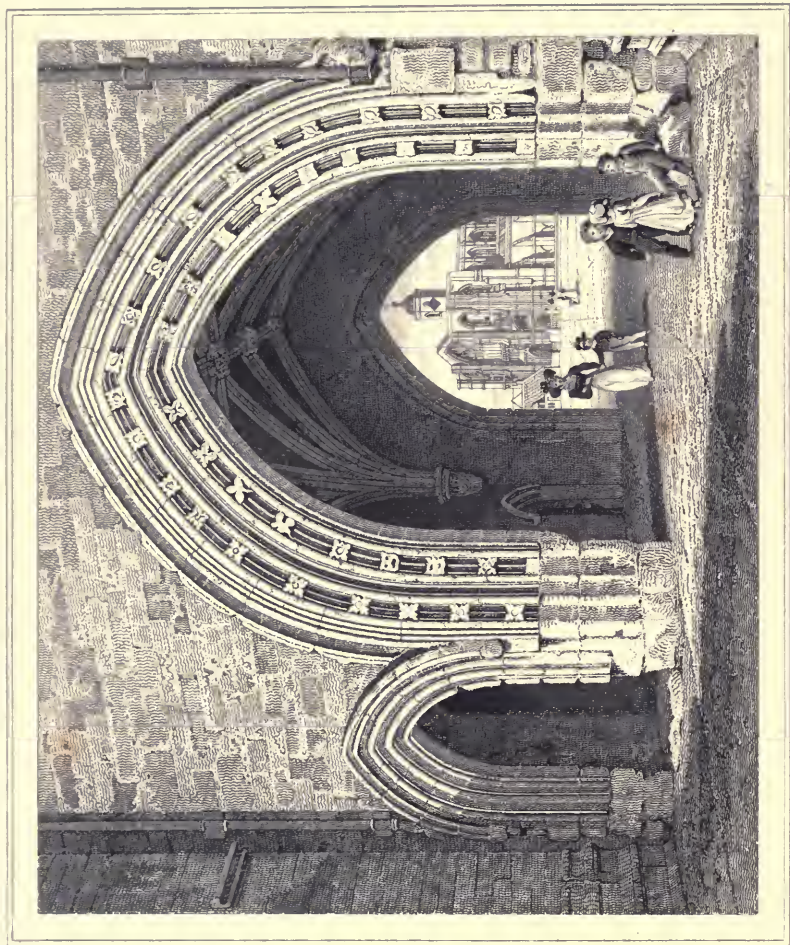




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PRIORY GATE,
BRIDLINGTON.

of *Bridlington, Co. York*
as engraved by *Mr. C. Fisher.*

For Marmaduke Pucklets
the whole

AN
HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION
OF THE
PRIORY CHURCH
OF
BRIDLINGTON,

IN THE EAST RIDING OF THE COUNTY OF YORK.

BY THE
REV. MARMADUKE PRICKETT, M.A.

OF TRINITY COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.

Prisca Ecclesiæ nostræ fabrica et politeia absque Monasteriologiâ manca est.—MARSHAM: PREF: IN DUGD.

Reliquiæ sanè splendidæ, quas quicunque intueatur et admiretur et simul commisereatur.—CAMDEN.

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TO THE
VENERABLE FRANCIS WRANGHAM, M.A. F.R.S.
ARCHDEACON OF THE EAST RIDING
OF THE
COUNTY OF YORK,
THE FOLLOWING WORK
IS,
WITH HIS PERMISSION,
INSCRIBED,
BY HIS FAITHFUL AND OBLIGED SERVANT,
THE AUTHOR.

ERRATA.

- Page 3, line 19, for 560, read 597.
23, 22, read *de Veteri Ponte*.
31, 8, read *such as had not an income*.
79, 16, read *conventionē*.
79, 18, read *sicut*.
101, 11, read *innocentem et inarmatum sævissimè ruentes*.
104, 8, read *Rev. M. Buck*.
106, 12, read *from which a donation of 30l. was granted*.
116, 23, read *M.S. Priscillæ*.
121, 12, read *quarter-pierced*.

P R E F A C E.

THE attention of some of the most distinguished individuals, both in Church and State, has been drawn to the present condition of the Parochial Churches throughout the kingdom, and the liberal donations of pious individuals have, in many instances, co-operated with the provision recently made by the Legislature, in order to meet the wants of an increasing population, and to carry on repairs, which long neglect has accumulated upon the present generation.

The object, therefore, of this and of similar publications which have lately appeared, is not merely to gratify the student of Architecture and Antiquities; but also to call the attention of those, who are locally or officially connected with each particular church, to the expediency of their general improvement and restoration by every practicable means. It is a vain and idle excuse,

too often originating in hostility or indifference to the cause, that since much is to be done, and we cannot do all that is required, therefore we are justified in doing nothing. At the same time it must be allowed, that a task of no ordinary difficulty has, in many cases, been imposed upon us by the negligence of our predecessors in not repairing, duly and regularly, the sacred edifices entrusted to their charge.

The Church of Bridlington is under peculiar disadvantages in this respect. It was at the same time a parochial and a conventual Church, and, being appropriated to one of the richest monasteries in Yorkshire, displayed, in the magnitude of its proportions and architectural decorations, a magnificence corresponding to the elevated rank of the ecclesiastical establishment to which it belonged. When, however, the Monastery was dissolved, its ample revenues were scattered with an unsparing hand; and in no similar instance, perhaps, was the wealth, which had been bequeathed for pious uses, torn from the Church with so little regard to secure a suitable provision for the future wants of the parish.

During the existence of the Monastery the western part, or nave, of the ancient Priory

Church, was assigned to the use of the town, while the monks performed their devotions in the eastern part of the fabric.* At the dissolution, the western part of the ancient edifice was accordingly suffered to remain, and the rectorial tithes were sold to a layman, subject to the payment of eight pounds a year to a Perpetual Curate, who should “perform divine service, and have the charge of souls within the parish.” This remaining portion of the ancient Conventual Church, in its present condition, is calculated to excite mingled feelings of regret and admiration. Its original features may still be distinctly traced in spite of the neglect and oblivion to which they have been consigned for the space of three centuries; but in order to put this beautiful specimen of Gothic architecture in complete repair, by a judicious restoration, means would be required which the Church of Bridlington no longer possesses. How far the voluntary contributions of the Parishioners, aided by a grant from the “Society for Building and Repairing Churches,” might be capable of effecting this most desirable

* “The seyde Church ys divided the on part for the Pryory and Covent, and the nether part for the Parysshe Church.”

Survey of Bridlington Priory, taken 32 Hen. VIII.

object, the Author does not pretend to determine.

Of the materials of the following work little can be said likely to be interesting to the generality of readers: and to those who are familiar with the original sources of information common to this and similar publications, the few remarks which can be made offer nothing new. There are only two MS. volumes,—one an original, the other an abstract, if not a copy,—from which those eminent antiquarians Dugdale and Burton derived the chief part of their information respecting the Priory of Bridlington:—the former of these MSS. is the Register of the Priory now in the possession of Sir William Ingilby, Bart.; and the latter, the transcript of a Chartulary of the Priory, the same most probably which is enumerated in Tanner's List of Records relating to this Monastery, and there entitled "Cartularium penes Ric. Malleverer Bar." These two sources of original information appear to have supplied materials for the notices of the Priory of Bridlington in the *Monasticon Anglicanum* of Dugdale, and the *Monasticon Eboracense* of Burton. To these may be added some additional materials for this history to be found in the shape of original

letters, and other documents, deposited in the British Museum: in the Bodleian Library, Oxford: in the University Library, and in the Library of Trinity College, Cambridge; or in the collections of private individuals. Of course the casual notices of this Monastery, in common with others, interspersed throughout the National Records, recently published, must not be omitted; and, in particular, the Survey of Henry the Eighth's Commissioners, prior to the dissolution, preserved among the Records in the Chapter House, Westminster. There is scarcely any thing to be met with more recent than the works of Dugdale and Burton, as to the history of this Priory, except the scanty hints to be gleaned from the notice taken of the Town in some local topographical works, which repeat the same facts with little or no variation.

The only work, except the present, which has been expressly devoted to an illustration, not, indeed, as in this case, of the Ecclesiastical only, but also of the Civil History of the Town, is a small volume published on the spot in 1821, and entitled, "Historical Sketches of Bridlington, by John Thompson." The author of this little work has the merit of being the first inhabitant of the place who endeavoured to illustrate and make

known the antiquities of his native town, and the present work has been undertaken with a similar intention. It is but just, here to acknowledge, that the Author of the present work is indebted to Mr. Thompson for the first intimation of the existence of the very interesting document published by Mr. Caley's kind permission in the Appendix, and that he is indebted to the book before alluded to for the knowledge of some facts, although in all cases the original authorities have been carefully consulted.

To John Caley, Esq. F.S.A. the Author is indebted for his liberality in furnishing Messrs. Storer, the engravers, with drawings of the Priory seals :—to Thomas Rickman, architect, for his liberality and kindness in looking over the architectural part of this work, and for several useful suggestions :—to the Rev. Bulkeley Bandinel, D.D. keeper of the Bodleian Library, for his very valuable assistance in decyphering the Dodsworth MSS :—to Walter Calverley Trevelyan, Esq., of University College, Oxford, for presenting to this work the plate of the ancient sculptured Stone (Pl. ix.) originally engraved at his expence for the Transactions of the Antiquarian Society at Newcastle :—to Sir W. Ingilby,

Bart. for permission to inspect the MS. Register of the Priory in his possession:—to Sir W. Strickland, Bart. and Archdeacon Wrangham, for much kind encouragement and assistance:—to Eustachius Strickland, Esq. of York, for a transcript of that part of the Torr MSS. which relates to Bridlington:—to Robert Nairne, Esq. and the Rev. W. Greenwood, of Trinity College, Cambridge, to the former for the researches made in the British Museum, and to the latter for the use of his MSS. collections respecting the monastic orders:—and to David Taylor and George Hodgson, Esqrs., two of the Lords Trustees of the Manor of Bridlington, for some information from original papers in the Town Chest.

The Author begs leave to return his most grateful acknowledgements for the encouragement which he has received in his undertaking from a very numerous list of subscribers, and to apologize for the delay which has unavoidably attended the publication of the work.

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INTRODUCTION.

THE ancient history of the English Church, as is well known to all who have studied the subject with any degree of attention, is intimately connected with the history of the monasteries. In many cases, however, as in that of which we are now about to treat, the history of the parochial church is actually incorporated with that of the monastery to which it was appropriated. It will therefore be necessary, for the information of general readers, to premise some brief remarks on the different monastic orders, and on the constitution of monastic establishments.

To enter, indeed, into any detail of the rise and progress of monachism, a system of superstition, and self-imposed austerities, which has uniformly been supported and encouraged by the Papal power, would lead us far beyond the limits of the present work. The reader who wishes for more extensive information on such a subject must be referred to several works which have been expressly devoted to the description of the various monastic orders and rules either generally, or as they existed in this country anterior to the period of the Reformation.*

* Gibbon's *Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire*, vol. vi. c. 37. Turner's *Hist. of England*, vol. v. c. 2. Fuller's *Hist. of the Eng. Church*, vol. vi. Burnet's *Hist. of the Reform.* Fosbrooke's *British Monachism.* Burn's *Ecclcsiastical Law*, vol. ii. p. 515, and the Prefaces to Dugdale's *Monasticon Anglicanum*, Burton's *Monasticon Eboracense*, and Tanner's *Notitia Monastica.*

The system of monastic seclusion probably originated in imitation of the retired and severe mode of life adopted in the wilderness by the prophet Elijah under the Jewish, and by John the Baptist under the Christian Dispensation; while, in later times, the primitive Christians were often compelled by the terrible persecutions under the Roman emperors to seek in the solitude of the desert a refuge from the miseries inflicted on them by heathen cruelty and oppression. At first, being few in number, they lived apart from each other as solitary hermits; in time, however, the practice becoming more general, the solitaries associated together in fraternities under the direction of a superior, and thus the earliest monasteries were probably formed.

Incredible was the increase and diffusion of the monkish spirit about the eighth century of the Christian era. The monks soon became a formidable party in the ecclesiastical state. They were styled **Regulars**, since each order had its rule, to which all the members were obliged to conform; and were thus distinguished from the secular or parochial clergy, who mixed more in the affairs of the world at large. Their pretensions to superior sanctity of life, and the opportunities which they enjoyed for the pursuits of literature beyond the secular clergy, soon gave them a decided and preponderating influence over the minds of the uneducated laity. In a warlike and barbarous age, when the higher classes of society had little leisure or inclination for learned studies, and many of them, as well as all the lower orders, could neither read nor write, the libraries of the several convents were almost the sole depositaries of literature; and while the art of printing was unknown, the monks, some of whom were constantly employed in transcribing or illuminating manuscripts, or compiling their registers and chronicles, were the only writers of the day. We must, therefore, revert to the state of learning in Europe at that period, and contrast it with the progress made in arts and

science during the last three centuries, in order to form a just estimate of the causes which in a great measure contributed to raise the monastic orders to that height of prosperity and power which they formerly possessed.* Having made these few general remarks, we may now proceed to take a rapid survey of the monastic establishments in this kingdom, with the history of which the present object of these researches is more immediately concerned.

It may fairly be concluded that Christianity was first introduced among the Britons by their Roman conquerors.† When, however, it was in a languishing state, owing to the departure of the Romans before A. D. 448, and the arrival of the idolatrous Saxons, A. D. 452, it was revived and re-established by missionaries from the Papal court. The introduction of monachism into Britain may therefore be dated from the period when those active emissaries, Augustine and Paulinus, who were both monks, landed on the British shores, and finally established the metropolitan churches of Canterbury, A. D. 560, and York, A. D. 625.

The Benedictine rule was at this time almost universally prevalent among the European monks. It had been framed in the sixth century for the use of the western church by St. Benedict, a native of Italy, upon the basis of those by which the monasteries in the East had long been governed. This order of monks, the oldest and most celebrated in Europe, appears to have been the only one which was

* See Robertson's Introduction to the History of Charles the Fifth. The revival of learning, the invention of printing, and the Reformation of religion were nearly contemporaneous events.

† "Tertullian and Origen speak of the conversion of the Britons to Christianity in the infancy of the church, and that they were qualified before by their Druids for that purpose; who always taught them to believe there was but one God. Gildas speaks of the introduction of Christianity into Britain in the earliest times, and Chrysostom and St. Jerome too."—CAMDEN. See Bede Eccl. Hist. lib. i. cap. 30. Parker de Antiq. Eccl. Angl. Usher, Antiq. Brit. cap. 3. p. 20.

introduced into this country prior to the Norman conquest.

