, garth, etc. at Roads; and the Pasture Close, and Little or
Orchard Close, close to one another, in Roads (3:1:33 John Dickinson), but
reserving a right of way over Pasture Close.
(3) to daughter Sarah, her son and heirs, one moiety of Near Spencer Close
(6:2:14, John Dickinson, cf Spencer Pit).
(4) to said John Dickinson and my cousin Robert Nalson of Methley, yeoman,
and heirs, several closes arable in Roads, viz. Coal-pit (4:0:14), Far Spencer
(4:3:31), the Little Ing and Close above (4:2:14), the Middle Close (2:3:24),
and the other moiety of said Near Spencer Close (all John Dickinson), with
right of way through the Pasture and Middle Closes, on trust, (a) the Coal-
pit and Far Spencer Closes for my youngest son John and children if he has
such.  (b) the moiety of Near Spencer Close for daughter Elizabeth (married
Joseph Ibietson), and her children.  (c) the Ing and Close above for my son
Richard Milner during life of my daughter Mary, wife of Thomas Lund, and
children, on trust to pay her the rents and profits.  (d) re moiety of Far Spencer
Close to said John Dickinson and Robert Nalson, for my daughter Ann
Thompson, widow, during life.  (e) re Middle Close for my daughter Nelly
(married Richard Lund) and her children.  (f) re moiety of Far Spencer Close
for my daughter Hannah (married Jeremiah Clayton).
(Goes on for 8 pages.)
1821 and 25(?) Bankruptcy of Jeremiah Clayton (husband of Hannah who
died 1820), who had been a wool-stapler, and was indebted to Joseph
Woodhead of Leeds for £100, and to others.  (1) The major part of the
Commissioners under the bankruptcy sell to (2) John Grimshaw of Leeds,
corn-factor, and Thomas Sagar of Farsley, gent., all the messuages,
hereditaments of Jeremiah Clayton.
1821  The grandchildren of William Smirthwaite and the 2 assignees under
bankruptcy of J.Clayton sell for £421 to John Blayds of Leeds, Little Spencer
Close in Royds (4:2:30, Edward Barber senior).  (contd p.458)
(OS Map)
Only a lease, and it may be out of place as it concerns the pedigree of the children of 2 daughters of Ben Benton.

(1) John Green Paley of Bowling, and wife Ann (Barber), John Clayton of Kippax, John Robert Ogden, now of Harrogate, gent., and Thomas Mason of Bowling and wife Jane (Barber) lease for 5/- to John Blayds of Oulton all that farm called Swithins in Rothwell, of eleven closes:— First Close (3:1:26), Lane Close (4:2:29), Upper Smirthwaite (3:0:28), Lower Smirthwaite (4 acres), Long Close (6:1:10), Well Close (5:3:33), Barn Close (6:0:27), Carr Close (6:1:27), and Swithin's Lane (0:2:17).

Also the Barn Fold and other apartments in Southeast corner of Barn Close, and all other erections. All now in occupation of George Dobson and brothers.

The Bundle also includes re T. Keir's 7 houses.

In 1914 Balme had Tithe Nos. 621 "4 acres" (4:2), 622 "Six Acres" (6:1), and 623 Coney Close (6:2). He got into debt, and was followed by Frederick Brook. Mr. Gemmell has it today.

Before Balme, Denison's daughter.

Moscar Farm, towards Methley

(contd p.460)
(Bundle 206)

(Pedigree of Hildyard)

1701  Lease and Release, with Fine  (1)Henry Maston of Whitwood, Yorkshire, gent.  (2)Elizabeth Wheatley of Wakefield, widow for £390 messuage with barn, outbuildings, etc., one Close adjoining, Well Close, Crosse Close, 3 Tinker Acres (late 5 closes, 14 acres) known as Hall Royd (3)(Gervas Patrick, formerly Robert Garlick and Jane Patrick).  Also Crabtree Close (7) in Royds (Henry Mitchell).

1715  Will of above Elizabeth Wheatley, widow, left main estate to Dorothy, and as above.


1731  Will of Francis Hildyard estate to wife Dorothy, but house in Stonegate, York, to son John, and to son Francis.

1750  Lease and Release. Dorothy Hildyard, widow (2) her son and heir John (3 and 4) her daughters Dorothy and Ann Hildyard to (5)Sir Robert Hildyard of Winestead, and Hugh Bethell of Rise,

1750  (1)Miss Dorothy Hildyard of York (2) her brother John Hildyard.


1751  Will of Dorothy Hildyard, widow.

1797  (1)Rev. Henry Hildyard of Wilsick, Tickhill, only child and heir, (married Phillis Ann) to (2)Richard Humble of Middleton, Rothwell, gent. For £1400 house in Upper Royds Green (John Dickson) and its closes:- 2 Pasture Closes, Crab Royd, and Dungeon Lane Close. With promise to produce deeds when asked, and to levy a Fine.

George III  Fine:-  Humble v. Henry and Phillis Ann Hildyard, of 2 messuages, barns, etc., 30 acres in Royds Green.

turn back here to p.455  (contd p.455)
Royds Green Farm
This is said to be new, but the house has mullions on the front and on the sides. It is a large house with a very big barn. The side mullioned windows were filled in because fireplaces were needed in the end rooms.

Tenants:- 1843 George Allott, 1847 Joseph North, 1866 Matthew Issott, Stoker, Purdon, Hudson, Wiley and then Benjamin Thompson (Warden at Rothwell)

Thompson had the following Rothwell Tithes in 1914.

(contd p.462)
(Inclosure plan)
The 1818 Inclosure Award begins as follows:

- To the King (Duchy of Lancaster) Far Lighting, 1 acre.
- John Blayds for his great Tithe Far Lighting, 7 acres.
- Josiah Smith for his great Tithe 1 acre.
- John Blayds for Manor Allotment Patrick Green, 4:3:33.
- Thomas Moore, Manor Allotment Royds Green, 1:0:29.
- Henry Atkinson Holmsley Field, 1:0:0
- George Allott (p.of Dunsford) Far Lighting, 1:4:0
- John Blayds Royds Green, 6:3:22
- John Blayds Royds Green, 14:3:0
- John Blayds Royds Green, 1:1:0

But I gave up at p.314, and copied the list at the end.

1786 Map gives the following names:
- Thomas Barber, Royds Green, Joshua Birch to West of Royds Green, and Timothy Hall on West of Royds Green.
- John Dickinson, Swithens Barn and Dunnihm Lane.
- William Jackson, Dunnihm Lane, of house to the East of Far Lightnings.
- John Moor, Royds Green, to the West at end of Royds Lane. South Corner leads into “Swithen Lane”, which leads to John Dickinson’s St. Clement’s Lands.
- Charles Snowden, Royds Green.
- John Smithwaite of Roydes, towards Patrick Green (and in Oulton).
- Joshua Wilby of Iveridge Hall. Samuel Spurr, Roydes. (Later Thomas Spurr and Edmund Wright.)

(continued p.464)
Bundle 140.

(1818 Plan)

1702  (1) Thomas Dobson, yeoman, releases to Anthony Dobson of Oulton, tanner, for 5/- house in Royds, and 1 messuage at Royds for £35.

1707  (1) Anthony Dobson  (2) John Phillip of Ossett, yeoman, a cottage under King Charles, signatures of George --, Roger Layburn, John Johnson, --, Henry Marston, John -, and mentions Robert Taylor, John Nutter, etc. cf original and Robert Shan.

1721  Lease and Release. William Kitching of Woodlesford, gent. Releases for £101 to Joseph Clarke of Barnsley, gent., 2 Closes or inclosed lands in Royds called “Dry Rhoides” (4 acres).

1759  Will of Joseph Clarke to hold to wife Hannah, and his son James (William Snowden); proved '62.  

(contd p.465)

Directories on Royds Green.

1838 Joseph Arundel, teasel dealer. Maria A., cloth manufacturer in 1842.
1838 The Misses Pinder, Academy. And in 1847 and 1866.
1838 William Swift, butcher. As castrator in 1842. And 1846 and 1847.
1838 George Allott, farmer.
1838 Christopher Sanderson, farmer. And 1842, 1846, 1847, 1843. John Sanderson in 1861 and Christopher Sanderson in 1866.
1838 Edmund Wright, farmer. And in 1842,1846, 1847. Thomas Dobson in 1853 and 1866.
1838 William Pennington, currier. And in 1842 and 1847 in Oulton.

Other Royds Green owners from Schedule of un-examined Calverley Deeds:-

(contd p.466)
(from p.463) 1791   Lease and Release re marriage of Jonas Clarke to Miss Elizabeth Ann Gace. He grants to (3)William Elmhirst of Darfield, and John Perkins of Dodworth Green, farmer, inter alia the 2 closes, to use of (1) and (2) and children.

1824   Widow E.A.Clarke appoints the 2 closes to her son Robert Couldwell Clarke of Silkstone (tenants:- late William Dickinson, now Robert Colvard).

1824   Robert Couldwell Clarke sells 2 closes “Dry Roydes” (4 acres) for £280 to Robert Colvard of Royds Green. (3) E.A.Clarke, (4) William Farrer of Barnsley, doctor.

The above re closes, now re Freehold Premises.