The monasteries and nunneries belonging to the Benedictine order in the ancient kingdom of Northumbria, which was nearly the same in extent with the archiepiscopal province of York, seem to have been overwhelmed along with the churches in one common ruin by the Danish and Norman invasions, and to have remained in this condition, with few exceptions,* till the reign of Henry the First, A. D. 1100. At this time the king, the nobility, and the nation at large, displayed a general determination to repair the injuries which the ecclesiastics and the possessions of the church had suffered during those great national revolutions which had so recently subsided. So great was the zeal shown by the English people in the cause, that within 150 years, from A. D. 1066, to the reign of Henry the Third, A. D. 1216, there were founded and refounded no less than 476 abbies and priories. Several new orders of Religious were brought into England in the time of Henry the First,—the Cistercians, the monks of Grandmont, the Augustine canons, the canons of the Holy Sepulchre, and the Knights Hospitallers. Three new orders followed in the succeeding reign: the Knights Templars, and the Præmonstratensian and Gilbertine canons. Soon after came the Carthusians, and the two classes of mendicant friars, the Dominicans and Franciscans. Such were the principal monastic orders in England.

We have already observed that the clergy were divided into seculars and regulars. The latter were of two kinds, monks and canons; and of these the most celebrated were the canons regular of the order of St. Augustine.† Although they were a less strict sort of religious than the

* Selby Abbey was founded by the Conqueror.

† Bishop of Hippo, in Africa, A. D. 395.

monks, yet they lived together under one roof, had a common chapel, dormitory, and refectory; were obliged to obey their superior, and to observe the statutes of their order. The dress of the Augustine canons consisted of a long black cassock, over which was a white rochet, with a black cloak and hood, whence they were sometimes called "Black Canons." They also wore caps on their heads instead of the monkish cowl, and suffered their beards to grow, whereas the monks were always shaven.

In every monastery the superior was styled abbot, or prior; the latter was the appellation by which the superior of a society of Augustine canons was always distinguished. Many of the abbots were mitred and sat in Parliament, being little inferior in rank to the bishops themselves. In all the greater monasteries they were styled lord abbot and lord prior. They carried the pastoral staff in the right hand, the bishops in the left.

Next under the prior in every priory was the subprior, who assisted the prior while present, and acted in his stead when absent.

The other officers belonging to every monastery were the præcentor, who presided over the performance of the choir service, and kept the register; the sacrist, who took care of the plate and vestments belonging to the church, and of the burial of the dead; the almoner, who distributed alms daily to the poor at the gate of the convent; the hospitaller, who entertained strangers; the bursar, who managed the revenue of the convent; the master of the works, who took charge of the repairs of the fabric; the chamberlain, who had the care of the dormitory; the cellarer, who looked after the provisions; the refectioneer, who superintended the refectory; the infirmarer, who attended to the wants of the sick. There were also the cook, gardener, and porter.

The various buildings of a monastery need not be enu-

merated here, the reader being referred to the architectural part of the following work. For it is to be observed, that although the gate-house and the nave of the priory church are now the principal remains of the Priory of Bridlington, yet in a paper published a few years ago in the Transactions of the Society of Antiquaries,* the inventory taken by Henry the Eighth's commissioners of the buildings of this priory immediately before the dissolution, was selected from among many others as affording the most accurate description of the kind now extant. At the same time it must be regretted that few vestiges now remain of what is there described. Perhaps Fountains Abbey, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, is the most complete specimen, as a ruin, in the kingdom. The church of the monastery is nearly entire as to the walls, but the roof is quite gone. The chapter house, court chamber over the kitchen, the refectory, the cloisters with the dormitory over them, and the abbot's lodge, at a small distance from the main building, are still in a wonderfully perfect condition.

Some striking points of resemblance may still be traced between the old monastic establishments, and the colleges in the two Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. We may add the case of a dean, subdean, and prebendaries, residing within the precincts of our cathedral and collegiate churches. Both these societies, from being originally monastic, were improved and altered at the Reformation, but yet retain many vestiges of their original constitution, and may be mentioned as popular illustrations in this country of the establishments we have endeavoured to describe.

The monasteries in Yorkshire, which were the most wealthy, their revenues being considerably more than 200*l.* per annum, (which was the average income of what were termed the lesser monasteries,) were the following: viz., of

* See Archæologia, Vol. xix. Art. 30.

the Benedictines, St. Mary's, York, 1550*l.*, per annum; Selby, 720*l.*, and Whitby, 437*l.*; of the Cistercians, Fountains, 998*l.*, and Kirkstall, 329*l.* Of the Canons Regular of the order of St. Augustine there were about 175 houses in England and Wales. Of these seven were in Yorkshire: viz., Nostel, Gisburgh, Newburgh, Kirkham, Bridlington, Bolton and Warter, the richest being Gisburgh, 628*l.*; Bridlington, 547*l.*; Nostel, 492*l.*; and Newburgh, 367*l.* Thus much as to the ancient state of the English monasteries.

Before we close these introductory remarks, a few observations may be made upon the change which has been produced in the revenues of many of our parochial churches owing to the dissolution of the monastery to which they were formerly appropriated. When a monastery was situated like Fountains Abbey, in conformity with the original destination of such establishments, in a sequestered spot remote from the habitations of men, the church, being resorted to only by the monks themselves, and by the pilgrims, who came to present their offerings at the shrine of some favorite saint, ceased to be used for the purposes of public worship, when the fraternity of monks was dispersed, and the efficacy of relics discredited. In such cases it shared the fate of the other buildings of the monastery, and now serves only as a picturesque ruin to afford materials for the investigation of the antiquary or the architect. But when a monastery was situated within the precincts of a town, as is the case at Bridlington, and when the parochial church was appropriated to it, the prior and the convent became virtually the rector of the parish, and in the spoliation of their revenues no due reservation was made for the adequate maintenance of the future officiating minister of the parish church.* Nor was this the only inconvenience

* See the Bishop of Lincoln's Charge in 1827. p. 7.

resulting from such a mode of procedure. It generally happened that in the immediate vicinity of the great conventual church of the town, the parochial churches of the villages had been appropriated for the support of the monastery. In these cases the monks enjoyed the rectorial tithes, and the church was served by a stipendiary curate, or by one of the brethren of the monastery. In some of the surrounding hamlets there were only chapels dependent upon the church of the monastery as their mother church; and these, as we might naturally conclude, could not but suffer most severely from its spoliation.

When on the confiscation of the monastic estates the rectorial tithes of all such churches were seized by the crown, they were usually granted or leased out at an easy rate to court favorites among the laity, subject to the payment of an annual stipend to a person generally nominated by the bishop of the diocese, and called a perpetual curate. Owing to the vast increase of the value of land since the period of which we are speaking, while these money-payments remained fixed, it is quite plain how unlikely such a measure was to secure the just rights and privileges of the reformed church, and to provide for the comfort and respectability of the clergy, to whose charge such parishes were allotted.* In fact, this measure has ever been a source of regret to some of the best and wisest friends of the established church. Cranmer, and Parker, and Spelman, and Herbert, and Burnet laboured, each in their day, as far as they could, to remedy its defects, and to provide against the evils which it has introduced. But though much has

* One thing greatly to be lamented is, that in the hurry of the dissolution better provision was not made for the performance of divine offices in such churches as had been appropriated to the monasteries, which both the ministers and parishioners of those places suffer for to this day, and is justly accounted a scandal to our Reformation.—*Burn's Eccl. Law*, vol. ii. p. 544.

been effected by their pious endeavours, yet a great deal more remains to be done before the church can be rescued from the disabilities under which it lies at present, owing to these causes, as will be most clearly instanced in the following history.

It remains only to say a few words upon the state in which our parochial churches exist at present; and it is a fact capable of more or less proof in every diocese throughout the kingdom, that the churches need more than ordinary attention to remedy the consequences of long continued negligence on the part of their appointed guardians.* These, as is well known, are the archdeacon, the rural dean, the clergyman, and the churchwardens; and if the two former, instead of declining to interfere, would in all cases exercise the superintending and directing power committed to them by the church, we might still hope, from what has already been effected, to see these beautiful monuments of gothic architecture, which have been bequeathed to us by our ancestors, transmitted to posterity in a tolerable state of preservation. When, indeed, as in the case now before us, the parochial church has been formerly an appendage to some rich monastery, the spacious edifice erected and kept in repair by the help of those large funds of which the dissolution deprived it, has often been disfigured or dilapidated through the inadequate and scanty repairs which could be afforded from the resources of modern church rates. From the same cause the neighbouring churches and chapels, which derived their existence and support from the convent, have been suffered to fall into decay, or have been sometimes altogether disused. The day is, indeed, gone by when liberal grants were made to the church for the good of the soul of the donor; but the

* See Introduction to an interesting work, entitled, "Notes on the Cambridgeshire Churches."

influence of more rational motives surely now might be sufficient to induce all lovers of our church to show their regard for the places of public worship by contributing largely to their repairs. The address of the prophet to the Jewish people when their temple was in ruins, may with equal justice be applied to the Christian population of our land, and especially to the wealthier members of our communion. "Is it time for you to dwell in your ceiled houses, and the Lord's house not regarded!" The language of the venerable compilers of our Homilies is too strikingly applicable not to be quoted in conclusion, "If ye have any reverence for the service of God,—if ye have any common honesty,—if ye have any conscience in keeping of necessary and godly ordinances, keep your churches in good repair, whereby ye shall not only please God, and deserve his manifold blessings, but also deserve the good report of all godly people."

BRIDLINGTON
PRIORY CHURCH.

CHAPTER I.

HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION.

BRIDLINGTON, or Burlington, is situated in the East Riding of Yorkshire, about midway between Beverley and Scarborough, giving name to the bay of which the promontory called Flamborough Head forms the northern extremity. This promontory, which runs out into the sea for a considerable distance, and is one of the most striking features in our eastern coast, is formed by the termination at this point of the ridge of chalk, of which the hills called the Yorkshire Wolds are composed. Many circumstances combine to prove the existence of a Roman station at or near the place, among which the vestiges of a Roman road, leading from York across the Wolds in the direction of the villages of Sledmere and Rudstone; and the ditch and mound of earth which intersect the promontory at its conjunction with the main-land are not the least remarkable. The latter, however, has obtained the name of Dances Dyke, and the name of the Danish Tower has also been given to the remains of a castle at Flamborough.

There can be no question that the Danes succeeded to the settlements of the Romans, for there is abundant evidence to show that this part of the coast was a favorite landing place with them.

In the absence of all written records on the subject it is useless to carry our inquiries respecting the ecclesiastical history of the place higher than the Norman Conquest. From the famous survey of Domesday Book,* taken soon after by order of the Conqueror, it appears that a church was then in existence at Bridlington. In the survey of the monastic buildings, taken before the dissolution, mention is made of a building on the south side of the monastery, used by the prior and convent as a bakehouse and brewhouse; which, according to tradition, was some time a nunnery. The bakehouse, we are informed, was the body of the church, the roof being covered with slate and the aisles with lead, and adjoining to it eastward, where the choir had been, was the brewhouse covered with lead. This fact warrants us in conjecturing that a convent had existed in the place prior to the conquest, which was probably destroyed in the general ruin brought upon the religious houses north of the Humber by the incursions and ravages of the Danes. There is no indication whatever in the annals of the Priory that such an establishment ever existed along with it. The most probable supposition therefore seems to be this, that the parish church mentioned to have existed at the time of the Domesday survey had been appropriated to the nunnery, which would be a Saxon foundation; and that in after times this church was used by the canons till their increasing wealth enabled them to build the present more spacious edifice.

The manor of Bridlington, with other extensive possessions in Yorkshire and Lincolnshire, was granted by William the Conqueror to Gilbert de Gant, or Gaunt, † one of the Flemish

* See Appendix B.

† See Appendix C.

nobility, nearly related to him, by whom he was accompanied in his expedition to England. The property thus acquired descended to his son Walter de Gant, to whose pious munificence the Priory of Bridlington owed its existence. Early in the reign of Henry the First, as appears by the foundation charter, and from the fact that the canons regular of the order of St. Augustine, to which the monastery belonged, were not introduced into England at an earlier period, this nobleman resolved upon endowing the church of St. Mary of Bridlington with revenues for the maintenance of a body of canons, whose precise number is not ascertained. The design of the founder will be best illustrated by the terms of the charter, a translation of which is subjoined, the Latin being also given in the Appendix,* as copied by Dugdale in the *Monasticon Anglicanum*, from the register of the Priory, which has long been in the possession of the Ingilby family of Ripley, in Yorkshire.† The charter is as follows: “I, Walter de Gant, do hereby declare to all faithful sons of holy church, that I have established canons regular in the church of St. Mary of Bridlington, by the authority and consent of king Henry, for the good of his soul, and the souls of his father and mother, and the souls of my father and mother, and my own soul, and the souls of my friends. I yield therefore to the same church, and to its ministers, whatever I am possessed of in the same township, viz: thirteen carucates of land, together with the mills, which are adjacent to the same land; I yield to the church those lands also, which my vassals have themselves given, viz: William, my constable, one carucate of land in Bessingby: Forno, two oxgangs in the same township: Machernus, two oxgangs in Hilderthorp: Ralph Buck, and Joceline his son, gave two oxgangs in Eston: Ralph gave four oxgangs in Grindal: Gozo, with the permission of his son Alan, gave four oxgangs in

* See Appendix D.

† See Appendix A.

Buckton: Malger, four oxgangs in Righton. And, moreover, I have given to the same church, and to its ministers, the canons, the church of Edenham, and another of Witham, and half the church of South Ferriby, and the church of Filey, with one mill: and the church of Swaldale; I grant also the church of Willoughby, and another of Ganton; which Adelard the hunter gave, with the permission of his son Henry. All these lands and churches, together with the lands which are adjacent to them, I grant to them free and quit from all 'geld:' and all customs, except 'king's-geld,' viz: 'dane-geld.'* Witnesses, Thurstan, 'archbishop of York; Alan de Percy; Eustace, son of John; Jordan Pagnel; William, the constable; Lambert, the constable; William de Mundaville; Ralph de Neville; William de Percy; Ralph de Grindal; and Ralph his son; Goceline Buck; Malger de Erghom; Wimund, the chaplain; Richard, the butler, and Girard his brother; Robert de Ropesle; Walter de Calce."

The following charter of king Henry the First, confirming the grant of the founder, is also published by Dugdale: the Latin original will be found in the Appendix.†

"In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. Amen. Henry, by the grace of God, king of England, to the archbishops, bishops, princes, barons, and to the whole of the faithful clergy and laity in all England, Franks and Angli, as well present, as to come, greeting. Since we have received from the majesty on high the lofty estate of kingly power to this end that we should exercise our sway both justly and mercifully in the church of God, it hath seemed good to us, that it should not only be protected under our safeguard and defence from the malice and calumny of its adversaries, but also should be encouraged in the sustenance of its necessities by the liberality of our gift. But chiefly ought we so to do to those, who, submitting to a

* See Appendix E.

† See Appendix D.

voluntary poverty, have determined to serve the Lord; that, according to the Apostle 'their need may be supplied out of our abundance;' and we, by their interposition, may be received into eternal habitations. We do therefore grant, and under the warrant and attestation of this our present charter, do confirm to the church of St. Mary of Bridlington, and to the canons regular serving the Lord in the same place, two carucates of land of my own demesne, of which one and a half is in Eston, and a half in Hilderthorp, free and quit of all 'geld' and all customs. Moreover, the rest of the donations, which have been made by Walter de Gaunt, and by Jordan Paganel, and by other barons and vassals of mine to the aforesaid church, and are enumerated in the page of this our charter, we concede, and by the authority of the same charter do confirm," &c.

Here follows a recitation of the several grants contained in the foundation charter, to which the reader is therefore referred.

The bull of Pope Calixtus the Second, who ruled from A. D. 1119, to A. D. 1124, confirming to Guikeman, the first prior, and to the canons, all the grants of the estates then given to them, has not been published by Dugdale, but is referred to by Burton. It was copied by the author from a copious abstract of a chartulary of the Priory, preserved among the valuable collection of Roger Dodsworth's manuscripts in the Bodleian Library at Oxford.*

"Calixtus, bishop, servant of the servants of God, to Guikeman the prior, and to the brethren in the church of St. Mary, at Bridlington, professed regulars, as well present as to come, for ever. The Lord by his prophet commanded the inhabitants of the land of the south to go to meet the fugitive with bread.† We, therefore, children beloved in Christ, willingly receive you fleeing from the world, and

* See Appendix D.

† Isaiah xxi. 14. Lowth's Translation.

assenting to your requests, (made through our venerable brother Thurstan, archbishop of York,) by the grace of the Holy Spirit, comfort you with the protection of the Apostolic See. For by the authority of the present privilege we confirm the state of canonical life, which ye have professed according to the rule of the blessed Augustine, and declare it to be unlawful for any one, after having made such profession, to have any private possession, or to depart from the *close* without the leave of the prior or chapter. Moreover, we establish you and your successors upon their continuing in the observance of the same religious ceremonies, in the possession of every thing which you seem at present lawfully to possess for the support of your common maintenance. We decree also, that all those things, which in future you may be able to obtain by the concession of pontiffs, by the liberality of princes, by the oblations of the faithful, or by any other just methods, be for ever preserved quiet and entire, to profit the various uses of those by whose support and guidance they have been obtained. Let no man, therefore, on any account, be at liberty wantonly to disturb the same church, or to take away aught of its possessions, or having taken them away to retain them, to diminish them, or to harass it (*the church*) by violent exactions. But if any one, which God forbid, shall dare to act in opposition to this our decree, let him run the risque of losing his dignity and office, or be punished with the sentence of excommunication, unless he atone for his presumption by a proper compensation. But whosoever shall be careful to patronize the same place, and the servants of the Lord in it, and to honour them with his substance, on him be the blessing and grace of Almighty God, and his Apostles, Amen."

These three charters, in which the Priory of Bridlington is established, according to the usual custom on such occasions, by the united sanction of the Pope, the King, and the Founder, have been translated at length, and are here in-

served, as it is hoped they will not be found deficient in interest by the general reader.

From the statement given in *Doomsday Book*, it appears that the *Manor of Bridlington* contained at this time thirteen carucates of taxable land, and a church, so that by the terms of the charter, both the manor and the rectory were granted by the noble founder to the use of the prior and convent. Owing to this appropriation of the parochial church to the use of the canons, the magnificent structure which the enlarged means of the convent afterwards enabled them to erect was divided, the choir being used by the prior and convent, and the nave by the inhabitants of the town. Hence, at the dissolution, this last-mentioned portion of the original edifice was left standing, and still continues to be used as the parish church. Besides the charter of confirmation already quoted, *Henry the First*, by another charter, granted to the prior and convent a full and complete civil jurisdiction within the manor and township of *Bridlington*. In a large chamber over the ancient gate-house of the priory, now called the *Bayle Gate*, the prior held his courts, and in the lower part of the same building, besides the porter's lodge, were cells for the confinement of offenders within the liberty of the town, one of which is still used as 'the *Kit-cote*.' This gate-house, or court-house, as it may be called, seems to have been considered after the dissolution as the property of the lord of the manor, and is accordingly now used as a town hall, the manor formerly belonging to the prior and convent, having passed by the purchase in the time of *Charles the First* into the hands of certain of the inhabitants of *Bridlington*. For the same reason the arms of the priory have been assumed as the arms of the town. They are given in *Bishop Tanner's* laborious and useful compilation, the *Notitia Monastica*, and are per pale, sable, and argent, three Roman B's counterchanged, two, and one. The simplicity of the colours and device, marks a very high antiquity.

The letter **B** perhaps has reference to the name of the town, and to its being originally a Roman station, and the number—*three*, was frequently chosen in similar instances to denote, it is said, the Trinity. Thus the arms of the Abbey of Fountains are charged with three horse-shoes, those of St. Mary at York with three swans, and those of Whitby Abbey with three coiled snakes, the snake-stones, or ammonites, with which part of the coast abounds, being traditionally reported to have been originally snakes turned into stones by St. Hilda.

The common seal of this priory exhibits two figures seated under a canopy, the one male, the other female. It is an imperfect impression on green wax attached to an instrument deposited among the Harleian Charters in the British Museum.* To the same instrument is also attached a counter seal, which has upon it the blessed Virgin crowned, with the Divine Infant in her arms.

The immense possessions acquired by this monastery, have been enumerated at great length by Burton, who mentions the townships in which they were situated, and the names of the respective donors. Whatever may be the use of such collections for reference on particular occasions, they possess in detail so little interest for general readers, that we shall refer those who are desirous of more extensive information to the work above referred to, and content ourselves with noticing the most important particulars. At the time when the monastery was at the height of its prosperity and grandeur, its possessions were of amazing extent. There was hardly a town or village in the rural deanery of Dykering, in which it is situated, where it had not obtained lands, or the rectory and manor, sometimes one, sometimes the other, or all united. Indeed, generally throughout the whole extent of Yorkshire and Lincolnshire, its property was scattered, and intermixed with that of other religious houses.

* See Plate XI., and Appendix D. No. 71.

A charter of Henry the Second, in the Appendix to this account,* will afford an idea of the extent of the possessions of the monastery towards the close of the first century after its foundation. Among these, the following churches in the deanery of Dykering are stated to have been appropriated to the convent at an early period. The rectory of Filey was the gift of the founder, Walter de Gant; and William Fitz-Nigel soon after added the rectory of Flamborough. The rectory of Boynton was appropriated by Galfrid, the steward; and the rectory of Carnaby by Robert de Percy. The rectories of Ganton and Willoughby were added by Adelard, the hunter. Considerable possessions, if not the rights of the manors, were granted about the same time by various donors, in the villages of Eston, Hilderthorp and Willesthorp, Auburn, Bessingby, Speeton, Grindal, Fraisthorp, Sewerby and Marton, Buckton, Righton, Bempton, Beeford and Thwing. In these villages and hamlets, as no mention occurs of church or chapel being in existence at the time when they first came into the hands of the ecclesiastics, we may fairly suppose them to have been the founders of the several chapels subsequently erected for the use of the people in several of these parishes; all, however, dependent on the parent church of the monastery.

The Priory of Bridlington, as we have seen, was founded in the reign of Henry the First, and the next occurrence in order of time, which demands our attention, is an act of his successor Stephen, by whom a charter was granted to the monastery, in which, † after stating “that out of his abundant favor, and with the consent of his Council, and in relief of the Prior, and Canons, and their House, which is situated upon the sea coast,” he was willing to grant them various privileges, which are enumerated in the charter, the King concedes

* See Appendix D. No. 8.

† Copied from the Exemplification of Charters formerly granted to Bridlington Priory, made in the time of Charles the First.

to them “the Port and Harbour of Bridlington, with all kinds of wreck of the sea which shall in future happen or issue in all places within the Dykes called Earl Dyke, and Flaynburgh Dyke.” Dugdale has published a mandate from the same king, enjoining the sheriff of Yorkshire to see that the above charter be duly carried into effect, and commanding him to allow the prior of Bridlington well and peaceably to have and hold his port of Bridlington, as Walter de Gant, and Gilbert, his father, formerly held the same.*

Gilbert de Gant, the eldest son of the founder, was contemporary with King Stephen, and obtained the title of Earl of Lincoln in right of his wife. He was baptized and educated in the Priory, and had so great a regard for its welfare, that he not only confirmed all the grants of Walter de Gant, his father, but was himself also very liberal in his donations. A curious charter has been preserved,† in which he directs his body to be buried in the Priory Church; and declares, that if by the grace of God he should ever be induced to quit the vanities of the world for the retirement of the cloister, he would assume the habit of an Augustine canon, and return to end his days among the associates of his childhood.

The catalogue of priors, as collected by Burton and Torr from the register of the Priory, is printed in the Appendix.‡ Of these it will not be necessary here to notice any but those who were themselves eminent for piety or learning, or who were rendered conspicuous by the transactions in which they bore a part. The name of the first prior, whose name occurs before A. D. 1124, is Guicheman, or Wikeman, to whom the Pope’s bull above recited is addressed.

The next in order of succession, who deserves our notice, was Robert, surnamed the Scribe, from having written or

* See Appendix D. No. 5.

† See Dugdale’s *Monast. Angl.*

‡ See Appendix F.

transcribed a great number of works, some of which have come down to us. He was the fourth prior, and flourished, according to Burton, about A. D. 1160, in the reign of Henry the Second. Several particulars respecting him and his works have been collected by Bale, Bishop of Ossory, at the time of the Reformation. From his *Lives of the English Writers*, arranged in centuries down to the year 1577, Fuller derived most of his information about the Worthies of England. Bale wrote in Latin, and the biographical sketch he has given us of Robert the Scribe will be found in the Appendix.* We learn from the indefatigable Leland, who visited the monastery A. D. 1534, a few years before the dissolution, that he saw and inspected his voluminous manuscript collections, which were at that time preserved in the library belonging to the convent. They appear to have consisted chiefly of commentaries on various books of Scripture, compiled from the writings of Hieronymus, Augustine, Bede, Anselm, and others. One of those enumerated in the catalogue given us by Leland, is preserved among the MSS. in the Public Library of the University of Cambridge. It is a Commentary upon the Epistles of St. Paul, beautifully written on vellum, in double columns, and is a very large sized folio. The initial letter of each epistle is splendidly illuminated. This very curious MS. is probably six hundred years old. In the prologue, the author describes the method pursued by him in forming these compilations. "Sometimes," he says, "I have transcribed a passage word for word, at other times I have exercised my own judgment in abbreviating or amplifying the several extracts, as the occasion seemed to require." Leland visited his tomb, and it would seem that the traveller viewed the spot where the mortal remains of this once celebrated writer were deposited, with those feelings of veneration which usually accompany

* See Appendix G.

our survey of the memorials of departed worth. He has left on record that the prior was interred in the cloister, near the door of the chapter-house, with the following unostentatious and laconic inscription on his tomb stone, “Robertus, Scriba, quartus Prior.”

He was succeeded by Gregory,* who, there is reason to think, may be identified with a writer mentioned by Bale, under the name of Gregory of Bridlington, to have flourished about the same time. He is stated by Bale to have been a canon in the monastery, and to have been subsequently advanced to the dignity of precentor. His works are said to have consisted of some commentaries on the Scriptures, and sermons. As, however, his biographer sees occasion to mention with regret that very little is known concerning him, or the precise time at which he lived, it seems not improbable that he may have been that Gregory who was elected successor to the last-mentioned prior, Robert the Scribe, under whose superintendence he had pursued his literary studies, as a canon, with peculiar advantage.

In the year A. D. 1200, King John, for the benefit of the monastery, granted licence to the prior and convent, that a fair should be held annually at Bridlington, on the festival of the Assumption of the Virgin,† (who was their patron saint,) and also a weekly market. The concourse of people drawn together on these occasions, could not fail to be beneficial to the interest of the canons; and it is likely, in those lawless and troubled times, those who brought their goods to market were glad to take advantage of the security afforded to their property, when the traffic was carried on within the enclosure of the monastery. The royal charter runs thus:‡ “John, by the grace of God, King of England, Lord of Ireland, Duke

* See Appendix G.

† Assumpt. B. Mariæ Virg. August 15. See Calendar in Popish Breviary.

‡ Copied from Exempl. of Charters granted to Brid. Priory, made temp. Car. I.

of Normandy and Aquitain, and Earl of Anjou, to the Archbishops, Bishops, Abbots, Earls, Justices, Sheriffs, and all their Bailiffs and faithful servants greeting. Know ye, that we have given, granted, and confirmed, by this our present Charter, to God, and the Church of St. Mary of Bridlington, and the Canons there serving God, a Fair in every year, at Bridlington, to continue two days; to wit, upon the Eve of the Assumption of the Blessed Mary, and on the day of the same Festival; and one Market to be held there every week; yet so that this fair and this market be not to the hurt of the neighbouring fairs, and the neighbouring markets. Wherefore, we will and firmly command, that they and their successors shall have and hold the aforesaid fair and market for ever, freely, quietly, wholly, honourably, and peaceably, with all liberties and free customs belonging to fairs and markets of this kind, yet so that they be not to the hurt of the neighbouring fairs and markets; and we prohibit any injury and molestation to be done to persons going to the aforesaid fair and market, or returning from thence, by either the Sheriff of Yorkshire, or any person else. Witness, Robert, Bishop of St. Andrew's, Robert de Thurnham, Hugh de Newiff, Robert de Veteri Ponto. Given by the hands of Simon, Archdeacon of Wells, at Lutegershall, the sixth day of December, in the second year of our reign."

The fairs are now held twice in the year, and continue two days each time, on the Monday before Whitsunday, and on the twenty-first day of October, in the large open area, called 'the Green,' within the ancient precincts of the close of the monastery, between 'the Bayle Gate' and the church. Here, too, the market was no doubt originally held, though the present market-place is in a different part of the town.