1764   Lease and Release. (1)Benjamin Buckley of Saddleworth, Yorkshire, clothier, and Elizabeth Buckly, widow sell for £15 to (2)Jonas Buckley of Royds Green, woolcomber, a tenement in Royds Green and one cottage adjoining (formerly Mathias and Jervas Patrick, but then Jonas Buckley).

1766   Mortgage:- Jonas Buckley to William Brown of Wakefield, gent. To secure £30.

1772   Will of Jonas Buckley of Royds Green, worsted-comber. £10 to William my house to James when 21, but he to pay Jonas £2 per annum.

1784   Lease and Release. (1)Jonas Buckley of Leeds, sergeant, and son of Jonas, sell to (2)Thomas Hardaker of Rothwell, innkeeper, for £40, and money to Will Brown and --.

1786   Feoffment (1)Thomas Hardaker to (2) James Coates of Royds Green, yeoman for £37.

1796   Lease and Release. (1)James Coates to (2) John Copley of Hunslet, cloth-manufacturer, for £37.

1805   Feoffment (1)John Copley to (2)Robert Calverd of Royds Green, roper, for £86, a dwelling house in Royds Green now divided into 2 (James Coates and Isaac Whitaker), also one cottage contiguous,

1820   Mortgage. (1)Robert Calverd to (2)Robert Lumb of Wakefield, gent. To secure £100 on dwelling house and a newly erected one, with mistal and folds, and allotment 134. (10 perches).

Both properties:-

1824   Mortgage. (1)Robert Calverd to (2)Robert Lumb. £100 already due to (2), but Robert Lumb willing to loan £250 extra on both properties and allotment of 26 perches, redeemable at £350.

1825   Robert Lumb by will appointed his only son Hervey Lumb his sole executor (proved ’26).  

(contd p.467)
(from p.464) 4 cottages down Dunnion Lane above the farm. Bundle 184.

(Pedigree Willans)

1741 Susannah Willans for £7 sells to her sister Ellen Powell the Cottage (Richard Ainley, but lately occupied in 2 dwellings where Thomas Taylor Tanner and Edward Dobson did dwell, but at present empty), and 1 orchard, and outhouses, in Dungeon Lane, to be held of the Chief Lords of the fee.

1763 Ellen Powell for love grants to daughter Mary Spurr for life and then to her son Solomon and heirs, 2 houses (John Batley and Timothy Bawbol), with all my household goods. 1764 Indorsement on back:- Solomon and Mary bequeath to Matthew.

1771 Matthew and Ann Spurr of Topknoll House in Rothwell, publican, sells for £28 to Jeremiah Carter of Royds Green, stuff-weaver, the 2 houses, orchard, garden and draw-well.

1792 Jeremiah Carter of Howden Clough sells same for £20 to Richard Wright of Ouzelwell Green, gardener.

1799 Richard Wright and wife Jane sell for £105 to Thomas Wilkinson of Wakefield, cloth-maker. 2 poor houses in Dungeon Lane (Joseph Copley and Joseph Taylor). Solomon Spurr and wife Mary co-operate, as no conveyance had been made in 1764.

1825 Thomas Wilkinson, now of Westgate Common, sells for £140 to Thomas Bolton of Wakefield, gent. 2 dwelling houses in Dungeon Lane (quotes tenants as above but Timothy Barobell for Bawbol). Also 2 houses lately erected on said orchard, in tenancy of James Spurr, James Kelly and Jonathan Seaton, and one unoccupies; with Allotment 142 from Royds Green Near Far Lightings Road.

1825 Thomas Bolton immediately sells same to James Whitaker of Wakefield for £148; and he to Mrs. Elizabeth Clapham of Wakefield, widow for £166.

1825 Will of Elizabeth Clapham, proved 1830, registered 1831. To daughter Alice, wife of Charles Sorby of Wakefield, ironmonger, my household furniture. To 3 trustees all my houses and such estate in Rothwell, and money, to sell and invest, and pay to said Alice, and afterwards to my grandsons Charles and William Thomas Nichols, and all the children of my said daughter Alice Sorby.

(contd p.468)
1827 Robert Calverd, roper, sells, and John Blayds pays him £250, and £350 to Hervey Lumb of Wakefield, i.e. £600 for both properties as above.

A memorandum says 4 acres, and to the North of Weightmen’s land and to West of occupation road to Rothwell. Also mentions some Smiths:- William, will 1794; Joseph of Rothwell, yeoman, will 1808 (proved 1810) appointed sons William, Joseph and Thomas joint executors.

This because of 1827 assignment of a term, Messrs. William, Joseph and Thomas Smith, to William Backett acting for John Blayds.

For “Far Lightnings” at bottom of Dungeon Lane see Rothwell Notes, and the Hayes and Howsons 1767-1814, “a certain common in Rothwell” in tenency of Thomas Flockton.
1831 The above Devisees in trust sold for £120 to John Blayds of Oulton, 4 cottages on South side of Dunnion Lane, and allotment of 34 perches. Quotes tenants as above, but now William Brown, James Kelley, Jonathan Seaton and Thomas Higgins.

With plan of same, which gives numbers 447 and 448 to South of houses, an Occupation Road on the West of same, and 808, 802 to West of that road, all held by John Blayds, with the land on East and South.

Dungeon Lane Farm, to West of the above, and on bend of Lane.

'66 Matthew Issott of 30 acres.

(Pedigree of Cooper)
(Bundle 155) Farm of Richard Raisin at Royds Green.

1741 Copy of Lease and Release. (1) Mrs. Mary Coulton of York, and son Christopher release to (2) John Benson of York and Robert Benson of Leeds, the Blue Bell Inn at Beverley, and moiety of property in York.

1754 Will of John Benson of York, proved '58. To nephew Robert Coulton his moiety of messuage in Coppergate, York, called Greenwood’s House, and new rooms on the right of the entry to the White Horse Inn (the other moiety being his Father’s), and a moiety of the messuage lands at Royds Green (Ben Clayton and Joseph Wilby); and all my wool shops with butcher’s stalls in Leeds. Money to niece Mary (married John Farnell of York) and her children. And to 2 nieces Anne and Jane Coulton, and nephew George Coulton. Robert, his brother, to be executor.

1758 Deed Poll:- (1) Christopher Coulton of York, gent., agrees to take the York property, and (2) Robert Coulton the Royds Green property.

1789 Will of Robert Coulton (whose wife had died earlier), to nephew Richard Raisin of Bishopthorpe, York, all my messuages, cottages, etc. and chattels.


1812 List to be sold to John Blayds, includes the above, with 4 allotments, one late Butterworth’s, and one late Burton’s. 23 acres, tenant Widow Burton. Also garden (Luke Wade), and:- 2 more allotments and Weightman Close (4 acres) (William Weightmen). 1812 Conveyance:- Richard Raisin and wife Sarah, to John Blayds for £2327. (a) several dwelling houses under one roof, with barn, etc. (William Weightmen), with land.......

(contd p.471)
1749  Francis Norton of Wakefield (devisee in Will of John Pitt of Wakefield, gent.) sells for £209 and 21/-, quitclaiming re John Pitt and his grandfather John Matthews of Leeds, cloth-worker, to William Snowden senior, of Royds Green, (a) the dwelling house with 2 crofts adjoining called Upper and Lower Crofts (4½ acres, Jonas Buckley) at Royds Green, with one whole row in Rothwell Parish Church. Also (b) the dwelling house with 1 croft (1:0:16, Jonas Buckley) in Royds Green, with 2 seats in the Church, to be held of the Lords of the fee.

1755  Will of William Snowden.
To daughter Hannah Snowden £70 mortgage to Mrs Frances and Rebecca(?) Rouse. To son William the remainder of my personal estate, and he to be executor.

1771  Will of William Snowden of Royds Green, yeoman.
To son William and his heirs the house where I dwell, with barns, orchard, 2 crofts, and “Low Close” in Oulton (1½ acres adjoining the Wakefield to Oulton Road on the East, and to my own lands on the West, chargeable with £5 each to my daughters Elizabeth and Ann when 21. To said daughters and heirs, as tenants in common, the messuage in Oulton (Widow Thompson) with barns, folds, etc. (3 acres). All 3 are to find 40/- for my wife Hannah above her thirds.

1783-4  William Snowden for a short time mortgaged Royds Green house to William Burnell.

1784  William, only son of William Snowden, and his mother Hannah, sold for £74 to John Blayds of Leeds, Low Close (1:3:13) adjoining the highway.

1786  Charles and Elizabeth Snowden and James and Ann Coates, and Hannah Snowden, sell for £140 to John Blayds of Leeds that messuage with Upper and lower Crofts (James Coates), and a whole pew.

In 1786 map Charles Snowden has Royds Green.

(from p.468)  2 Houses of Snowden on Royds Green Bundle 153.

(contd p.472)
bounded towards Northeast by land of J. Humble, and Southeast by Royds Green Road and premises of Joseph Bulmer and Robert Calverd, Southwest by premises of Marquis of Hertford and the proprietors of the Navigation, and Northwest by premises of Mrs. Vavasour. And (b) 2 other tenements under one roof with barn, etc., and the 7 closes, and 3 new allotments, and 2 other allotments purchased by Richard Raisin from William Burton, and the tithes.
2 Farms in Lower Royds Green

1704  Henry and Anne Marton of Normanton, yeoman sell to Mrs. Elizabeth Wheatley, widow, of Wakefield, a messuage in Royds (Matthew Powell) with several closes, which are not fully described. With Fine of 1704.