At this time lived William of Newburgh,* so called from

* See Appendix G.

having spent the greater part of his life as an Augustine canon in the priory of Newburgh. He received his early education, however, in the Priory of Bridlington, at which place, or in its immediate neighbourhood, he is said to have been born. His Chronicle of English History was edited by Hearne, the antiquary. It commences with the Norman Conquest, and is carried down as far as the reign of King John.

In the early part of the fourteenth century flourished the celebrated Peter of Langtoft.* The village which gave him birth, and from which he derived his surname, is situated on the Yorkshire Wolds, about twelve miles from Bridlington, in the monastery of which place he received his education, and afterwards became one of the canons regular. He was the author of several works, the most esteemed of which was a Chronicle of England, in metre. This poem, or metrical romance, is written in French, and is comprised in five books. It is noticed in terms of high commendation by Warton, in his History of English Poetry, who has quoted several extracts from a translation of it into English metre, by Robert Brunne, in the reign of Edward the Third. This translation was published by Hearne. The history begins with the earliest traditional account of the ancient Britons, and ends with the reign of Edward the First.

About the middle of this century, one of the most illustrious ornaments of religion and learning which this monastery ever produced, was raised to the highest dignity which it had the power to confer. John de Bridlington was a native of the place, educated in the Priory, and afterwards removed to Oxford to complete his studies, where some of his works are still preserved in manuscript. The biographical account given of him in Alban Butler's Lives of the Saints, is deserving of particular notice. It cannot be doubted, that the devotion to God, and the humility (that

* See Appendix G.

sure characteristic of a truly great mind) which rendered him an object of veneration to his contemporaries, would have qualified him to adorn an age less darkened by the shades of ignorance and superstitious credulity. We find, that upon his return from the University, he assumed the religious habit, in the monastery of his native place; and that he became successively precentor, almoner, sub-prior, and at length prior of his monastery. "This last charge," says Butler, "he had averted by his tears and importunities the first time he was chosen; but, upon a second vacancy, his brethren, who were ashamed of their former want of resolution, obliged him to take up the yoke. It is incredible how plentifully he relieved the necessities of all persons in distress, to whom he looked upon every thing as due that by his frugality and prudent economy could be spared in the management of his temporal revenues. His patience and meekness, and his constant application to the holy exercises of prayer, showed how much his whole conduct was regulated by the spirit of God; and an extraordinary spiritual prudence, peace of mind, and meekness of temper, were the amiable fruits of his virtue." He lived to enjoy his high elevation seventeen years, and died on the 10th of October, A. D. 1379. So great was the opinion of his sanctity, that he was canonized as a saint after death, by order of the Pope, according to the superstitious habits of the age. The Archbishop of York, assisted by the Bishops of Durham and Carlisle, performed the ceremony of the translation of his relics to a magnificent shrine, in the chapel behind the high altar of the Priory Church. Hither there was a numerous resort of pilgrims, and many miracles were reported to be wrought at his tomb.

Burton mentions a will, made A. D. 1458, in which the testator directed his corpse to be interred in the church of St. Mary and St. John. The manner in which his name is here coupled with that of the patron saint, is very remarkable. A

strong proof of the widely extended reputation he had acquired will appear from the following circumstance. By a charter of king Edward the Fourth, it appears that the rectory of Scarborough had been appropriated to the Priory of Bridlington by king Henry the Fourth, and his grant confirmed by his successors, Henry the Fifth and Henry the Sixth. The charter of Edward the Fourth, after reciting this, proceeds thus: "Now we, from our great regard for the praise and honour of God, and of the blessed and glorious Virgin Mary, of Bridlington, and for the special respect which we have and bear toward the glorious confessor, the holy John, formerly prior of the aforesaid place, have granted, and by these presents do grant and confirm to the canons, and convent of the monastery of the blessed Mary, of Bridlington, and their successors, the said church of Scarborough, with all its chapels, rents, &c. and the advowson and patronage of the said church, with every thing appertaining, to have and to hold by the same canons and convent, and their successors, for a pure and perpetual alms for ever." The above charter is addressed to Peter, the then prior, and the canons of Bridlington. Peter Ellard was prior in the reign of Edward the Fourth; he held that office from A. D. 1462 to 1472. Owing to this appropriation, the church of Scarborough, though situated in the North Riding, is in the archdeaconry of the East Riding.

Some extracts from the writings of John de Bridlington will be found, along with the account given of him by Bale, in the Appendix.*

In the time of his successor, William de Newbold, the monastery is recorded to have been subjected to inconvenience from being situated so near the sea coast. In consequence of the maritime attacks of the pirates, who infested the Northern sea, the property of the prior and convent be-

* See Appendix G.

came so insecure, that king Richard the Second, A. D. 1388, granted them his royal licence to enclose and fortify the Priory with walls and gates of stone. There seems to have been four of these gates, Kirk Gate, West Gate, Nun Gate, and Bayle Gate. The last is the only one now remaining, and has already been mentioned. Its architecture would lead us to assign this period for its erection.

A long interval of more than half a century follows, without any remarkable occurrence on record, nor should we have been led to notice Robert Brystwyk, who was prior A. D. 1472, but for a modern discovery of considerable interest. The occurrence alluded to, happened A. D. 1821, when, as some workmen were employed in digging up, and clearing away the foundations of ancient monastic buildings, south of the church, in order to prepare the ground to be used as an additional burying-place, they accidentally broke into a vault on the site of the south transept. This vault was found to contain a stone coffin, in which were the remains of the prior. The hair of the beard, and the serge in which the body had been wrapped, were still undecayed, and relics of each have been preserved by several persons who were eye-witnesses on the occasion. The coffin, after being opened, was left in its original position; but a slab of chalk-stone, which had been laid over it to mark the place of interment on the floor of the church, was taken up, and is now deposited in the vestry. On the margin of this stone, is engraven, in old English characters, deeply cut, and in the most perfect state of preservation, the following inscription:

**Hic jacet dñs Robt' brystwyk.
quō dā prior hui' loci q̄ obut
āno dō m̄ cccc nonagesimo in
cu' aīe p̄ciēt' de' amen**

Which may be thus translated,—“Here lieth Lord Robert Brystwyk, formerly prior of this place, who died in the

year of our Lord one thousand four hundred and ninety-three, on whose soul God have mercy. Amen."*

A similar tomb-stone discovered in digging eastward of the church, A. D. 1786, is said to have belonged to Robert Danby, who was prior, A. D. 1498; but this, through negligence, has not been preserved to us.

In the reign of Henry the Seventh, about A. D. 1490, the indefatigable philosopher, and alchemist, Sir George Ripley, knight, was a canon, in the Priory of Bridlington. Alchemy was the favourite study of the day, and many clever and scientific men were induced to turn aside from the useful path of natural philosophy, and to employ themselves in useless endeavours to discover the "philosopher's stone." Ripley was one of these, and soon after he had assumed the religious habit, and had been elected a canon, he quitted England, and spent several years abroad in travelling, particularly in Italy. At Rome he obtained a dispensation from the Pope, to exempt him from attending the devotional services, and other religious ceremonies observed by the rest of his brethren in the monastery, and this leave was granted, in order to enable him to give his whole time and attention to scientific pursuits. On his return, however, he found the canons unwilling to allow one of their number to partake of the emoluments of office, while he was at the same time exempted from the discipline and duties required of each member, by the laws of the society. He therefore resigned his canonry, and retired to Boston, in Lincolnshire, where he ended his days, as an anchorite of the order of the Carmelites. Some curious extracts from his writings, several copies of which are preserved in various manuscript collections, will be found in the Appendix.†

* See Thompson's Historical Sketches of Bridlington, p. 144, for a very correct representation of a similar tomb-stone found at the same time belonging to Robert Charder, a canon.

† See Appendix G.

The historical narrative of the monastery has now been brought down from its foundation, to the period of its dissolution, which we shall shortly have to relate.

A few brief biographical notices of the principal individuals, who passed their lives within its walls, and who were distinguished, above the rest, either for piety or learning, are nearly all the materials of general interest that can be gathered from the records of any monastic establishment. Indeed, it is not to be supposed, that a body of men, who by the rule of their order were devoted to retirement, and whose time was divided between the daily exercises of devotion, and the quiet pursuits of reading and writing,* should act a conspicuous part on the stage of life, or have their private concerns mixed up with the affairs of the great and busy world.

The Priory of Bridlington had now existed during a period of four centuries, and in that time had acquired a very large share of power and property. Its revenues were, at this time, of the clear value of more than five hundred pounds a year, an immense income, considering the value of money at that day, when it was thought sufficient to assign a stipend of eight pounds a year for the maintenance of a parish priest, who was to represent the prior and canons as the religious instructor of the people.

During the century of which we have been speaking, the writings of Wycliffe, and others, in England, had prepared the minds of the people for some reformation in the established religion of the country. But in the reign of Henry the Eighth, the tyranny and usurpation of the Papacy were attacked with vigour and success, by such men as Luther and Calvin on the Continent; while, in our own country, Cranmer, and Ridley, and Latimer, strove with unusual wisdom and moderation to free the church from those

* See Appendix H.

erroneous doctrines and practices, which had no foundation either in reason or revelation.*

Among the various important changes, which were introduced into our ecclesiastical establishment at this memorable period, perhaps one of the greatest was the general dissolution of the monasteries throughout the kingdom. When the church of England had refused any longer to acknowledge the usurped supremacy of the Pope, the King, as supreme head of the church, appointed Cromwell, then secretary of state, his vicar-general. He was directed to employ commissioners to commence a general visitation, in order to ascertain the state of the religious houses. The alteration which had now taken place in the religious feelings of the nation, added to the diffusion of learning, had opened their eyes to the absurdity of the miracles pretended to be performed by the monks, the inefficacy of masses for the souls of the dead, and of adoring saints and relics. All these things, which had so long been the objects of superstitious awe and veneration, were now denounced by the reformers, as idolatrous, and repugnant to the word of God; and as having no place in the records of primitive Christianity.

It is not necessary to suppose that the disorders said to be discovered in the religious houses were universal, but it is certain they prevailed to a great extent. The means, however, by which the monks had acquired their power, ceased any longer to exert their influence over the minds of the people; and there was so much fraud and hypocrisy in their system, when its foundations were narrowly examined,

* "Our godly forefathers, to whom under God we owe the purity of our religion, and some of which laid down their lives for the defence of the same, they had no purpose, nor had they any warrant to set up a *new* religion, but to reform the *old*, by purging it from those innovations which, in tract of time, (some sooner, some later,) had mingled with it and corrupted it both in doctrine and worship."—*Bishop Sanderson, as quoted in Wordsworth's Ecclesiastical Biography, vol. ii.*

as to furnish sufficient cause for suppressing the order altogether.

• In the twenty-seventh year of Henry the Eighth, an act of parliament was passed, by which the state, in consideration of the abuses which had crept into the lesser monasteries, ordered them to be dissolved, and their revenues to be confiscated to the King's use. By the term lesser monasteries, all such as had an income of more than 200*l.* per annum were stated to be comprised within the meaning of the act.

The greater monasteries, however, of which Bridlington was one, saw that the execution of this act was but a step to further aggressions, and the greatest fears were entertained of the consequences.

The following letter from William Wode, the last prior of Bridlington, to Thomas Cromwell, secretary of state, is now for the first time published, and was transcribed by the author from Roger Dodsworth's copy of the original, in the Bodleian Library.*

“ Right worshipfull, my duty in most humble manner remembered, I recommend me to your gude mastershipp. And forsomuch as your said mastershipp, by your last letters to me directed, advised me, and in like manner counselled me, to recognize the King's hyghnes to be our Patron and Founder, forasmuch as no article, word, sentence, or clause, in our original grante to hus made by Gilbert de Gaunte, cosign to our original Founder, appeared to the contrarye whye of equitie his hyghnes owght not so to be, or else to appere before ane other of his gracious counsell the last day of October, as I wold avoyd his Grace's hygh displeasure. In this matter, even so humbly as I canne, I

* This copy has since been compared with the original preserved in the British Museum among the Harleian MSS. Cleopatra, E. iv. p. 53. The date, 1537, is inserted in R. Dodsworth's copy, but is wanting in the original.

shall beseeche your good mastershipp to be gude master to me, and your poor and cotidiall orators my brethren. For notwithstanding the King's Grace his noble progenitors titles and clames heretofore made to our sayd partronage and foundershipp, (thoughe all we are, and ever wil be at his most gracious commandment and pleasor) yet we have ever bene dismissed clere without any interruption on this behalff nigh this two hundred yeares, as shall appere before your gudeness under substantiall evidence of record. And so I beseech your mastershipp we may be at this tyme, ffor in your mastershipp our holle trust in all our gude causes remayneth. And wheras I am deteyned with divers infirmities in my body, and in lyke manner am feble of nature, so that without great jeopardie of my lyffe, I cannot, nor am not hable to labor in doing of my deuty to appere before your mastershipp, I right humbly besech your gudeness to have me excused, and in like manner to accept the bearer my brother, as my lawfull deputie in this behaulff, who shall make your mastershipp answer as concerning these premises, to whom I beseeche your mastershipp geve firme credence, of whom also ye shall receive a pore token from me, which I eftsoones besech your gude mastershipp to accept thankfully, with my pore hert and cotidiall prayers, of which ye shall be assured enduryng my lyffe, as is my duty, God willinge, who ever preserve your gude mastershipp in much worshipp long to endure. ffrom our Monastery of Bridlington, the xxiii day of October, by your humble and cotidiall servant,
 Willm Prior
 [1537.] of the same."

The discontent and fears produced by the suppression of the lesser monasteries, being fomented by the heads of the religious houses, and by several of the nobility and gentry who were strongly attached to the rites and ceremonies of popery, soon led to several acts of rebellion, which only

served to hasten the destruction of the monasteries. An insurrection in Lincolnshire was headed by the prior of Barlings in disguise; and another broke out about the same time in Yorkshire, which was called the "Pilgrimage of Grace." Both, however, were soon quelled. The last insurrection which took place, was chiefly in the North and East Ridings of Yorkshire, and in this William Wode, the last prior of Bridlington, appears to have taken a prominent part. This attempt, like the former, proved unsuccessful; and the leaders of the insurgents, among whom were the Lord D'Arcy, Earl of Holderness; Sir Robert Constable, of Flamborough; Sir Thomas Percy;* the abbots of Fountains, Rievaulx, and Jervaulx; and the prior of Bridlington, were apprehended and executed for high treason.

The suppression of the religious establishments over which these unfortunate persons had presided, was now a measure of no great difficulty, and in the thirty-first year of Henry the Eighth, an act similar to the one just mentioned was passed, for the suppression of the greater monasteries.

In pursuance of this act of parliament, an inquisition was held A. D. 1538, at York, before William Fox Esq., the King's escheator, when Sir William Fairfax, and other commissioners, who had been appointed to inquire into the value of the manors forfeited to the King, upon the seizing of the persons attainted of high treason in the late rebellion, were examined on oath, and at this time the clear annual value of the manor of Bridlington was declared to be 196*l.* 5*s.* 5*d.* and that of the rectory, which had been appropriated to the prior and convent, 36*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*†

* He was second son to Henry Algernon, fifth Earl of Northumberland, who died about A. D. 1527, and by whom the famous Percy Household Book was composed, A. D. 1512, for the use of his castles of Wressil and Leckington, near Beverley, where, in the minster, he erected the beautiful Percy monument in memory of the Earl and Countess, his father and mother.

† See Appendix I.

The buildings belonging to the monastery were demolished the following year A. D. 1539, including the transepts, central tower, and choir of the conventual church. The letter which follows, has been published in the new edition of Dugdale's *Monasticon*; and, although the latter part only relates to the demolition of this Priory, yet the particulars respecting the destruction of Jervaulx Abbey serve equally to show the line of proceedings adopted in similar cases. The original letter is preserved in the British Museum, but the author transcribed it from Roger Dodsworth's copy in the Bodleian Library. It is addressed to Cromwell, the chief secretary of state, by Richard Bellycys, one of the commissioners.

“Pleasythe your good Lordshipp to be advertysed. I have taken downe all the lead of Jervayse, and made itt in pecys of half-foders, which lead amounteth to the numbere of eighteen score and five foders, with thirty and foure foders, and a half, that were there before. And the said lead cannot be conveit, nor caryed unto the next sombre, for the ways in that contre are so foule, and deep, that no carrage, can passe in wyntre. And as concerning the raising, and taken downe the house, if itt be your Lordshippes pleasure I am minded to let itt stand to the Spring of the yere, by reason of the days are now so short it wolde be double charge to do itt now. And as concerning the selling of the bells I cannot sell them above 15s. the hundreth, wherein I would gladly know your Lordshippes pleasor, whether I should sell them after that price, or send them up to London. And if they be sent up surely the carriage wolbe costly frome that place to the water. And as for Byrdlington I have doyn nothing there as yet, but sparethe itt to March next, bycause the days now are so short, and from such tyme as I begyn I trust shortly to dyspatche it after such fashion that when all is finished, I trust your Lordshipp shall that think

that I have bene no evyll howsbound in all such things, as your Lordshipp haith appoynted me to doo. And thus the Holy Ghost ever preserve your Lordshipp in honor. At York this fourteenth day of November by your most bounden beadsman.

[1538.]

Richard Bellycys."

The promise contained in this letter was amply fulfilled in the demolition of the Priory of Bridlington. Never was transition more rapid from the height of prosperity and power, to almost utter annihilation. For nearly four centuries this magnificent monastery had flourished in uninterrupted security. Thirty-one superiors of the convent had succeeded each other in a long and unbroken line of succession, and the last unfortunate person, who filled this illustrious and dignified station, was now doomed to prove, by bitter experience, the instability of human fortune; himself condemned to perish on the scaffold, and his princely revenues squandered in reckless profusion, to gratify the rapacity of courtiers, or the extravagance of royal desires. It was not for such purposes that these revenues had been bequeathed by the noble benefactors of the monastery. In their minds, the first feeling was a sincere though mistaken notion of providing for the repose of their souls, and the remission of their sins, by bestowing their worldly possessions to promote the honour of God, and the sumptuousness of his house, and the splendid solemnities of his worship, and the maintenance of the priests of his altar; the next, a spirit of benevolence towards their fellow men, the relief of the poor, and the care of the infirm.

We mean not to assert, that these benevolent intentions had, in all cases, been carried into effect by those to whom their execution was entrusted. Suppose them to have been generally abused, and misapplied. What was the proper work of reformation? Was it not to lead back the streams

of charity into their original channel, or one more beneficial to the community at large?* Were there no longer schools and hospitals to be founded? No clergy to be respectably maintained? No poor to be relieved?—Let the present deplorable state of many of our impoverished parishes answer.

By the dissolution of the monastery, the manor and rectory of Bridlington, which had been granted by William the Conqueror to Gilbert de Gaunt, and by him to the prior and convent, now reverted to his royal successor Henry the Eighth, by whom, and his successor, Edward the Sixth, they were granted on lease to various individuals.

In the time of Queen Elizabeth the manor and rectory were granted on lease to John Stanhope Esq., on condition of paying a salary of eight pounds a year to a priest, who should perform divine service, and have the charge of souls within the parish. The lessee was also allowed to take stone from the ruins of the monastery for the repairs of the pier.

The manor and rectory were conferred by James the First upon Sir John Ramsay, a Scotch baronet, to whom the title of Earl of Holderness, extinct by the attainder of the Lord D'Arcy in the late rebellion, had been given, as a reward for his services.

In the time of Charles the First the manor was sold by the Ramsay family to thirteen inhabitants of the town; by whom it was purchased on behalf of themselves and the other tenants within the manor. By letters patent of Charles the First, reciting all the former grants made by his predecessors and others to the dissolved Priory, the manor was confirmed to the then proprietors and their successors, one of whom is annually elected chief lord of the manor.†

The Rectory was sold to the Boyntons, from whom it

* See Sir Henry Spelman's Treatise on Tithes.

† See Appendix K.

passed successively into the possession of the Fairfaxes, Bowers, and Heblethwaytes, who are the present impropriators.*

The advowson was, however, retained by the Crown, the nomination being vested in the Archbishop of York; by whom, towards the close of the last century, it was transferred, under the act of parliament, to the Rev. Matthew Buck, and his heirs, in consideration of a donation for the augmentation of the living, to enable it to receive Queen Anne's bounty.†

Some account of the public charities belonging to the parish of Bridlington will be found in the Appendix.‡

* See Appendix L. See also Allen's History of Yorkshire, Lib. IV. c. 12. p. 15.

† See Appendix M. ‡ See Appendix N.

CHAPTER II.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION.

THE nave of the ancient Priory Church, and an arched gateway leading to it are the sole remains of the once spacious and magnificent monastery of Bridlington. But in order to form a just estimate of these beautiful architectural fragments they must be viewed in connection with those parts of the fabric now destroyed, or we shall never form a just idea of the relative proportions of the whole.* The ancient precinct of the monastery must have been accurately defined by the walls and gates with which it was enclosed in the reign of Richard the Second, but no traces of them exist, if we except the ancient gate-house, or principal entrance to the close of the Priory, now called the 'Bayle Gate.' Through this noble gateway we enter the ancient close of the monastery, which is still an open space, called 'the Green,' and used as it formerly was, for holding the fair granted by King John to the canons.† On the north side of

* It is reported, I know not with what degree of accuracy, that drawings and ground plans of the church and monastery of Bridlington, taken before the dissolution, are preserved along with those of many other English monasteries, in the college at St. Omcr's, and in the Vatican at Rome.

† This was probably also the ancient market-place, as at Whitby the market during the time the monastery was in existence was held near it, round an old cross, but after its dissolution removed into the town, for the better convenience of the inhabitants.—*See Charlton's History of Whitby.*

this piece of ground stands the church, and a paved causeway, the same width as the gate, leads directly across it to the great west door; the south-west angle of the church facing the Bayle Gate. The principal tower appears to have been in the centre of the church between the nave, and the choir now gone; it is stated in the Visitor's Survey to have been furnished with seven bells, but in a very ruinous state. A buttress of a similar style to those on either side of the great west window seems to have been raised at the north-east corner of the church on the inside for its support. At the west end there appears to have been also two towers, of which the lower stories only now remain. The north-western tower is now unroofed, and the arches connecting it with the north aisle are built up. The name of 'the old steeple' it may have acquired probably from a bell, or bells, hung in it since the dissolution, the three bells which the church now possesses were purchased by subscription about the middle of the last century,* and the octagon turret, with its leaden cupola, which was erected for their reception on the top of the basement of the south-west tower, is as anomalous and disfiguring to the venerable structure to which it is attached, as can well be conceived. The ruined state of the central tower may account for the extensive repairs which appear to have been in progress at the west end of the nave, when their completion was stopped by the dissolution of the monastery. The effect of these repairs was to assimilate the western front of the church, to that of the beautiful neighbouring collegiate church of Beverley, which is in the same style. Between the south-western tower, and the south door, the prior's lodge was built against the wall of the church: the hall having an ascent of twenty steps on the south: in the wall of the church the pillars and groined arches of the vaulted apartment below it still

* A. D. 1763: the tenor bell weighs 1199 lbs.

remain.* Eastward of the prior's lodge, along the south wall of the church, may be seen ranges of stone abutments for supporting the beams of the roof, of one side of the cloisters which were so situated as to connect the prior's lodge with the church, and the other domestic buildings of the monastery. On the east side of the cloister square was the dormitory, occupying, as it would seem, the position of what would otherwise have been the south transept; and beyond it, as a building detached from the rest of the fabric, the chapter-house. The refectory was on the south side of the cloister. The buildings of the monastery thus occupying the area south of the church, the ancient burying ground was therefore entirely on the north side. And beyond the street which bounds the church-yard on the north, and surrounding a large piece of water, called 'the Green Dyke,' were the barns and stables, granary, maltkiln, and other agricultural premises belonging to the convent; which, if we may judge from their dimensions, as given in the Visitor's Survey, being also built of stone and covered with lead, were on a very large and substantial scale. Such appears to have been the original plan of the monastery, and the relative position of the various buildings of which it was composed; and, having given this general outline of the whole, we may now proceed to a more particular examination of the several parts.

The principal entrance to the Priory, now known by the name of the Bayle Gate,† is still entire. Most of the larger monasteries were furnished with such an appendage; and these gates have, in several instances, escaped the general demolition of the rest of the monastic buildings. Those remaining at St. Alban's and Ely are similar to the present one.

* The demolished prior's lodge has not been succeeded by any parsonage-house.

† Ballium, a fortress or prison.

On approaching the church by this entrance, a very beautiful view of it is presented to the eye, the noble west front and part of the south side of the nave being visible under the archway, the groined roof of which is of excellent workmanship, and very handsome. (See Plate I.)* In this view, too, the site of the eastern part of the old conventual church being hidden from the view by the arch of the gate, there is no one from which we may form a better idea of the original grandeur of the edifice, if the eye were not offended by the incongruous modern bell-turret, on the top of the south-western tower. On reference to Plate I. it will be observed that on the outer side next the town there is a greater arch and a postern, in the sides of which the hooks that formerly supported the doors still remain. The upper part of this building, next the town, has been rebuilt with brick so as greatly to disfigure its beauty,—of the other side a view is given in Plate II. This building is thus described in the Commissioners' Survey, † at the time of the dissolution of the Priory, and has been very little altered since that period:—

“At the coming in of the Priory is a gate-house four square of tower-fashion, builded with free stone, and well covered with leade. And on the south syde of the same gate-house, ys a porter's lodge wt. a chymney, a rounde stayre ledying up to a hye chamber, wherein the three weks courte ‡ ys always kept in, wt. a chymney in the same, and betweene the stayre foote, and the same hie chamber where the courte ys kepte, be tow proper chambers, one above the other, wt. chymneys. In the north side of the same gate-house ys there a prison, for offenders wtin the towne, called the Kydcott. And in the same northsyde is a lyke payre of

* The Numbers refer to the List of the Plates.

† See Appendix O.

‡ The Court Baron was formerly held every three weeks.—*Blackstone*, vol. iii.

stayres ledyng up to one hye chamber in the same toure with a chymney. Md. that all the wyndowes of the sayd toure be clerely wtoute glasse.”

The larger arch on the outer side of the gate is ornamented with two broad hollow mouldings, in which, at intervals, are placed leaves, flowers, and grotesque heads. There is a similar moulding under the great west window, of which, as well as the highly ornamented door beneath it, a separate Plate has been published as a companion to those in the present work.

The arch on the inner side is elegantly wrought below its spring with two compartments of trefoil headed panneling, one above the other, surmounted by a narrow band of quatre-foils. On the right side of this arch is a flat-headed door, which seems to have been formerly a window, as there is a corresponding one on the other side now filled up, and recently hidden from the view by the erection of a shed for a fire-engine, whose red brick walls and tiled roof ill accord with the grey walls of the venerable building to which it is annexed.

The four corbels from which the groined roof of the gateway springs, are well worth notice. They represent four figures in a sitting posture. Two of them are delineated in Plate VIII. On one side are two ecclesiastics, with the monk's cowl and habit, and one of them has an instrument something like a bagpipe under his arm. On the other side is a king and a warrior, the former is crowned, and in chain armour; the other bears a shield, on which may still be traced the device of a dagger: but all are much defaced, as well as the bosses upon the intersections of the groining, which are large, and seem to have been well wrought.

From this fine gateway we proceed to the grand western entrance of the ancient Priory Church. (See Plate III.) It is profusely decorated, and is an exquisite specimen of the architecture of Henry the Seventh's time: excepting, how-

ever, the north-western tower, which we have before observed, belongs to a much earlier period. On either side of the great west door is a range of six niches with brackets for the statues, ornamented with angel heads. These niches are three feet high, and the elegant crocketed canopies with which they are surmounted rise to the same height. Above the door within the ogee canopy, which rises over it, and is like the niches ornamented with crockets, is another niche. The design of the whole seems to have corresponded with that of the high altar screen, which contained statues of Christ and the twelve Apostles, at the Assumption of the Virgin. Here, however, the niche over the door was most likely occupied by the Virgin and Child. There are also two other niches placed rather singularly, so as to interrupt the perpendicular mouldings of the great door on each side, they might be intended for stoups, or holy water-basins; but in their present mutilated condition it is difficult to determine. Niches similar to the six on each side the great door are continued round the immense buttresses, which flank the west window; but the brackets of these are plain, and the canopied heads of the niches on the face of the buttress are of a pattern diverse from the others. The wall below the window and the entire surface of the buttresses is richly pannelled throughout, and the base-mouldings are extremely bold, and well executed. The foliage of the ornamental borders within the arch of the great door is uncommonly elegant, although sadly mutilated. There are three patterns, one of oak leaves and acorns; another of olive leaves and berries; a third of fig-leaves,—and the capitals of the side shafts are blended into one broad border of vine leaves.

The west window is fifty-five feet in height, from its base to the crown of the arch, and twenty-seven in breadth. The head is filled with good perpendicular tracery; the lower compartment below the transom is the only portion at present glazed, and is fifteen feet high. Along this there is

a gallery connecting the two western towers, and it is remarkable that the upper part of the window is two feet wider than the part below the transom. The door in the south-west tower is precisely of the same character as the larger one just described ; its ornaments are in better preservation, and it has therefore been engraved in Plate VI., as a specimen of both.