1715-6  Will of Elizabeth Wheatley of Rothwell, widow. After devising to Dorothy and Francis Hildyard a messuage and farm (William Nettleton) then:-

“I give my daughter Dorothy Hildyard the reversion of the messuage and farm (Matthew Powell) on condition that she pays my brother William Evers £5 a year during life.”

1725  Francis and Dorothy Hildyard of York, book-sellers for the better settling the messuages.

1730  Receipt from Joseph Ellis of Halifax to Francis Hildyard, of £500, being the marriage portion of Elizabeth his daughter, and in full satisfaction of a legacy of £30.

1731  Will of Francis Hildyard:- All real estate to daughter Dorothy and her heirs. He owned other farms elsewhere, and mentions 4 daughters.

1750  Dorothy Hildyard, widow, and children John and Dorothy and Anne, release to Sir Robert Hildyard of Winestead, and Hugh Bethel of Rise (mentioned in above Will) inter alia that house and farm (—Weightman) and the house and farm (Matthew Powell), to hold to use of Mrs. Dorothy and her assigns, then Miss Dorothy for 500 years, to use of John Hildyard and his heirs, but he to pay sister Dorothy £25 annually after decease of his mother.

1750  But, to enable John to settle the premises, his sister Dorothy surrendered them to him on condition that he paid her £25 per annum, or £50 if she married.

1751  Marriage Settlement:- John Hildyard grants to Rev. Henry Thorpe inter alia the messuage farm (Matthew Powell) to hold to use of John Hildyard and Honour and their children.

1757  Letters of Administration to Mrs. Honour Hildyard, as John appears to have died intestate.

(contd p.474)
1757 Will of Mrs Honour Hildyard of York, widow, Administration to her brother Henry Thorpe, sole executor. Gave small legacies, and then messuage to son Henry, then a minor.

1784-9 Release of certain legacies.


1799 James Jowett, late of Royds Green, maltster, had agreed to purchase above hereditaments for £1300, and had paid Rev. H. Hildyard £600 already, but could not find the rest. Ben Jowett of Wakefield, maltster, and John Jowett of Pontefract Park, advanced £800, for mortgage on the messuage at Lower Royds Green, and the several closes belonging, called the Croft, Upper and Far Closes, and Hubby Royd (15 acres, Samuel Spurr, but in 1704: Matthew Powell),

1804 This latter mortgage was transferred to Thomas Pearson, liquor-merchant, of Sheffield for £700 (now in several tenements of Joseph Foster, Stephen Ward and Thomas Lake).

1808 John Blayds of Leeds paid £600 to Ben Jowett, and £700 to Thomas Pearson for the messuage at Lower Royds Green with above closes (Benjamin Jowett).

1808 Surrender of an outstanding term by Rev. H. Hildyard to John Blayds.

Nobody knows where “Hubby Royd” was, and I cannot find it on lists. Men cannot remember any farm between Snowdon’s and Cooper’s. Mr. Parker, aged 73, told me that the Cottages where Durham and Searle live, on the hill West by North of Royds Hall, in a line between Snowdon’s farm and Royds Hall, used to be a farm, and belonged, with Snowdon’s small holding, to Newmarket Colliery, but he did not know the names of the fields. There is a “Toby Royd” now belonging to Royds Hall. No-one had heard of any Hildyards or Jowetts in any farm.

(contd p.476)
(Blank page)
The present “Lower Royds Green Farm” or “Patrick Green Farm”

This farm stands back on the Oulton side of the road and the railway-crossing to Patrick Green and Stores, and Patrick Green is more on the South side of the railway. The farm stands behind what is now 3 cottages which used to be a Public House. The 1948 tenant is Mr Snowdon, now 63. His father Thomas and his grandfather Thomas lived there. He said possibly “Dicky Dobson was before that, and earlier a Jesse Snowdon, uncle of Thomas”. Cut on a pane of glass is “Miss Sarah Ann Pape 20 years in 1848”. This 18 acre farm-let consists of:-

- Allotment at Castlegate Green 1:0:32.
- Little close 4:0:22
- Castlegate Close 2:0:16
- Laith Close 2:3:4
- House, buildings and garden 1:2:4
- (no name, at back of house) 3:2:17
- Part of Patrick Green or “Betty Handfield Close”, called so from the Public House, mentioned above.

Total: 18:2:0

(1786 map:- John Smirthwaite towards Patrick Green.)

The other Royds Green Tithes: Booker: Common, Pig Minster, First Garth, Middle Garth, Far Garth, Dams, Coal-pit Close, Micahel Close, Park, Plantation, Common, Iveridge Hall.

(contd p.478)

Bundle 228 seems to be only Smirthwaite mortgages at Royds Green

1733 John Walshaw of Flockton Mill, Thornhill, bound to John Smirthwaite of Wakefield Outwoodside, yeoman for £168. (cf. map, house of John Walshaw 1743 on land above Royds Hall.)

1733 Same two for £84 on moiety of a messuage (Richard Sidebotham) and 2 closes near (formerly 3, 8 acres), in Rhodes.

1759 Leonard Atkinson of Methley, gent. mortgages for £100 to John Nettleton of Driglington, maltster, the moiety (John Wood) and of all barns, etc., and of 3 closes called Courtnay Rhodes (near Newmarket) (10 acres, Leonard Atkinson and John Smirthwaite) in Patrick Green.

1762 John Wood of Wakefield Woodside, yeoman, accepts above mortgage, and adds £50 to Leonard Atkinson on same premises.

1765 John Smirthwaite of Methley, wool-stapler, sells for £200 to Leonard Atkinson one moiety of that house at Royds Green (James White), and of 2 closes called Courtnay Rhodes (8 acres, Leonard Atkinson).

1765 Assignment of mortgage. John Milnes junior of Wakefield, merchant, advances £300 on mortgage of 1762 above, and an extra £100 to Anthony Fearnley of Wakefield Woodside, yeoman (sole executor in Will of John Wood above), who agrees to said assignment.

(contd p.480)
(Pedigree of Lowther)
Bundle 101. Land in Rothwell, possibly Oulton Park

1799  (1 and 2) Sir William, son and heir of Rev. Sir William Lowther, then of Cottesmore, Rutland, and his brother John of Swillington, and (3) John Warner of Garforth, gent. Sell for £345 to (4) Thomas Hardaker of Rothwell, yeoman, “Broad Close” (5:1:8) in Rothwell, and road to same, for rest of term of 400 years.

1808  Grant of Great Tithes:- (1) Charles John Brandling of Gosforth House held the tithes, and (2) William Evers of Fleet Mills contracted with him for the tithes in Rothwell and its townships. (3) Thomas Hardaker paid (2) £140 for tithes on the Croft (4p.), another Croft (0:1:39), the half acre (0:2:5), etc., several other parcels.

1809  Will of Thomas Hardaker of Rothwell, farmer. To Sarah during life my dwelling house in Rothwell with outbuildings and 2 crofts, household goods, and money in lieu of dower. All rest of my tenements, money and goods, to son Thomas and heirs, chargeable.

1810  (1) Thomas Hardaker, (2) his mortgagees, Samuel Pyemont of Linwood, Lincs, clerk, and Elizabeth Smithson of Rothwell, Michael Scholefield of Colton, gent., executors for Elizabeth Keeling. For £124 they sell to John Blayds, 4 selions in Holmsley Field, (2 in Upper and 2 in Lower Shutt), and the tithes thereof.

Unexamined Deeds re Royds Green, in the Schedule.

(Tithe list)
(Tithe Plan)
(Pedigree of Dawson)
Bundle 238 mainly on Swain Royds close.

1789 Gilbert Roberts of West Russia, eldest son and heir of William Roberts of Dantzig, edest son and heir of John Roberts of Methley, merchant, releases to John Dobson.

1806 Joseph Dobson of Woodlesford, gent.; in 8/1815 property of John Dobson of Selby as one devisee in trust.

1839 Jacob and Hannah Mary Dobson (guardians of John), with William Dobson, sells Swain Royd (4:2:25) on South of Mill or Fleet Lane to Henry Bentley.

1847 Henry Bentley mortgages closes including Swain Royd to Robert Blesard to secure £5000, which mortgage Michael Stocks accepted in 11/'56.

1856 Michael Stocks sells to the sons of Henry Bentley (1803-48) several lands, and 2 properties purchased in '50 and '52 by their mother Maria at £1207 and £300 out of her own money, the whole of the heredimentss at £24,934, as tenants in common. (The whole is a bit complicated.)

A small parcel of land in Holmsley Field.

1797 Abraham Rhodes of Oulton, farmer, sells for £93 to Robert Moor of Swillington, farmer 1 rood in Lower Shutt on South of Rothwell-Woodlesford Road, and North of Little Field.

1801 The above Robert Moor buys for £80 from William Smith of Oulton, mason, 1 acre and 1r. in Lower Shutt on East of Milking Walk, North of Occupation Road.

1805 Will of Robert Moor devises to trustees for daughter Elizabeth (married William Dawson).

1818 Inclosure award to William Dawson:- Allotment 170 (1:0:36) on South of Township of Rothwell, and Allotment 44 (0:1:15), both in Holmsley Field.