The north-western tower has a low door, now walled up, and a semicircular arch, the only door-way of this form now remaining in the building. The mouldings, however, are devoid of any ornament. The style of this tower is early English, as is also the whole of the north side of the church. (See Plate IV.)

The windows eastward of the north porch are beautiful specimens of this style. Three are in pairs, and two single: the buttresses which separate them are also extremely light and elegant, surmounted by triangular heads crocketed ; in the centre of each is a grotesque figure, serving the purpose of a water-spout. The clerestory windows correspond with those on the south side of the church, which are all early decorated, excepting the three nearest the south-west tower. These, as well as the piers below them, seem to have been altered along with the west front. The tracery is perpendicular, though far inferior to that of the great west window ; and the piers, instead of being clustered, are quadrangular, and covered with panneling like the interior and exterior wall of the west front. All the decorated windows of the church are of an early kind, and the tracery consists of various combinations of trefoils, and quatre-foils ; there is no instance of the more elegant decorated tracery, of which the west window at York is so fine an example. The parapet of the nave is ornamented with a border of very unusual pattern (see Plate VIII.): it is continued round the top of the north-west tower.

The north porch is a truly splendid specimen of architec-

ture, and perhaps better worth preservation than any other part of the fabric; but it has been sadly neglected, as the entrance is seldom used, and the earth has been suffered to accumulate so much against the whole of the north side of the church, that there is now a descent of several steps into the porch. In spite, however, of damp and dirt, the freshness of some parts of the sculpture is astonishing. In Plate VII. an elevation of this porch is given, as it would appear if the earth were cleared away which now conceals the lower part of the columns below the two heads, which form brackets in the niches on either side. The variety and beauty of the mouldings is very great; among these *the toothed ornament* is conspicuous, and the open work of the foliage on the capitals of the columns is of the best sort. The groined stone ceiling is destroyed, and the original angular roof of the porch has been displaced to make way for the erection of a room over the porch, which has had a communication with the interior of the church. This upper story is altogether unworthy of the lower. There is a perpendicular window of five lights in front, and an ogee arch at the side.

The east wall of the church is merely an unsightly mass of buttresses. Two windows, probably taken from the ruins of the choir, have been inserted,—one is decorated, the other perpendicular. The architecture of the demolished choir* appears to have corresponded with that of the north aisle of the church; nothing is said about the north transept. In the north aisle of the choir were eleven narrow windows, and similar ones in the south aisle, every one of them ‘of one lyghte,’ except two windows on the south with ‘five lyghtes apiece.’ In the east end of the choir were eleven windows;

* The beautiful collegiate church of Howden shared a similar fate: Mr. Pennant says, “Howden is distinguished by the ruin of its fine church, in form of a cross, length 251 feet, transept 100 feet, east part quite a ruin.” The chapter-house is an octagon of the richest workmanship, also in ruins.—See *Allen’s History of Yorkshire*. Book IV. c. 15. p. 165.

‘ten of one lyghte, and one of threc lyghtes.’ The clerestory windows appear also to have been similar to those in the aisles, being described as a double story of the same. There does not seem to have been any painted glass in the choir, for it is particularly mentioned the ‘windowes were all of whyte glasse.’ Some fragments, however, have been found in digging near the church, and have been taken out of the upper part of the great west window, which are in the possession of some of the inhabitants. The interior of the choir is said to have been well covered with wainscot; the stalls substantial, and at the time of the dissolution ‘newly made after the right goodly fashion.’ The stone screen at the high altar is said to have been of a great height, excellently well wrought, and as well ‘*gilded*,’ according to the taste of the day. It was decorated with a number of large statues, representing Christ at the Assumption of the Virgin, (to whom the church was dedicated) and the twelve Apostles. In the space between the splendid screen and the east end of the church, was the shrine of St. John of Bridlington. This shrine ‘was placed in a fair chapel on high, having on either side a stair of stone for to go and come by,’—and underneath were five chapels furnished with their respective altars and images. The vestry was on the south side of the choir. It is to be regretted that no ruins of the eastern part of the conventual church now remain to enable us to verify and illustrate the curious particulars of the above description; nor have the casual discoveries of the foundation of walls and pillars been recorded with sufficient exactness to throw any material light in addition upon the subject.*

The nave consists of nine arches, exclusive of the western towers. The eastern wall is not perpendicular to the side walls, as will appear from the ground plan, (see Plate X.) There is an ascent of three steps to the altar, which is

* See Allen’s History of Yorkshire. Book IV. c. 12. p. 11.

probably on the site of the screen which separated the nave from the choir.* On the ground plan are marked the divisions by which the three eastern arches are appropriated to the chancel; the three middle ones are filled with pews, and here the service is performed; the three western are unoccupied.

The font is quite plain, and raised on two steps; it is of marble, common in Derbyshire, which is full of petrifications; and I should be inclined to think, not the original one. The monumental stone near it is shown in Plate IX. The sculpture is very ancient, but this stone has evidently been brought from some other part of the church, after the dissolution, to its present situation, and used as a tomb-stone. There is an inscription much defaced, the letters wretchedly executed, with the date 1587 on the under side; the stone having been turned to display the sculpture. Of the pewing of this church nothing can be said, but that it is irregular, inconvenient, and altogether unworthy of the fine building in which it is placed; and it is to be hoped the efforts which have been made from time to time for a general improvement, will ultimately be successful. One or two ineffectual attempts have also been made to procure an organ, which is much wanted.

The clustered pillars (see Plate V.), are extremely fine; they consist of twelve shafts, arranged upon a quadrangular base; the four at the angles are larger than the rest, and the eight smaller are placed in pairs between them. The capitals are plain, and the mouldings of the arches very bold and numerous. There are dripstones over many of them, terminated by heads. The triforia, on the south side, are similar to the gallery over the great west door; being formed by pillars parallel to the mullions of the clerestory windows below the transom. They are fifteen feet high, and three

* The present screen and altar-piece were probably erected in Queen Anne's reign, A. D. 1713.

in breadth. Under the clerestory windows, on the north side, is a range of arches filled with open work tracery, like the windows above, and apparently intended for triforia; but there is no gallery or passage whatever. Immediately over these arches is a passage, on a level with the bottom of the north clerestory windows, and another on the opposite side, above the triforia already mentioned. There are winding staircases leading to these triforia in the two western towers; and formerly the only approach to both, was by a door-way in the north-western tower: the communication being kept up by means of the gallery over the west door, which has been described. The difference between the angle of the original roof of the church is nine feet and a half; and owing to this, the upper part of the west window is hidden from view on the inside.

The length of the present church, in the interior, is 185 feet; and the distance of the farthest pillar from the east wall of the church, whose foundation has been taken up, 152 feet; so that the ancient church seems to have been nearly of the same length as Beverley minster, about 333 feet: its breadth is 68 feet; and height about 70 feet.

The south door is very plain; but in the inside wall near it is a handsome corbel terminated by a grotesque figure, for which, see Plate VIII. In the same plate will also be found a very elegant ornamental arch over the interior of the north door.

A list of testamentary burials, and monumental inscriptions, will be found in the Appendix.* The only ancient ones now remaining are the slab near the font before-mentioned, and a flat grey stone also near the font, formerly ornamented with the figure of a warrior, and four shields at the corners; but the brasses are gone. It cannot be doubted from Torr's account of the testamentary burials, that several

* See Appendix P.

persons of distinction were here interred ; but chiefly in the choir and transepts, and so the monuments have been demolished along with them. * The tomb-stones of a prior and canon, now preserved in the vestry, have been described in the former chapter ; and another tomb-stone, without inscription, with a cross beautifully sculptured on it, was found buried near the north door, and is kept in the church for the inspection of the curious. The shrine of St. John, formerly at the east end, has also been noticed. In the Harl. MSS. British Museum, (Vesp. E.,) there are two drawings rudely executed with a pen, and damaged at the edges by fire, of the shrines of Prior Gregory and Sir George Ripley ; Gregory was prior, A.D. 1181 ; but this shrine belongs to the 15th century : he is lying under an ogee canopy ornamented with crockets, and surmounted by a handsome finial. His dress differs little from that of a bishop, and he wears the mitre. On Ripley's tomb there is no recumbent figure, but simply a cross ; and over it, on a shield, a lion rampant. In Plate XIV. is the monument of Sir Martin de la See, † now in the chancel of Barmston church ; this monument is stated in a Bodl. MS. to have been ' brought out of Brelington.'

FILEY CHURCH is one of the most beautiful ecclesiastical buildings in this part of the country. The architecture is Norman and early English, without any mixture of later styles—(See Plate XIII.) It is a cross church, with a tower in the centre, and consists of a nave, transepts, chancel, and south porch. The length of the church is 131 feet, and of the transepts 69 feet. The nave, which is the most

* The only ancient monuments now remaining in the abbey church, at Selby, are two knights and a lady, and a slab for Abbot Selby, A. D. 1504. The ancient wooden stalls remain in the choir.—See *Cooke's Topography of Yorkshire*, p. 217.

† See Appendix R.

ancient part of the building, consists of six arches; the piers are alternately circular and octagonal with plain caps, except the two most western, which are clustered like the four which support the tower, and from their unfinished appearance at top it would seem that a western tower or towers had at some time been projected; but there is no indication of it outside. The west end has only one plain lancet window. The clerestory windows are very small semi-circular headed lights. The arches of the nave pointed; but the arch of the south door semicircular and without ornament. The east window has been filled with some poor perpendicular tracery; but the semicircular dripstone remains on the outside: below it are three brackets for statues. The chancel has four beautiful early English lancets on the south side: there has been one on the north side, as well as doors on both sides the chancel which are now walled up. On the south side of the altar is a piscina, and three trefoil headed niches with quatre-foils in the spandrels. The wooden screen between the nave and chancel is almost entirely decayed. There is a large chalk-stone slab in the middle of the chancel floor with an inscription round the margin, now so defaced as to be nearly illegible. The date 1603 upon it, determines it to be subsequent to the Reformation. There is also a tattered escutcheon on the north wall, impaling the arms of Buck and Lutton. In the north transept is a trefoil headed piscina. The clustered columns and high pointed arches which support the tower are very similar to those in Bridlington church, and there is some good work about the belfry windows inside. The tower is furnished with four bells. An ornamental moulding of Norman character is continued round under the exterior parapet of the church.

FLAMBOROUGH CHURCH.—The antiquity of this village as a Danish, if not a Roman settlement, and the remains of its ancient castle at no great distance from the church, (see Plate XIII.,) would lead us to expect marks of a much

higher antiquity than the present building can lay claim to. The general character of its windows is the debased Gothic, being flat-headed and usually of three lights with ogee arches. There has been a west porch, and perhaps a tower at that end. The font is ancient, and much resembles that of Barmston, (see Plate XII.) It wants, however, the ornament of circular arches at the base. The church consists of a nave and chancel, with aisles to each. There are three arches in the nave, with octagonal piers and clerestory windows. The chancel is separated from the nave by a wooden screen, over which are the remains of the ancient rood-loft. (See Plate XIV.) The workmanship of this screen belongs to the 15th century, and is extremely rich. It has formerly been painted and gilded. It contains fourteen niches with fine canopies, and ten arches below filled with excellent tracery. The only ancient part of the church is a circular arch over the rood-loft, the pillars of which have Norman fluted capitals. On the north side of the altar affixed to some good tabernacle work, remaining on both sides of the chancel, is a brass plate with a curious inscription of some length in old English text in metre,* recording the warlike exploits of Sir Marmaduke Constable, who lived in the time of Edward the Fourth, and Henry the Seventh and Eighth; over it is a shield, on which the arms of Constable are impaled with those of Stafford of Grafton. This brass plate has been taken from an altar tomb now hidden under the wall of the vestry. Opposite, in the south aisle, is another altar tomb, which has formerly had an inscription on a brass label round the margin. Upon it lies the trunk of an emaciated figure rudely executed and much defaced; but whether it originally belonged to this tomb seems doubtful. Near it, at the east end of the south aisle, is a mural monument, inscribed to the memory of "that learned and pious gentleman, Walter Strickland," who died in November,

* See Appendix Q.

1671, and left 2,000*l.* towards purchasing the lordship of Flambro' for his family, in whose possession it still remains. In the same aisle are several monuments belonging to the Ogle family: "John Ogle, who died in 1605, came from Northumberland, and settled at Flambro' about the middle of the 16th century, where some of his descendants still continue to reside." There is also a mural monument in memory of John Yates, who died in 1764. Over the altar table is a monument in memory of "Robert Wilsford, sometime Impropiator of this Parish, who died 10th May, 1784:" and another in memory of "the Rev. Montague Hebblethwayte, B.D., formerly Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge; Vicar of Sunninghill, Berks; and Minister of Flambro'; who died February 4th, 1817."

BEMPTON CHURCH consists of a nave and chancel, with south porch, and a tower at the west end. The south door arch is semicircular, with ornamented capitals. The nave consists of four very low piers, irregularly octagonal or circular; the arches are semicircular. There are the remains of a decorated window at the east end; but the chancel has been so repaired and modernized with brick, that but little of the original wall remains. There have been some old seats in the chancel, which is open to the rafter roof, and some of the beams have been ornamented with rudely painted flowers. In the centre of the floor of the nave there is an ancient flat monumental stone with a cross upon it. The font is in shape like that of Bridlington.

SPEETON CHAPEL is only an oblong room. The east end is used as a school, and there is a fire-place in it. On the north side are two trefoil-headed recesses. There is a very broad semi-circular arch about the middle of the chapel. In the chancel, if it may be so called, are two pews. On the south side, near the pulpit, is a window; the seats are open benches, the floor very ill paved. The font a plain stone basin.

GRINDAL CHAPEL is much like Speeton; the nave and chancel are lighted each by one small window on the south; the chancel is paved with brick. The floor of the nave is covered with sea-gravel, except that a line of flag stones runs through it between the two rows of benches. The font is a plain stone basin.

FRAISTHORPE CHAPEL is much the same as the two just described, than which it is hardly possible to conceive more wretched buildings appropriated as places of public worship.

AUBURN CHAPEL no longer exists, having been pulled down by license from the Archbishop of York, when it was likely, owing to the encroachments of the sea, to share the fate of the rest of the village.

BESSINGBY CHAPEL is a modern brick edifice, very neatly fitted up. There is a mural tablet on the north side of the chancel, in memory of John Hudson, Esq., who died in 1772; and on the opposite wall an elegant monument by Wyatt, in memory of the late Lady Anne Hudson, who died in 1818: there is also another tablet in memory of her husband, Harrington Hudson, Esq., who died in 1826.