1860 James Dawson sells 1:2:11 in Holmsley Field, partly in Oulton, to the 3 Bentley Brothers. Re both pieces of land.

1864 By an exchange the above hereditaments, and Swain Royd Close, and Allotments 44 and 170 above, come to John Calverley of Oulton.

(contd p.486)
(Blank page)
(from p.484) Bundle 28 on Lands at Barley Banks, to South of Fleet Mills.

A.1719 (1) Paul Perkins of Cawood and wife Grace; (2) Richard Rud of York, gent; (3) Thomas Newsome of Staples Inn, Holborn; (4) Thomas Barstow of Leeds, gent. After a Fine re one undivided moiety of all the Manor and Lordship of Rothwell, and 3 closes called Chapel, Mosley and Wood Slack (11), late in tenure of Archibald Townsend, and 2 Cross Closes (9) in tenure of William Mabson, and odd lands (see under 1754) late in occupancy of William Calverley, so that (3) may be a perfect tenant.

1754 Henry Perkins senior of Moorby, Stillingfleet, gent. And wife Rose, and their son Henry and wife Jane, Henry Howson of Rothwell, yeoman and wife Isabel; (2) John Sharpe of Staples Inn, London, gent.; (3) Edmund Barker of Potternewton, Esq. To bar tail (2) paid (1) 10/-, and (1) sell to (2) that messuage farmhold with outhouses, gardens, etc. in Oulton, and the Closes called Overcroft, Mealroyd, Quarrel Close, Mill-field intake, Bett royds, Spoutell Flatts, Brigg Green, and Barley Banks, in tenure of John Lookes and John Waugh; and others, 8 acres in Carlton, Brayshaw House and lands in Rothwell, and other lands elsewhere.

1757 Henry Perkins senior of Riccall Hall (brother of above Paul), after a mortgage for £240, releases for £120 to Edmund Crosfield of Methley, maltster, parcels of ground, 2 acres in Great Barley Banks and 6 odd roods there.

1780 Edmund Crosfield for £260 releases to Benjamin Pullein of Middleton, yeoman, the above lands in Great Barley Banks, and also 1 acre in Church Field, Methley, late the estate of Joseph Crosfield.
1781-3 Benjamin Pullein first mortgages to John Wood, and then in 1784 sells for £220 to John Blayds, the said lands in Great Barley Banks; and in 1783 Sam Lund, by direction of Henry Perkins of Birmingham, release for £60 to John Blayds 8 acres in a common Ing called Barley Banks, in tenure of John Waugh.
1784 Exchange between Rev. John Shann and John Blayds, of lands dispersed in Great Barley Banks for the Little Ing in Oulton (both of 1:1:30).

1784 Smith’s award at Great Barley Banks. (contd p.488)
(Pedigree of Hudson)
B.1736 John and Frances Wrigglesworth release to William Wrigglesworth.

1738 William and Mary Wrigglesworth release to Joseph Morkill of Temple Newsam.

1744 (1) Joseph Morkill of Brotherton, gent. releases 1:2:0 in Barley Banks, 1 rood “Blayd Royd” on North of the beck, 3 acres in town fields of Oulton, 2½ acres in Rothwell Holmsley Field, and ½ acre in Quarry Field, (William Wrigglesworth) to (2) Metcalf Procter of Thorp, but he failes to find the £100 purchase money. So in 1757 John Hudson of Hague Side, yeoman paid £159 to (1), and £100 to (2) for the absolute purchase of said lands with the buildings thereon.

George III Agreement in Court between Samuel Keeling v. the 3 opp. Daughters of John Hudson, and their husbands, re 5 acres land, 4 meadow, 3 pasture, in Oulton.

1783 The said daughters and their husbands, with Samuel Keeling, sell for £150 to John Blayds, 1:2:0 in Barley Banks abutting on the Mill Field, and on Tom Payne’s land.


(Pedigree of Shan)

(Bundle 176) Includes Lemon Royd (Sewage place now); and Barley Banks. The Bundle includes many Abstracts, and more re Methley. Starts with pedigree to show title of Benjamin and Anna Maria Cape and others, to lands at Methley to be sold to John Calverley in 1805, and much to John, Earl Mexborough of Lifford.

1834 Abstract remainder of premises of the above, conveyed in exchange to Lord Mexborough.  

(contd p.490)
The opposite includes 1834 abstract of assignment in terms to trustees of John Blayds, on exchange with Lord Mexborough.

And 1833-5 abstract of title of John, Lord Mexborough, to premises in Methley, Oulton and Stanley, agreed to be exchanged with John Blayds. From 1762 onwards.
1824 Lemon Royd in Methley, James Wilson, to Lord Mexborough.
1833 Abstract, a Close in Methley conveyed in exchange to Lord Mexborough.
1834 Supplemental, on farm purchased of Sir Edward Smith (Clay House, in Woodlesford), conveyed in exchange to Lord Mexborough.

b.1834 Abstract concern Fleet Farm, but also in Methley recites Lease and Release 1726, 1742, 1753, 1767. Methley Inclosure Award of 83 acres, of 1789. And Lease and Release 1803.
1805 Lease and Release. (1) Benjamin and Anna Maria Cape, and also for the children Rev. Edmund and Dorothea Smyth:- (2) William Smyth, Dorothea Smyth, Edward Lambert and wife Frances, John Cape and wife Catherine, Henry Locock senior, Maria Cape and Ann Smyth; (3) Henry Locock senior, as father and guardian of Henry Locock, eldest son and heir of Susannah Locock, died --- (6) John, Earl of Mexborough ... up to (12) ...

(9) Peter Wilson and William Swainson pay £15,240 to (1 and 2) that other farm-house with stables, etc. and following closes: Holme, Next Holme Close, Barley Banks and Close, in Oulton, Woodrow, Lower and Upper Salmon Closes, 23 acres in all (William Hartley), with covenants.


1771 Conveyance of premises in Oulton to Lord Mexborough. (1) Batholomew Hodgson of Halifax, gent. (2) Thomas Oxley of Pontefract, surgeon, and wife Ann, and Rachel Hodgson, spinster, of Pontefract (3) William Perfect and William Shillito, both of Pontefract (4) Thomas Smith of Methley; (5) Earl Mexborough of Lifford. That messuage with barn, etc. in Oulton (William Clareborough), and another dwelling house in Oulton (John Woodsome), and several closes: Moscar, Great and Little Club Cliffe, the Hill Close, Little and Great Ing (17 acres, John Smirthwaite).

1805 Wakefield Outwood Award granted to Earl Mexborough numbers 922 and 926.

1801 Will of Thomas Arthington of Arthington, executor was James Carruthers, names in prerog. 1819 will of William Carruthers, to daughters Henrietta and Mary Ann.
In medieval times the fleece averaged little more than 1½lbs, and 20% died through the scab disease. Rose to 5lbs. In 1700 the weight of a sheep’s carcase was 2 stone; in 1800, 6 stone. Improved by the merino flocks of Spain.

(Bundle 176) **Title to Lemon Royds (11 acres)**

1700 Will of John Stansfield, all messuages in Rothwell and Oulton to wife Mary; and then to (daughters) Mary, Alice or Anne (Mary and Anne died). Alice married John, son of William Roberts.

1718 Will of William Roberts of Methley, to wife Elizabeth his 3 messuages in Methley. To son Gilbert a tenement in Watergate, Methley (which he sold to John). To son John his other messuages in Methley.

1728 Marriage Settlement (1)John Roberts of Methley, (2)Mary Stansfield of Oulton, widow, and her daughter Alice, to (3)Richard Slack of Hemsworth, yeoman, and John Stansfield of Oulton. (1) to marry Miss Alice Stansfield. 5 closes and strips in Methley (Robert Wilton), but not Lemon Royd. Also messuage in Oulton (John Vavasour) with 6 closes (Warner Royds, 12 acres), and 2 “South Royds” (4) in Oulton, and 5½ acres in townships there (William Boyes), and another close “Bull Hill” in Oulton (William Dobson); and another messuage in Woodlesford with croft (Mary Stansfield) with lands in Quarry Field there. 1736 Will of above John Roberts of Methley. He added to his wife Alice possessions, inter alia, his dwelling house with brew-houses, barns, etc., 2 orchards and Lemon Royds (David Leake), and the entire farm he purchased of his brother Gilbert. And after wife to nephew William Roberts or his brother Gilbert Roberts.

1782 Mortgage of Gilbert Roberts of Dantzig to Gilbert Smithson to secure £750. 1789 Lease and Release. Gilbert Roberts, Baron of the Holy Roman Empire, eldest son of William Roberts late of Dantzig, who was the eldest son of James, who was brother of John Roberts late of Methley, to Gilbert Smithson, to barr entail.

1789 Lease and Release. Gilbert Roberts releases for £1845 to William Sigston of Oulton, dyer, Lemon Royd (11), Lemon Royd bottom (11, William Smirthwaite), and a close in Methley.

1795 Will of William Sigston to sister Ann.

Continue here on bottom of p.254, re property which included “Lemon Royd”.

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The Wool Trade

After shearing, the fleece had to be sorted, then roughly cleaned and often dyed. After dyeing came the oiling, and then a further sorting, and the shorter wool was carded while the longer wool was combed to leave out the short fibres.

Every woman was a spinster, and did well if a pound’s weight of yarn was turned out in a day. It took 10 spinners to supply one weaver. The weaver took the yarn, and worked on a heavy loom with treadles. Next it was “burled”, and then sent to the fulling-mill to the “walkers”, often near a stream; but these were not common till the time of Henry VI. Then it was hung on tenters to dry and be stretched. The “Rower” then roughened its surface with teasels, and the “shearman” or “cropper” sheared the nap off to make it smooth, with heavy shears weighing 30-40lbs. But, as a rule, the cloth went straight from the tenter to the market, and the buyer saw to the finishing process.

Defoe on cloth-markets:- “In this respect no places equal it in the North part of England, except Leeds and Wakefield”. Of Leeds: “the Cloth market is to be admired as a prodigy of its kind, and perhaps not to be equalled in the world. The market for serges at Easter is indeed a wonderful thing, and the money returned very great; but it is there only once a week, whereas here it is every Tuesday and Saturday”. “You will see £10 to 20,000 worth of cloth, and sometimes much more, bought and sold in little more than an hour, the laws of the market being the most strictly observed than I ever saw in any market in England”.

The Domestic system lasted so long because of the poor condition of the roads, and the bands of highwaymen. The stage-coach has been immortalised, but not the gallant teams of pack-horses plodding their way, tenaciously following the bell of their leader. The roads were not satisfactory until the railways were almost ready. The cost of transit decreased in 1745 from 12/- to 8/- per cwt.

(contd p.494)
At Morley a crank-mill driven by steam, 1790.

Fully fledged textile factory, Lombe's silk-mill at Derby, from 1719.
The Albion Mills built in London by Watts and Rennie in 1786. In this 2 engines set in motion 50 pairs of mill-stones, and created a sensation.

Notice the following Oulton tradesmen in (a) Rothwell Marriage Registers 1837-46.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Clothiers</th>
<th>Weavers(cloth or linen)</th>
<th>Cloth-dressers</th>
<th>Wool-spinners</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>John Fawcett</td>
<td>Robert Lee</td>
<td>Gideon Crowther</td>
<td>Joseph Dalby</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joseph Hargreaves</td>
<td>John Barstow</td>
<td>John Marsland</td>
<td>Francis Buckley</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Hardy</td>
<td>William Baxter</td>
<td>William Roberts</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George Ramsden</td>
<td>Joseph Bell</td>
<td>Charles Smith</td>
<td>Cloth-makers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Britton</td>
<td>Joseph Brook</td>
<td>James Brearley</td>
<td>James Halligan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richard Buckler</td>
<td>John Johnson</td>
<td>William Buckwright</td>
<td>George Hanson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mark Butterworth</td>
<td>John Mellor</td>
<td>Jeremiah Eddison</td>
<td>Mark Parker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richard Cooke</td>
<td>James Thomson</td>
<td>Joseph Firth</td>
<td>Joseph Banister</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benjamin Holgate</td>
<td>John Wadsworth</td>
<td>James Fleming</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Lister</td>
<td>William Wilkinson</td>
<td>Joseph Gelder</td>
<td>Tailors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joseph Naylor</td>
<td>John McNellerman</td>
<td>John Russam</td>
<td>Joseph Pearson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cloth-merchant</td>
<td>Wool Stapler</td>
<td>Samuel Wilkinson</td>
<td>Robert Thornton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Wood</td>
<td>Edward Binks</td>
<td>Draper</td>
<td>David Wright</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Stephen Coxon</td>
<td>Merchant Tailor</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

And in (b) Oulton Baptismal Registers, 1830-45
**Tailors:-** J.Lumbert, R.Wilsden, B.Walker, T.Whitaker, J.Wright.
**Cloth-miller:-** B.Peel.
Many old mills in valleys driven by water. It was the excellency of its water-supply, rather than the abundance of its coal seams, that first made the North of England the centre of its growing industries, and led to the migration to the North.

The introduction of machinery and of Hargreaves’ spinning jenny (1764, 1780 in Yorkshire) meant that a piece of work which would have taken one woman, with 2 to 3 children to help her, 612 hours, could be done by 2 “mules” worked by one man and one child, in 12 hours. But riots broke out everywhere.

In 1838 there were 346 mills in the West Riding, and only 3 in Norwich. But it was more in the worsted trade that new machinery was introduced (Worsted Mill at Addingham, 1787, the 2nd earliest in the kingdom); the woollen trade went on in the old way. Even in 1835 there were only a few power-looms, and those experimental, in the woollen manufacture near Leeds.

In 1819 workers round Leeds were making 20/- to 25/- a week, but that same year the employers forced on them a reduction of 5/-. In 1814 a good worsted weaver got 34/6 a week; but in 1838 only 12/6, because the numbers had increased. Strikes at Bradford, 1825.

The Leeds Mercury of 30/10/’30 stated that the hours for children in the worsted mills were 13, with ½ hour off; and in the woollen mills 15, with 2 hours off. Act of 1802 limiting hours for children to 12, was not enforced. 1834, no child under 9; and no child under 11 to work more than 48 hours a week. 1847, ten hours bill.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1802</th>
<th>1812</th>
<th>1817</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Weaver’s wages per week</td>
<td>13/10</td>
<td>6/4</td>
<td>4/3½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Price of wheat per quarter</td>
<td>69/10</td>
<td>126/6</td>
<td>96/11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In 1844 John Hussey gave evidence before a Parliamentary Committee:- “The numerous mills … in the West Rising are principally owned and occupied by clothiers in shares. They buy the land and proceed with the building; they borrow on mortgage the largest amount they can gain credit for, with which they pay for the building and steam engine; the machinery is obtained on credit. ……

(contd p.496)
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If times are good they will generally succeed not only in working off their incumbrances, but in raising the condition of the clothiers themselves.”

For the most part they were men of humble origin; the rich landed proprietors did not enter the trade.

First successful Trade Union leader: - Francis Place, 1824.

Leeds Halls:- For white cloths 1711; coloured 1756; Mixed Cloth 1758. Halifax Cloth Hall 1708; Rice Hall 1779. Wakefield Kirkgate 1710. Bradford Piece Hall 1773.

Up to 1830 there was only one set of dye-works at Bradford. In 1800 Bradford had one spinning mill, and a population of 13,000.

Australian wool was brought to Guiseley as early as 1808.
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Some Pedigrees in alphabetical order

(Pedigree of Adamson)

(Pedigree of Arrand)
(Pedigree of Atack)

(Pedigree of Baber)
(Pedigree of Bell)
(Pedigree of Berry)

(Pedigree of Boyes)
(Pedigree of Bradley)

(Pedigree of Bramley)

(Pedigree of Bramford)
(Pedigree of Brear)

(Pedigree of Britton)
(Pedigree of Brown)

(Pedigree of Butterick)
(Blank page)
(Pedigree of Caine)

(Pedigree of (Capel-)Cure)
(Pedigree of Clayton)

(Pedigree of Cockerham)
(Pedigree of Cockerham)

(Pedigree of Clarkson)
(Pedigree of Cockill)

(Pedigree of Collin)

(Pedigree of Campsall)
(Pedigree of Connell)

(Pedigree of Coope)
(Pedigree of Craven)
(Pedigree of Clapham)

(Pedigree of Crabtree)
(Pedigree of Davy)

(Pedigree of Dickenson)
(Pedigree of Divers)

(Pedigree of Dennison)
the numbers of this family are too vast to work out. They start with:

(Pedigree of Dobson)
(Pedigree of Fisher)
(Pedigree of Flockton)
(Pedigree of Forrest)
(Pedigree of Garland)

(Pedigree of Garlick)

(Pedigree of Milnes)
(Pedigree of Glover)

(Pedigree of Gosney)

(Pedigree of Greaves)
(Pedigree of Green)

(Pedigree of Haigh)
(Pedigree of Hall)
(Pedigree of Fowler and Hankinson)

(Pedigree of Hargreaves)
(Pedigree of Harrison)

(Pedigree of Hartley)

(Pedigree of Hewitt)
(Pedigree of Higgins)
(Pedigree of Hirst or Hurst)

(Pedigree of Hoult)

(Pedigree of Huddlestone)
(Pedigree of Hurdus)

(Pedigree of Hutchinson)
(Pedigree of Hobkinson)
(Pedigree of Ingham)
(Pedigree of Inman)

Leeds “Intelligencer”, 12/12/1780 Died:- Mrs Ingram of Wakefield, relict of William Ingram of Oulton.
(Pedigree of Jeffrey)

(Pedigree of Johnson from Malton)
(Pedigree of Jones)
(Pedigree of King)
(Pedigree of Lawton)

(Pedigree of Langfield)
(Pedigree of Lee)

(Pedigree of Lockwood)
(Pedigree of Longbottom)

(Pedigree of Lowe)

(Pedigree of Lupton)
(Pedigree of Matthews or Mathers)

(Pedigree of Maundrill)
(Pedigree of Metcalf)
(Pedigree of Mirfin)

(Pedigree of Mitchell)
(Pedigree of Moore)
(Pedigree of Morley)

(Pedigree of Morton)
(Blank page)
(Pedigree of Naylor)