CARNABY CHURCH consists of a nave, chancel, and south aisle. The north aisle appears to have been taken down, and the north wall, as well as the chancel, rebuilt with brick. The font is ancient and curiously ornamented, (see Plate XII.) A flat stone in the chancel is rather oddly inscribed to "Mr. Francis Vickerman, Esq., a lover of learning and a pattern of piety, A. D. 1616." Another tablet belonging to some of his family, with the letters 'erman' on it, has been broken and placed with another fragment of a tomb-stone, in memory of Mistress Annas, wife of—Boynton Esq., who died A. D. 1623. The nave is divided from the south aisle by five octagonal piers, the caps are ornamented with a very minute border of the toothed moulding, and in the south aisle are two pair of small lancet windows. The door arch of the

south porch is semi-circular, and quite plain. The tower at the west end is perpendicular, and very like that of the neighbouring church of Boynton. (See views of both these churches, Plate XV.)

BOYNTON CHURCH.—The tower of this church is a good specimen of perpendicular. The nave and chancel have been rebuilt, and are neatly fitted up. There is, however, some appearance of that confusion between the Grecian and Gothic styles, from which the beautiful interior of Beverley Minster has only recently been freed, and which was so prevalent during the last century. In the space behind the altar are several monuments of the Strickland family. In the east window is some painted glass, and the date of the rebuilding of the church, 1768. There is an old monument in memory of Sir William Strickland, Knt., the first Baronet who died Sept. 12, 1673; and his second wife, the Lady Frances Finch, daughter of Thomas, first Earl of Winchelsea, who died December 17, 1663. Another to the wife of Sir Thomas Strickland, (son to the former), Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Francis Pyle, Bart., of Compton Beauchamp, in Berkshire, who died June 13, 1674. Among the Dods-worth MSS. in the Bodleian, the following notices occur of some ancient monuments in the old church, before the Rebellion:

“ Bointon Church, 14th Nov. 1620. A handsome tombe in the north wall in brasse, the portraiture of a man in armor kneeling: under,

Hic jacet Robertus Newport Armiger, qui obiit XXIII. die Maii Anno Dom: M^o. CCC^o. LXXXIII^o. cujus anima requiescat in pace. Amen.

Orate pro anima D^{ne} Margarete uxoris eius que obiit XVIII. die mess Septembris Anno Dⁿⁱ M^o. CCC^o. LXXXIII. Cujus a^{te} propitiatur Deus. Amen.

ON A STONE.

Hic jacet Thomas Netoport et Elisabeth' uxor eius filia et heres Joh'is Bopnton filii et heredis Doi. Robt. Bopnton militis q'. Thos. obiit XV°. Die Nobembr. A°. D°. M°. CCCC°. XXIII quorum animabus propitiatur Deus. Amen.

ANOTHER STONE.

Hic jacet Will's Netoport armiger qui obiit Decimo Die mensis Nobembris Anno D°. M°. CCCC°. LXXX°. cuius ane propitiatur Deus."

The following subjects, although not properly contained within the prescribed limits of the present work, have been introduced into the Plates: Rudston church, (see Plate XVI.) and the stone in the church-yard, very like those called *the devil's arrows* at Boroughbridge, whose origin has often exercised the ingenuity of the antiquary; the fonts in Rudston, and Reighton churches; and the ornamented Norman door at Kilham church.*

* See Appendix R.

A P P E N D I X.

A P P E N D I X.

A.

EXTRACT FROM BISHOP TANNER'S NOTITIA MONASTICA.

[Burlington or Bridlington, olim Brellinton or Berlinton, in the Deanry of Dykering and Archdeaconry of East Riding.]

VIDE in Mon. Angl. tom. 2. p. 161. Cartam foundationis. p. 162. Cartas duas Gilberti de Gaunt Com. Lincoln. Cartam. R. Hen. I. donatorum concessionem recitantem et confirmantem. P. 163. Cartas R. Stephani, de portu de Bridlington; R. Hen. 2. confirm. donationes. P. 164. Cartas Joannis fil. Joannis de Harp- ham, de medietat. eccl. de Twenge; R. fil. Hernisii, pro eccl. de Gausla; Walteri de Ver, pro eccl. de Sprottle; Matildis filiae Steph. Com. Britanniae, pro eccl. de Swaldale, cum Gronton; Roberti de Gaunt pro pastur. et herbagio in Swaldale; Radulphi de Nevil, conced. petram in petraria de Fivale ad fabricam monasterii; Bullam P. Innocentii 3. contra Archidiac. Richmondiae visitantem ecclesiam quandam ad hunc Prioratum spectantem, cum 97 equis, 21 canibus &c. P. 166. Procuratorium Joannis de Nevile in appellatione contra Priorem et Conv. in causâ decimarum de Edenham.

Registrum honoris de Richmond, p. 44. de carucata terræ in Grynton; p. 57. de sex bovatis terræ in Mikel Couton cum Smethon; et in Append. p. 32. de quatuor bovatis terræ et una salina in Holbech.

Ryleii Plac. Parliam. p. 131. 172. 627.

Year Books 22. 19. 19 Hen. 6. Hill. 16.

Dugdale's Warwickshire, edit. 1730. p. 585. of the church of Whichford, for a short time belonging to this Priory.

Rymeri Conventionum, Fœder. &c. tom. 8. p. 161.

Prynne's Records, vol. 3. p. 864. claus. 28. Ed. 1. m. 17. p. 1192. pat. 35 Ed. 1. m. 6. pro appropriatione eccl. de Gousle [Lincoln. diœc.]

In Append. ad Stevensii vol. 2. p. 337. Cartam Walteri de Ver, donantis eccl. de Gousle, ex Hearnii notis in Guil. Neubr. p. 714. Cartam R. Stephani donantis carucatam et dimid. terræ ex dominio ejus in Estona, et dimid. carucat. ex dominio in Hildertorpe, et confirm. donationes aliorum. P. 338. abbreviatur. plurimar. donationum: Sententiam Officialis Archidiaconi Richmondiaë, de ecclesiis de Couton et Grenton conventui de Bridlington appropriatis, A. D. 1319.

Registrum hujus Prioratus olim penes Will. Ingleby mil. modò penes dom. Joannem Ingleby equ. aur. 1697.*

Cartularium penes Ric. Malleverer Bar.

Registrum penes Walterum Clavell arm.

Computos, rentalia, &c. in bagâ intit. Bridlington in superiori arca quintæ arcæ in officio Curiaë Augmentationis.

Inter MSS. collect. V. cl. Rog. Dodsworth. in Bibl. Bodl.

* BRIDLINGTON REGISTER BOOK.—The following information has been received through the medium of Sir William Ingilby, Bart., of Ripley, in whose possession this valuable and curious record at present remains. It is not known when, or by what means, the MS. came into the hands of the Ingilby family. It is called the Bridlington Coucher, or Register Book, and is a very thick, small-sized folio, plainly written on parchment in abbreviated monkish Latin, containing upwards of 1,000 pages, and is in a state of excellent preservation. It consists chiefly of various deeds of gift of parcels of lands, &c., to the Priory Church of Bridlington from different persons in Yorkshire, more particularly confined to the East Riding and Holderness; together with a great number of 'quit-claims,' (*quieta-claimationes*), with regard to various kinds of rights, privileges, and property.

From this ancient document the elaborate and minute account of the possessions of the Priory of Bridlington, given by Burton, in his *Monasticon Eboracense*, is almost entirely derived.

Oxon. Cartarum quamplurimarum ad hunc Prioratum spectantium ineditarum apographa. vol. 7. f. 11. 128. 168. 213. 230. 246. 247. 260. 264. 274. 275. 294. 308. 309. 310. 311. 317. 330. 331. vol. 8. f. 119. 213. vol. 9. a f. 139 ad 155. vol. 76. f. 147. vol. 118. f. 68. Mr. Gascoign's notes from the Coucher of Bridlington, vol. 159. f. 130. ex Cartulario Monasterii de Bridlington in custodia Jacobi Bellingham de Levens in com. Westm. mil. 1627. Ibid. f. 174. ex cartis in cistâ de Bridlington in turre B. Mariæ Ebor.

Cottonian Library, Aug. 11. 53.

In Registro Joannis Romani Archiepisc. Ebor. f. 68. ordinationem vicariæ in eccl. de M. Cowton huic Prioratui appropriata : in Registro Gul. Grenefeld. Archiepisc. p. 11. f. pronunciationem super appropriatione ecclesiarum de Bridlington, Flaynburgh, Kerneleby, Oteringham, Fyfle, Attywyke, Bovington, Galmeton, Willarby, et Scaleby, priori et conv. de Bridlington, A. D. 1310. Ibid. f. 119. inhibitionem adorationis cujusdam imaginis B. Mariæ in monasterio de Bridlington : in registro Alex. Nevile. Archiepisc. f. 99. vel 100. commissionem ad cognoscendum de miraculis ad tumbam Joannis de Tweng prioris de Bridlington, examinand. testes, &c. 26 Jun. A. D. 1386.

Fin. Ebor. 1 Joan. n. 3. de advoc. medietat. eccl. de Bidford, n. . pro 10 bovatis terræ in Rednes : Cart. 2 Joan. m. 18. n. 61. pro mercat. et feria apud Bridlington : oblat. 2 Joan. m. 19. pro eisdem : Fin. Ebor. 4 Joan. de terris in Beverle.

Fin. Ebor. 10 Hen. 3. n. 133. de terris in Brunthon : Fin. Ebor. 14 Hen. 3. n. 77. 84. de bovata terræ in Caton : Plac. apud Ebor. 15 Hen. 3. rot. 3. d. de eadem : Fin. Ebor. 20 Hen. 3. n. 199. 235. de eadem : Fin. Ebor. 24 Hen. 3. n. 11. de commun. turbariæ in marisco de Wilarby : Fin. Ebor. 33 Hen. 3. m. de advoc. eccl. de Beford : Ibid. n. 85. de bovata terræ in Flotmanby : Plac. assis. apud Ebor. 52 Hen. 3. rot. 11. d. 27. 51. 65. pro tertia parte duarum partium maner. de Bridlington : Fin. Ebor. 52 Hen. 3. n. 53. pro medietat. feodi. mil. in Bridlington.

Fin. Ebor. 5 Ed. 1. n. 48. pro mess. et terris in Killum : Plac. assis. apud. Ebor. 8. Ed. 1. rot. 31 d. pro 22 toftis in

Bridlington: Pat. 13 Ed. 1. m. Plac. assis. apud Ebor. 14 Ed. 1. rot. 5. d. rot. 7 et 58 de serviciis tenentium in Frakisthorp; Cart. 18 Ed. 1. n. 32. pro lib. war. in maner. et pro mercat. et feria apud Bridlington: Pat. 18 Ed. 1. m. 11. de terris in West Askham: Plac. de quo war. 21 Ed. 1. rot. 29. allocat. libertat. in Bessingby etc. Plac. 27 Ed. 1. rot. 65. Pat. 29 Ed. 1. m. 4 vel 5. Pat. 32 Ed. 1. m. Fin. Ebor. 32 Ed. 1. n. 60. de prato in West Askham; Pat. 33 Ed. 1. p. 1. m. 1 vel 2. p. 2. m. Pat. 34. Ed. 1. m. Pat. 35. Ed. 1. m. 6.

Pat. 2. Ed. 2. p. 2. m. 1 et 14. Pat. 4. Ed. 2. p. 1. m. 5. Cart. 5. Ed. 2. n. 19. Pat. 5. Ed. 2. p. 2. m. 14 et 16. Pat. 12. Ed. 2. p. 2. m. 6. Claus. 16. Ed. 2. n. 18.

Pat. 5. Ed. 3. p. 2. m. Pat. 12 Ed. 3. p. 3. m. 4 vel 5. Pat. 16 Ed. 3. p. 2. m. 29 vel 30. Claus. 20 Ed. 3. p. 1. m. 9. Pat. 20 Ed. 3. p. 1. m. 36. de libertat. in soca de Scalby ratione terr. in Cloughton. Pat. 26 Ed. 3. p. 1. m. 3. pro ten. in Sywardby, Burton etc. Ibid p. 2. m. 24.

Pat. 1. Ric. 2. p. 1. m. 26. pro ten. in Eston, Louthorp, etc. Pat. 11. Ric. 2. p. 2. m. pro Kernelatione prioratus: Pat. 12 Ric. 2. p. 2. m. 26 pro ten. in Bessingby, Fraythorp, Newton, etc. Brev. orig. 15 Ric. 2. rot. 34. Cart. 15 Ric. 2. n. 26. Rec. in scacc. 19 Ric. 2. Mich. rot. 14.

Pat. 2 Hen. 4. p. 1. m. 21. confirm. wreccum maris et alias libertates: Ibid. p. 4. m. 15. pro ten. in Welthorp et Bucton: Fin. Ebor. 4 Hen. 4. n. . de 22l. 2s. 9d. ann. reddit. in Bridlington: Pat. 8 Hen. 4. p. 1. m. 8. pro eccl. de Scardeburgh.

Rec. in scacc. 1. Hen. 5. Mich. rot. 12. Pat. 1. Hen. 5. p. 4. m. 9 vel 14. Pat. 9 Hen. 5. p. 1. m. 24.

Pat. 20 Hen. 6. p. 1. m. 4 vel 5. Cart. 21 Hen. 6. n. 5. Pat. 23 Hen. 6. p. 2. m. 21 vel 22. Cart. 24 Hen. 6. n. 6. Cart. 25 vel 26 Hen. 6. n. 15. Cart. 27 Hen. 6. n. 26. Cart. 30 Hen. 6. n. 26. Rec. in scacc. 33 Hen. 6. Mich. rot. 5.

Pat. 1. Ed. 4. p. 3. m. 15. Pat. 5 Ed. 4. p. 3. m. 19. Rec. in scacc. 8 Ed. 4. Mich. rot. 6.

B.

EXTRACT FROM DOOMSDAY BOOK.—ART. EVRVISCIRE.

In Bretlinton cū. II. berew.⁴ Hilgertorp ⁊ Wiflestorp sunt ad
 ḡld. XIII. carucatae. qs pōss. arare VII carucæ. H̄ tenuit
 Morcar ꝥ. I. manerio. Nċ. ē in manu regis. et suN̄. ibi III.
 burgenses censū reddentes. Pti ac. VIII. Æclā. I. Tōt
 maner.⁴ II. lev.⁴ lg. ⁊ dimid lev.⁴ lat.⁴ T. R. E. uāl, XXXII.
 lib. m. VIII. sol.