(Pedigree of Newbould)

(Pedigree of Jenkins)
(Pedigree of Nutter)

(Pedigree of Noble)

(Pedigree of Nuttall)
(Pedigree of Owen)
(Pedigree of Palfreeman)

(Pedigree of Parish and Snell)
(Pedigree of Parker)

(Pedigree of Parkinson)
The 2 Misses Tempest who lived in Rose Cottage were some relation of G.Oldam.
John and Harriet Poole owned a Quarry at Robin Hood, and “Wayside” and “Rose Cottage” with the 2 pubs. The property went to G.Oldam of Sheffield, whose father married a Miss Poole. But Euphemia was to live rent free, and she brought up the grandson, yet John did not die till after Euphemia.
(Pedigree of Ramsden)

(Pedigree of Raper)

(Pedigree of Raybould)
(Pedigree of Ripley)
(Pedigree of Sharpe)
(Pedigree of Shaw)

(Pedigree of Shay)

(Pedigree of Smith)
(Pedigree of Stead)
(Blank page)
(Pedigree of Thompson)

(Pedigree of Tolley)
(Pedigree of Twohey)

(Pedigree of Thompson)
(Pedigree of Walker)
(Pedigree of Townend)

(Pedigree of Warwick)

(Pedigree of Watson)
(Pedigree of West)

(Pedigree of Westmoreland)

(Pedigree of Wheelhouse)
(Pedigree of Whitehead)

(Pedigree of Wilkinson)
(Pedigree of Wilson)

(Pedigree of Wood)
(Pedigree of Wrigglesworth)
(Pedigree of Wright)
(Pedigree of Fane, Earl of Westmoreland)
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John Wesley’s Diary

22/4/1745    I rode with William Holme to Norton, and have preached there to a small company, went on to Oulton, 3 miles from Leeds, where a numerous company was waiting.

18/10/1745   At one I preached at Oulton. A small company there do indeed live as brethren.

20/8/1748    About one I preached at Oulton, where likewise all is now calm after a violent storm of several weeks where many were beaten and wounded, and outraged various ways; but none moved from their steadfastness.

He Preached at Rothwell on 9/8/’72, 23/4/’76, 16/6/’77, 12/4/’80)

Building of Oulton Church
For the conditions of the times read Addleshaw, Architectural Setting, also the Thoresby Society Monograph I (1949) on Thomas Taylor, Regency Architect, Leeds, by F. Beckwith. (Clark: Church Builders of 19th Century. Whiffen: Stuart and Georgian Churches.)

1777 or 8 to 1826, building at Liversedge (see Leeds Intelligencer for 30/3/'26). Not of local origin, but practised 8 years under James Wyatt, the Surveyor General.

This was in the first stage of the Industrial Revolution, with great growth of population. Great growth of Dissent, and Roman Catholicism was held in great abhorrence. In 1818 in the York diocese there were 825 benefices, of which 431 were not worth more than £150 per annum; 767 churches and 178 chapels, which meant room for 429,247 people out of a population of over one million.

While the war with Napoleon was on, little could be done, but Bowdler and Watson founded the Society for the Enlargement and Building of Churches and Chapels in 1818. However Rev. Hammond Roberson provided a church for Liversedge in 1813-7. In 1818 Parliament passed the “Million Act”. But economy was the rule of the day.

But Taylor had to build some after procuring private Acts; the patronage was generally vested in the Benefactor or his assignees.

He came north c.1805, and Leeds Court House, 1811 was his first major commission. Learned much from Sir Jeffrey Wyatt, whose ecclesiastical period was 1787-97. Liversedge Church cost £7,474. He copies Early “Gothic” English Style as the cheapest and suitable to the Church ideas of the time; the main idea was to provide room for worshippers, and art was not yet developed.

Minor work: Repairing and re-pewing the old Rothwell Church in 1812. Christ Church Bradford, for Rev. John Crosse, 1813-5, for £5408, (1300 seats), pulled down 1878. Restorations: Rochdale, Colne 1815-8.


(contd p.577)
(from p.576) Pudsey, St Lawrence, like his Huddersfield Church £15,000 (£13362) 1820-4, for 1244.
Dewsbury:- St. John’s on the Moor 1823-7 £5800, but cost 7000. St.Paul’s, Hanging Heaton 1823-5 £4500. St. Peter’s Earlsheaton 1825-7 £4500 for 600.
Sheffield:- St. Philip’s 1823-8 £14,721 for 1245. Attercliffe 1822-6. £11,700.
Leeds:- St. Mary, Quarry Hill 1822-5 (1823-6) £12,812 or £10,951 and land. Huddersfield:- Christ Church, Woodhouse 1824-4.
Roundhay:- St. John’s 1824-6 for 320.
Ripon:- Holy Trinity 1826-7 £13000, after Taylor’s death, for 1000.

When the Church at Chorley was discussed, Taylor was not even granted interview. Rickman obtained commission, and left notes of the incident.

A more sober and exact “Gothic” resulted from the labours of Britton, the elder Pugin and especially Rickman, whose publications enabled a public, now much better informed, to detect an architect in “forgery” or incorrect copying of detail. But the knowledge remained bookish; the application was unintelligent. “They built their churches first, and began to study the principles of Church Architecture afterwards.” Led by Evangelical motives, to see and hear the preacher (cf the galleries), with only “incipient chancels”.

Either the “box” with tower, or the cross with tower.

Chantrill was Taylor’s great rival in the district (Christ Church, Leeds, and the new Parish Church).

Used the hard local millstone grit.

Rickman was a Quaker, whose names for the Architectural Styles have since been accepted. Also Architect of St George, Birmingham; Saints Peter and Paul, Preston; Hampton Lucy.
578
(Bundle 1)

(Plan)

This Bundle refers to other land and hereditaments, which I have written in my
Rothwell Book.

1816 re marriage of Mary Vavasour to Edward Hemingway of Leeds,
solicitors. (1785-’46).
(a) That dwelling house in Oulton, with Warehouse, Bark Mill, Drying
House, Tanhouse, barns, etc. (formerly John Walker, now Robert
Atkinson).
(b) That other dwelling house in Oulton (formerly John Walker and John
Hirst, but now Robert Atkinson and John Hirst), and several closes
connected with it called The Laith Close, 2 orchards, Hill Close, West
Royd, an allotment in Little Field, and 2 allotments on Oulton Green
(23 acres).
(c) 3 Closes in Royds Green, “Coney”, “6 acres” and “4 acres” (19.3 John
Walker, now Robert Atkinson).
(d) That capital messuage at Sculcoates (Daniel Tong, now Quarton
Levitt (husband of Dorothy, Mary’s sister)), and land there.
(contd. on p.582…)


Pitt or Procter Close of 5 acres in Royds Green
(Bundle 17)
1762 Will of Richard Smirthwaite, yeoman of Royds Green, to my mother and relatives 2 closes adjoining that of my nephew John.
1793 Stephen Elliott, farmer of Methley, buys above Close adjoining Patrick Green to the South, from Elizabeth, widow of above Richard Smirthwaite, late of Wakefield, butcher, said close with Orchard on the West and William Brown’s land on the East.
1793 Joseph Midgley and wife Mary, of East Keswick, conveys above Close to Mrs. Elizabeth Smirthwaite, widow (? of Richard) for £21.
1800 Stephen Elliott by will to his wife and daughter Mary (baptised Methley 1784) dwelling house, etc. and Close proved 1807.
1818 Award after Inclosure Act of 1809, to Mrs. Elliott, Inclosure number 162 of 12 perches.
1823 Mary Elliott married David Dixon.
1836 Burial at Methley of Mary Elliott of Watergate, aged 82.
1842 David Dixon conveys to John Blayds for £750, dwelling house, etc.

A Cottage and garden on Royds Green
(Bundle 76)

(Pedigrees of Bulmer and Wightman)

1804 Will of William Bulmer, to my son Joseph dwelling house and garden at Royds Green and a close on Rothwell Haigh, but money to be paid to others.
1810 Will of Joseph Bulmer to sister Mary Collett the above close (Edward Thompson) and Cottage on Royds Green (William Hirst), and allotment at Rhodes (Edward Thompson). (contd p.580)

1820 Will of John Wightman (-1820), appoints son James and Richard Dobson of Kippax, farmer, his executors.

1827 Lease and Release by Richard Collett of Leeds, cloth-dresser, to the above 2 executors, for the mortgage of £140 was not paid.

1861 Disclaimer re estate of James Wightman (Will 1849, died 1861), by John Lodge, farmer, late of Thorpe. The memorial is signed by John Edward Dibb.

West Hall
(Bundle 49b)

(Pedigree of Calverley)

1721 Mortgage (1)John and Elizabeth Atkinson (2)John Bourchier, two thirds £150 (3)John Clavering (4)John Smyth. Row re money (1) had received, £225, for (2-4) as stewards of certain lands in Potternewton. All that messuage and 2 cottages in Beeston capital house messuage called West Hall and several closes and Shaw, George Wards or Gibhill, Cringlesworth, Boon Ing, Ravenroyd (in tenure of John Smirthwaite), another dwelling house with garth (Richard Ellis) in Methley, late the estate of Theophilus Calverley of Leeds.

Continual mortgages from 1723.

1737 Release signed (1)Thomas and Charles, sons of Thomas Settle (1737), late of Wakefield, of Giggleswick and Long Preston, (2)William Scott, (3) Henry Elmsall (Rector of Thornhill) and John Woollin (Rector……

(contd p.581)
(from p.580) ……of Elmsley) whereas … (2)William Scott of Sandal, son and heir of Thomas Scott of Wakefield (3)Ralph Elmsall of Thornhill (4)Rev. Henry Elmsall and John Woollin John Bourchier and others as mentioned. 1742-4 Mortgages to John Travis, Samuel Crompton of Derby, and to Henry Coope of Duffield.

Bundle 49a. 1770-83.

1770 Leonard Atkinsons releases to George Smirthwaite for £10,500 and mortgages to Milnes of Woodlesford and to Earl of Mexborough.

3,30 in tenure of Robert Bulmer, George. William Calvert

5,000 mentions closes on map of 1773

1,500 Smirthwaite

325

350 to Milnes, and 23:1:8

1771 Richard from John, Earl of Mexborough, and confirmation of a mortgage in fee by Smirthwaite for recovery £6,500. Signs for receipt of same from Mrs. Elizabeth Reynolds, widow, of Halton Garden, Holborn.

Further mortgages Farrer, Townsend.

1776 Appointment of James Farrer to be the receiver of George Smirthwaite’s estates in £8000 mortgage to John Stephenson.

1782 Release of the Estate by George Smirthwaite to John Stephenson and Charlton Palmer in trust to sell. George Smirthwaite signs that he owes Mary Chitty £900, Ann Lewis £600, Ann Chapman £120. George Smirthwaite declared bankrupt.

1783 Assignment, Fuller and Co. and a. to Stephenson and o.
The Welfare (contd from p.578)

(Bundle 1)

1822 Agreement to purchase, John Blayds to Edmund Hemingway for £40 triangular allotment to the West of Wakefield-Aberford Road, with Barn Road on the East, and Green End Road on the North (1r., 25, William Cooper).

1839 re above payment by Edmund Hemingway to John Blayds senior for the £40 and £107 paid to John Blayds junior, to George Brooke Nelson that allotment 215 on Oulton Green, and another (219) with Craven Field Road, Eller Close (D.Chadwick), Neal Royds (late William Moore now Edmund Hemingway), and narrow screeds of ground.

This deed seems to refer to a larger plan, and 26 perches (William Dobson, and his wife Elizabeth, and since William Braithwaite) near lands of James Wilson towards the East (William Cooper, now Godfrey Addy), with buildings thereon and a road made by John Blayds called Tan-pit Road, and tithes, to the use of Edmund Hemingway, with many conditions, e.g. to fence Eller Close, and re change of water-course planned by John Blayds. Refers to 1761, 1766, 1767, 1773, 1797 will of Henry Perkins, hatter, 1802, 1810, 1822. 2 acres plantation. Wood in 3 closes 18 ash trees, and 20 oaks. Plantation 4 old oaks, and many standard trees.

Change of trustees re 1816 Marriage Settlement.

1838 Lease and Release. Edward and Mary Hemingway to John Blayds for £3822.

(Put here by mistake; should be on p.588)

More mortgages as on opposite page.

1742 mentions West Hall farms and lands (Samuel Walsh, Thomas Snowden, John Hodgson; and messuage in Stanley (James Wightman)

1744 mentions £2,100.

1758 and 9 Other Mortgages. To Grace Ingram, widow, of Knottingley, for £2080.

1768 As £3080 due to Grace Ingram and £1920 to William, eldest son and heir of Thomas Scott, and long and detailed, in which John, Earl Mexborough, joins, who, in 1769 lend Leonard Atkinson more money.

Then a moiety of messuage at Royds:- Marmaduke Milner.

(Pedigree of Milner)
1668 Matthew Scatcher of Batley, yeoman sells to John Benson of Leeds, two houses with cottages at Mill Hill.

1680 Lease. Ralph Spencer of Hunslet, merchant, to Joseph Dilworth of Leeds, cloth-worker, for £56 messuage (formerly of Matthew Scatyard (Scatchard)) with cottages and garth on ye Mill Hill.

1680 Joseph Dilworth mortgages to secure £100 to Mrs. Elizabeth Bray, daughter of Robert Bray of Leeds, cutler.

1688 Mortgage. Joseph Dilworth to Rowland Mitchell of Skipton, to secure £130. Messuage with cottages and garth, now of John Benson and Ralph Spencer.

1693 Joseph Dilworth mortgage to Rowland Mitchell now of Cross Flatts, yeoman, and Robert Bray with counterpart, signed by Robert Bray.

1695 (1)Joseph Dilworth, now of Burton Salmon, (2)John Dickson of Pontefract, and Thomas Lee (Leigh) of Holbeck, clothier. Out of love for Elizabeth, now his wife, but formerly the widow of William Norman of Burton Salmon, signed by both in (2).

1703 Will of above Elizabeth Dilworth of Burton Salmon, several messuages there 1672, and since 1695 several houses in Mill Hill, Leeds (Joseph Dilworth, Mary Green, Benjamin or John Cotton, James Tindale, Emanuel Lapidge, Samuel Oldroyd and Robert Trotfield, with outhouses, etc. to her husband, and afterwards to Joseph, son of William Marshall of Kirkgate, and he to be executor.

1706 (1)Joseph Dilworth of Leeds, cloth-worker (2)Rowland Mitchell now of Hunslet, (3)Richard Frank of Lincs. signed by (1 and (2).

1714 (1)Cuthbert Gilliam of Castleford, joiner, heir of Elizabeth Dilworth who was also a widow of Thomas Norman of Burton Salmon to Joseph Marshall of Leeds refers to 1703 will.

1719 Richard Frank to Joseph Marshall, Release of Right.

1723 Lease and Release, with Fine and bill, Joseph Marshall to John Brooke for £186…….  (contd p.584)
(from p.583) …… messuage with cottages on North side of street (see opposite) in tenure formerly of Joseph Dilworth, Francis Briggs and Loyd Downsham; later of Dorothy Browne, Sarah Briggs, James Dinsdale, Emanuel Lapidge (see under 1703), Samuel Oldroyd, James Kent, Philadelphia Ramsitt and Thomas Mackall; but now of Joseph Marshall, Thomas Scawbert, Simon Robinson, Daniel Philip, Edmund Simpson, Benjamin Cotton (see under 1703), Henry Collinson and John Robinson.

1741 deed in Bundle 145.

In Oulton Park: Chapel Royds, a house, West Royds, and 2 cottages.
(Bundle 239) Slightly mixed.

1697 (1)Anthony Moore of Oulton, yeoman (2)William Moore of Oulton, yeoman for £200 3 closes meadow in Rothwell, Chapel Royds, close to land of Godfrey Birkes.

1732 Joshua Lambert of Royds Green, yeoman to William Dobsob of Carlton, for £14 demise for 999 years (? a mortgage), under a yearly rent, of “Red Rover” hath demised and sold one dwelling house in Oulton Green, with barn, orchard (Joshua Lambert) with all buildings, on condition of rent being paid to Joshua Lambert and his heirs.

1764 (1)Richard and Ann Shaw of Wilsden Green, Miss Elizabeth Dobson of Rothwell, and Miss Susannah Dobson of Rothwell, to (2)Hannah Dobson. Their father William had willed the property to be equally divided; but (1) agrees with (2) for the absolute purchase by (2) for £8.

1766 Will of Miss Elizabeth Dobson of Oulton, mentions the above, and leaves to sisters Hannah and Susannah, with remainder to Ann Shaw, and leaves only 1/- to brother William.

1770 James Hobdin, gent. To Hannah Dobson, debt of £50. warrant of attorney.

1771 Mortgage. (1)Miss Hannah Dobson of Oulton, to James Hobdin of Leeds, gent. To secure £50. 999 years.

1777 Will of Miss Hannah Dobson of Oulton gives her messuage house (Mrs. Benjamin Shepherd) to my friends William Richardson of Wakefield and Henry Houson of Rothwell to pay debts and mortgage, and the……

(contd p.585)
(from p.584) …..rest to sister Susannah Dobson, and to Ann, wife of Richard Shaw, and her children.

1792   James Hobdin, assignment of above term to John Blayds, for £60.
1794   (1)Miss Susannah Dobson, late of Ireland, but now of Rothwell to
       (2)John Blayds for £20. Assignment of her right and interest in a house in
       Oulton, which she had of her father William and her sister Elizabeth.
1795   Assignment of (1) the 3 above children of Richard Shaw and wife Ann
       (Dobson), to (2)John Blayds, for £24.

To return to “Chapel Royds” see 1697 on p.584.

1797   (1)John Moore of Whitwood, yeoman, only son of Humphrey of
       Whitwood, who was 2\textsuperscript{nd} son and heir-in-law of William Moore, formerly of
       Oulton, yeoman, to (2)John Blayds for £17 parcel of ground on the Northeast
       corner of a certain close of John Moore called “Chapel Royds”, adjoining lands
       of John Blayds on East and North, 28 perches.

Loose paper of 8/99:  John Foljambe, and John Scholefield, trustees.  John

1743   Conveyance by Lease and Release.  (1)Rev. Robert Leyborn, D.D.,
       Principal of Alban Hall, Oxford, and wife Rebecca to (2)Benjamin Benton of
       Oulton, clothier.  Conveyance for £2040,
       adjoining the highway to the Mill on the South, and Little Barley Banks
       adjoining the River Aire (2 acres), Swain-royd (6), and Ellis Acre (1½)
       adjoining Oulton Beck on the South; one flatt in Wallow Field (2), and, in
       Holmsley Field;- Haigh Flatt (2), Harden flatt (1½), Hollin Tree (½ acre), Lower
       Flatt (1½), and 2 other lands (1/2 acre) including a stone quarry;  In Little
       Field:- 2 lands (½), another ½ acre, and a headland (sixth) with the footpath to
       Leeds lying on the West thereof; one flatt in Rothwell Church Field (½);  4
       inclosures adjoining Royds Green on the West, and a fifth (William Ingram);  2
       pews in Rothwell Church, one the uppermost and the other the lowest;  and
       one fifth of Manor of Oulton with all rights, turbary, ……  (contd p.588)
(from p.585) ……mines, frank pledge, etc.; and deeds in evidence, with covenant to levy and Fine on said messuages and 10 cottages, and bond against entail.

1743 As Benjamin Benton could only pay £1040, he mortgaged the above to Dr. Robert Leyborne for 500 years, to secure the further £1000.

1749 Assignment of above mortgage terms, (1)Dr. Robert Leyborne to (3)Joseph Benton of Wakefield, cloth-dresser, on trust for (2)Benjamin Benton, clothier.

1747 Will of Benjamin Benton to Martha (daughter) my messuage chargeable with annuity of £10 to her mother Mary. To Mary Dixon (daughter) my closes, chargeable with annuity of £10 to her mother Mary in place of her dower or thirds and closes as above (Richard Butterfield).

Also that messuage cottage with a dye-house, etc. in Oulton adjoining John Clareborough’s orchard wall (now in my own and John Pollard’s possession). To my brother-in-law John Westmoreland of Thorpe, yeoman, and James Westmoreland of Lofthouse, to hold said close on trust during the life of my daughter Mary Dixon. My wife and daughter Martha to be executors.

1649 deed I cannot read, ? a lease:- (1)Robert Leyborn of Oulton (2)William Moore, paying yearly rent to (1).

1745 Lease. (1)Ben Benton to (2) Francis Blayds (married Anne, daughter of James Feather) of Leeds for 5/-, ½rood in West Royd.

1745 Lease. Ben Benton to Francis Blayds for £4:10:0 West Royd for one year.

1754 James North of Rothwell, and his wife Martha (Benton). A deed to declare uses of a Fine of her estate after marriage, and John Westerman, yeoman.

For the Fine see p.152, and “various lands” = 3 Mill Fields, the Upper and the Lower, and Sinking Ing (14, at Fleet, Richard Butterfield, now Robert Blackburn).

1768 (?1754) (1)James and Martha North convey to (2) John Blayds for £180 and Fine, 5 closes in Oulton called “West Royds” (16).

One of these closes was of 2 acres surrounded:- West and North by rest of said 5 closes, Oulton Green and John Blayds.

1806 Lease and Release. (1) Martha, relict of James North, to (2) Miss Mary Blayds, for £1700 4 West Royds Closes (17 acres). This deed refers to 1743 and Fine, 1743 and 9, Will of '54 and…… (contd p.587)
(from p. 586) ……Fine, 1789. Also 1790 Will of Katherine Nevils; 1794 Lease and Release (1) John P. Nevils late of Holbeck and a fellow executor of above will (2) James and Martha North, (3) Charles Gleadall, gent.; and 1/1806 Lease and Release Charles Gleadall to Martha North. 1806 Lease and Release (1) James and Martha North (2) his mother Martha North, to (3) Mary Blayds one fifth of the Manor of Oulton, and 2 Cottages (Anthony Ward and George Teal) for £300.

Where were the 5 closes of 1768 called “West Royds”? (16 acres). Somewhere in Oulton Park, and North’s property was near the Church Yard. See size of “Oulton Green” on 1786 map, going up to Oulton Hall and the Welfare. The closes were somewhere between that and Royds Green, but they are not numbered on the Tithe list. One must have touched Wakefield Road, somewhere near Hollin Hall.

What did the Nevils own in 1794, and where were the 2 cottages of North’s, worth £300? Francis Blayds already owned Hollin Hall from 1760, and apparently James Barber lived there in 1741.
on West Hall

(Bundle 227)

1696 Will of William Calverley (-1699) was left in tail male, but Theophilus only had 2 daughters. The younger, Grace (married Paul Perkins). Deed of partition of 1/1720, but here we seem to be concerned with Elizabeth (married John Atkinson of Beeston).

A capital messuage with kiln, outhouses, orchards, etc., called West Hall, and a house in Methley (Richard Ellis), with several closes, 2 closes called “4 Acres”, George Ward Close, Cringlesworth, Bean Ing, Eller Close, Raven Royd, and 4 in Rothwell, but by name 1st and 2nd Rothwell Closes, Daisy Close, and Shaw Close. (Notice that a mistake was made, for I think West Hall is in Rothwell and not Methley). And one house in Stanley (John Smirthwaite).

1720 Fine of 5 messuages, 10 cottages, 1 malt-house, 1 dovecote, 200 acres, but part in Beeston.

1721 £150 to (3), and £37½ each to (2) and (4); 2-4 to hold for 500 years to secure above payments.

1721 Fine of 3 messuages, 6 cottages, malt-house, dovecote, 100 acres.

1723 Mortgage. Thomas Scott, clerk, paid £165 to Bourchier, Calverley and Smyth, lent John and Elizabeth Atkinson of West Hall £585; 2 trustees to hold for rent of 500 years.

1733 Will of John Atkinson, to wife and then to eldest son Leonard subject to mortgages.

1737 William was son of Thomas Settle (will 1723), and his sister Elizabeth (married Henry Emshall) and other sister Mary B. (married Rev. John Woollin).

1742 Fine. 4 messuages, 3 cottages, malt-kiln, etc. 4 barns, 100 acres (includes Stanley and Wakefield).

1742 68 put by mistake at bottom of p.582; then continue re Milnes at Lower Royds Green:-

Fine on moiety of 1 cottage, orchard, 11 acres in Royds (really Patrick Green).

1759 Lease and Release. (1)Miss Mary Milnes (2)Mary, wife of Matthew Purslove (3)Leonard Atkinson (3) paid £21- for the above, viz. Courtney Royds (10 acres). Smirthwaite held the other moiety viz.:-

2/1733 John Walshaw of Flockton Mill, Thornhill, miller

(contd p.589)
(from p.588) …sells to (2) John Smirthwaite of Outwoodside for £84 moiety of messuage (Richard Sidebottom) with 2 closes (8) in Royds Green.

1763  John Smirthwaite of Methley, wool-stapler, sells to Leonard Atkinson for £200 then mortgages ’59, ’62 and ’65 to John Milnes.

1770  (1) Leonard Atkinson of Methley to (2) George Smirthwaite of London, merchant, West Hall and other messuages.

(1) owed Lord Mexborough £5000 and 1500 and 325. On West Hall and 3 closes in Rothwell (with mortgage to Milnes for £350), and Colliery being developed near West Hall.

(2) to pay Lord Mexborough, and John Milnes £350 and 23.

1771  transfers mortgage to Elizabeth Reynolds for £6500. And re terms of years.

1773  Deed Poll. Mentions that Leonard Atkinson had sold 3 Courtney Royds to William Dickinson of Royds Green.

1776 and ’82  Mortgages. (1) Elizabeth Reynolds, John Halliday and George Smirthwaite, to (2) John Stephenson of Middlesex; and another. George Smirthwaite declared bankrupt.

1788  Lease and Release. (1) John and Mary Stephenson to (2) Thomas Rayner of Wakefield and Thomas Hardy junior, for £7700 West Hall, etc., Newmarket House used as the “Horse and Jockey Inn”, in Rothwell, and “Atkinson’s house” with garth and Pottery with garth, and 5 houses near Calf Croft and Ings, in the parish of Wakefield, in the holding of Francis Maude and John Lee. 171 acres.

1788  Fine. (2) above v. (1) 5 messuages, 6 cottages, 2 maltkilns, 5 stables, 240 acres.

1788  Mortgage to borrow £4000 for Francis Maude and John Lee, which Maude paid to Lee so that he could hold the whole moiety.

To Thomas Rayner and Thomas Hardy, and to Henry Andrews for terms of years.

1806  Will of Francis Maude of Moorhouse, Wakefield. To wife Mary “Atkinson’s” or “Moorhouse”, Wakefield near West Hall, with 2 acres; and £2000 each to his 3 daughters Ann, Mary and Louisa.

To son John all his estates purchased of John Stephenson acting for……

(contd p.590)
George Smirthwaite bankrupt, and inclosure of 44 acres granted to him under 1786 Methley Inclosure Act; chargeable to son Daniel paid 1810.

1818 Lease and Release. John Hardy by direction of John, son and heir of John Maude, to John Blayds for £20,000 West Hall (126 acres) and other estates (48) in Rothwell.

1818 Assignment of 4 several terms, Foljambe and Mrs. Andrews, to William Beckett in trust for John Blayds.