Ad h maner.⁴ ptinet soca haru traru. Martone. Basinghebi.
 Estone. Bouintone. ⁊ alia Bouint. Grendele. Spretone. Bo-
 chetone. Fleustone. Stactone. Foxele. Elestolf. Galmeton.
 Widlafeston. Int oms sunt ad ḡld. LVIII carucatae qs. possū
 arare. XXX carucæ. M. suN̄. ibi III. uilli. ⁊ I Sochem. cū. I.
 car. ⁊ dim. Cætera Wasta. [Vol. i. p. 2996. in Mus. Brit.]

EXPLANATIONS FROM ELLIS'S INTRODUCTION.

Caruca, plough and team; *carucata*, team's tillage;* *lev*⁴,
leugæ, leagues; *soca*, liberty or jurisdiction; *uilli*, *villani*,
 villeins; *sochem*⁴, *sochemannus*, socman, a privileged villein,
 who, though his tenure was absolutely copyhold, yet had an
 interest equal to freehold. The above extract may, therefore,
 be thus translated:—

“Yorkshire. In Bretlington, with its two hamlets, Hilgertorp
 and Wiflestorp, there are 13 carucates liable to taxation,
 which 7 teams are able to plough. Morcar held this as one
 manor. It is now in the hands of the king: and there are
 there 4 burgesses paying tax: 8 acres of meadow land, and

* An oxgang is a variable quantity of land, seldom less than ten, or more
 than twenty acres, but generally containing about twelve acres. Eight or
 ten oxgangs make a carucate of land, and ten carucates are deemed to be a
 knight's fee.—See Preface to Charlton's History of Whitby.

one church. The whole manor is two leagues long, and half a league broad. In the time of King Edward the Confessor, it was valued at xxxii pounds : at present only viii shillings.

“To this manor belongs the liberty of these lands, Martone, Basinghebi, Estone, Bouintone, and another Bouintone, Grendele, Spretone, Bochetone, Fleustone, Stactone, Foxele, Elestolf, Galmetone, Widlafestone. In all there are 58 carucates liable to taxation, which 30 teams are able to plough. At present there are there 3 villeins, and one socman with one carucate and a half. The rest is waste.”

C.

PEDIGREE OF GANT.

Gilbert de Gant, son of Baldwin, Earl of Flanders, and nephew to William the Conqueror, the pious restorer of Bardney Abbey, Com. Linc. utterly destroyed by the Danes, died in the time of William Rufus. He possessed fifty-four Lordships in several counties, at the time of the Norman Survey, one of which was Folkingham, in Lincolnshire, from which he took the title of Baron Folkingham.

Walter de Gant * succeeded in the barony, and died 4th Stephen. He was a person of great humanity and piety, who, when an aged man and near his death, commanded a body of Flemings and Normans in that famous battle against the Scots, near Northallerton, in Yorkshire, called ‘Bellum Standardi ;’ where, by his eloquent speech and prudent conduct, the enemy received a total overthrow.

Gilbert de Gant, taken prisoner with King Stephen at the fatal battle of Lincoln, and compelled by Ranulph, Earl of Chester, to marry his niece Avis, daughter of William de Romare, Earl

* In Leland’s Collectanea, vol. iii. p. 35, the foundation of the Priory of Bridlington is thus noticed: ‘Gualterus de Gaunt filius Gisbrihti de Gaunt erexit cœnobium Canonicorum Bridlingodunensium.’

of Lincoln, which title he gained in right of his wife : he died without male issue.

Gilbert, his great nephew, succeeded to the title ; and dying without issue in the time of Edward I., constituted the King his heir.

Old English Peerage, ed. 1711. vol. ii. part 2.

D.

CARTÆ AD PRIORATUM DE BRIDLINGTON IN AGRO EBORACENSI
SPECTANTES.

1. Carta Foundationis Monasterii de Bridlington temp. Hen. I.
R. Dodsworth's Bodl. MSS. vol. ix. fol. 139. et vol. x.
fol. 150. Carta Foundationis Abbathiæ de Bridlington
Ebor. ibid. vol. cviii. fol. 161. Carta Foundationis ejus-
dem. Dugd. Mon. Ang. ex Reg. de Brid.

“ Ego Walterus de Gant notifico omnibus sanctæ ecclesiæ fidelibus, quòd in ecclesiâ sanctæ Mariæ de Bredlintona Canonicos Regulares stabilivi, ex præcepto et consensu regis Henrici, pro animâ ejus, et pro animabus patris et matris ejus, et pro animabus patris et matris meæ, et animâ meâ, et amicorum meorum ; concedo igitur eidem ecclesiæ, et servitoribus ejus, quicquid habui in eâdem villâ, videlicet tresdecem carucatas terræ, cum molendinis, quæ eidem terræ adjacent ; terras quoque illas, quas homines mei dederunt ipsi ecclesiæ concedo ; videlicet Willielmus constabularius unam carucatam terræ in Besyngebi ; Furno in eâdem villâ duas bovatas ; Machernus in Hildertrop duas bovatas ; Radulphus Buch, et Gocelinus filius ejus, in Estona duas bovatas dederunt ; Radulphus in Grendala dedit quatuor bovatas ; Gozo in Bucetona, concessione Alani filii sui, dedit quatuor bovatas ; Malgerus in Richetona quatuor bovatas. Et insuper dedi eidem ecclesiæ et servitoribus suis Canonicis, ecclesiam de Edenham, et aliam de Witham, et dimidiam ecclesiæ de Sut-ferebi, et Ecclesiam de Fivilai, cum molendino uno ; et ecclesiam de Swaldala, ecclesiam quoque de Willerdebi, et aliam de Galmetona, quas Adalarus venator dedit, concessu Henrici filii

sui, concedo. Has omnes terras, et ecclesias, cum terris, quæ iis adjacent, concedo iis solutas et quietas ab omni *geldo* et omnibus consuetudinibus præter *geldum Regis*, videlicet *Danegeldum*. Hiis testibus Turstino, Archiepiscopo; Alano de Perci; Eustachio filio Johannis; Jordano Pagnet; Willielmo constabulario: Lamberto constabulario; Willielmo de Mundavilla, Radulpho de Novavilla, Willielmo de Perci, Radulpho de Grendala, et Radulpho filio ejus, Gocelino Buch, Malgero de Erghom, Wimundo capellano, Richardo pincerna, et Girardo fratre ejus, Roberto de Ropesle, Waltero de Calce; et superaddo etiam eis ecclesiam de Elthesdona cum eâdem libertate, quam in suprâ dictis ecclesiis habent.*

* In a note to Tanner's Notitia it is remarked that this charter does not seem so much the charter of an original foundation as a grant to a monastery already existing. We have already noticed the probability of a Nunnery, or some other religious establishment existing at Bridlington, prior to the Conquest, and this conjecture derives additional force from the following remarks extracted from a very ancient pedigree, in Latin, probably the work of some monk, relating to the families of the Eures and Vescys, and now in the possession of Sir William Strickland of Boynton, Bart. This ancient record contains the line of English kings, from William the Conqueror downwards; Henry VI. being the last whose name occurs. He succeeded to the crown, A.D. 1422, and the birth of his son Edward, A.D. 1453, is the latest date mentioned. At the top of the pedigree the five following personages are placed as contemporaries, with a rudely painted likeness of each in a circular border, and their respective armorial bearings.

1. William the Conqueror.
2. Malcolm, King of Scotland.
3. Gisbright Tison. (a)
4. ——— de Gant (b) (*the former word is destroyed in the MS.*)
5. William de Percy. (c)

(a) The author of the pedigree has the following remarks: "Iste Gisbrightus Tison fuit dominus de *Bridlington*, Watton, Malton, et Alnewike. Et ut a *quibusdam scriptis invenitur fuit fundator Abbathiarum de Bridlington*, de Watton, de Malton, et de Alnewike. Sed verius mihi videtur et arbitror, quòd successores ejus fundaverunt prædicta monasteria pro animâ ejus, dictus est eorum fundator, non ejus facto sed successorum devotione, ut inferius manifestabitur. Iste autem Gisbrightus genuit W^m. Tison et Ricardum Tison. W^{ms}. Tison, corruit in bello contra Haraldum Angliæ invasorem." Richard Tyson was the founder of Gisborough Priory.

(b) As son to 4 stands Gilbert de Gant, founder of Bridlington Priory, with a very rough sketch of Bridlington church.

2. Carta Regis Henrici I. plurimas Donatorum concessionones recitans et confirmans. Dugd. Mon. Ang. ex Reg. de Bridl. fol. 159.

“ In nomine Patris et Filii et Spiritus Sancti. Amen.

Henricus Dei gratiâ Rex Angliæ Archiepiscopis, Episcopis, Principibus, Baronibus, et universis fidelibus totius Angliæ Clericis et Laicis, Francis et Anglis, tam presentibus quam futuris salutem. Quoniam ad hoc a supernâ potestate regalis celsitudinem potestatis accepimus, ut in Ecclesiâ Dei potentiam nostram justè pariter et misericorditer exerceamus, visum est nobis, ut non solùm sub nostrâ tuitione et munimine ab infestantium maliciâ atque calumniâ tueatur, verum etiam ad suarum sustentationem necessitudinum nostri muneris liberalitate foveatur. Præcipuè verò illis hæc facere debemus, qui voluntariam subeuntes paupertatem sub regulari disciplinâ Domino militare decreverunt, ut, secundùm Apostolum, ex nostrâ opulentiâ eorum suppleatur indigentia, et nos eorum interventu in æterna recipiamur tabernacula. Danus itaque et sub præsentis hujus Cartæ nostræ privilegio atque attestatione confirmamus Ecclesiæ S. Mariæ de Brellintona et Canonicis Regularibus Domino ibidem servientibus, duas carucatas terræ ex meo *dominio*,* quarum una et dimidia est in Estona, dimidia verò in Hildertorp, solutas et quietas ab omni *geldo*, et omnibus consuetudinibus. Cætera vero quæ a Waltero de Gant et a Jordano Paganel vel ab aliis Baronibus et Vavasoribus† meis data sunt prædictæ Ecclesiæ, et in hujus

(c) From a MS. in the Harleian. Collection, it appears that the families of Gaunt and Percy were early connected. This MS. professes to be taken from the Register of Whitby Abbey, of which William Lord Percy was the founder, whose son Alayne Percy married Emme Gawnt, and had a son William.

“ The wife of the Founder of Whitby Abbey was Emme Lady of Semer and Skarburgh afore the Conquest, and of other lands, William Conqueror gave to Syr William Percy for his good Service, and he wedded her that was very heir to them in discharging of his conscience.”

The arms of the family of Gaunt appear in Hunmanby Church among those of the ancient Lords of that Manor, where they had formerly a Castle.

* Demesne, lordship.

† Vassals.

Cartæ nostræ paginâ continentur concedimus, atque ejusdem Cartæ auctoritate confirmamus,"* &c.

3. Bulla Calixti II. Papæ eadem confirmans. ex R. de B. fol. 324. Bodl. MSS. Rog. Dodsworth. Vol. IX. fol. 148. et Vol. CLIX. fol. 172. ex chartularis de B.

"Calixtus Episcopus, Servus servorum Dei, Guikemanno Priori et Fratribus in Ecclesiâ Sanctæ Mariæ, quæ Bridlingtoniâ sita est, Regularem vitam professis, tam præsentibus quam futuris, imperpetuum. Austri terram inhabitantibus, per prophetam, Dominus precepit, cum panibus occurrere fugienti. Idcirco vos, filii in Xristo Karissimi, de sæculo fugientes, gratantèr excipimus et vestris (per venerabilem fratrem nostrum Turstinum Eborum Archiepiscopum) petitionibus annuentes, per Sancti Spiritûs gratiam, Sedis Apostolicæ munimine confovemus. Vitæ namque Canonice Ordinem, quem, secundum beati Augustini Regulam, professi estis, præsentis privilegii auctoritate firmamus, et ne cui, post professionem exhibitam, proprium quid habere, neve, sine Prioris vel Congregationis licentiâ, de *Claustro* descendere liceat, interdiciamus. Præterea vobis vestrisque successoribus, in eâdem religione mansuris, ea omnia perpetuò possidenda sancimus, quæ in præsentia pro communis victûs sustentatione legitimè possidere videmini. Universa etiam, quæ, in futurâ, concessione Pontificum, liberalitate principum, oblatione fidelium vel aliis justis modis poteritis adipisci, quietâ sempèr et integra conserventur, eorum per quorum sustentationem ac gubernacionem adquisita sunt usibus omnimodis profutura. Nulli igitur omninò hominum facultas sit eandem ecclesiam temèrè perturbare, aut ejus possessionibus auferre vel ablatas retinere, minuere, vel temerariis vexationibus fatigare. Si quis autem, quod absit, huic nostro Decreto contraire temptaverit, honoris et officii sui periculum patiat, aut excommunicationis ultione plectatur, nisi præsumptionem suam dignâ satisfactione correxerit. Quicumque vero ipsum locum et in eo Domini servientes fovere, suisque

* Here follows a recitation of the several grants of the Founder, for which the reader is referred to the Foundation Charter.

rebus honorare curaverit, omnipotentis Dei et Apostolorum ejus benedictionem et gratiam consequantur. Amen.”

4. Carta Regis Stephani de confirmatione Foundationis Prioratûs de Birlington. Bodl. MSS. Rog. Dodsworth, Vol. xxxii. fol. 20.

5. Carta Regis Stephani, de Portu de Bridlingtona. Dugd. Mon. Ang: ibid. R. Dodsworth's Bodl. MSS. Vol. ix. fol. 140.

“Stephanus Rex Angliæ Comiti* Eboracensi et ministris suis salutem. Mando vobis, quòd permittatis Priorem de Bridlintona benè et in pace tenere et habere portum suum de Bridlintona, sicut Walterus de Gant, et Gilbertus pater suus, illum melius tenuerunt aliquo tempore, ne super hoc fiat ei injuria vel contumelia. Et faciatis omnes ibidem applicantes † justè habere pacem meam, ne aliquis eos injustè disturbet neque infestet.”

6. Carta Gilberti Comitis (Lincolnæ) de Terris de dono Walteri de Gaunt Fundatoris, et donum ejusdem de Burton (Fleming), Besynby, Hilderthorp, Willesthorp, Barton, et Fordon. Dugd. Mon. Ang: et Bodl. MSS. Rog. Dodsworth. Vol. ix. fol. 143. et Vol. cviii. fol. 161.

7. Carta ejusdem. de pastura ad 50 oves in campo de Hundemanbi. Dugd. Mon. Ang: et R. Dodsworth's Bodl. MSS. Vol. ix. fol. 145.

8. Carta Regis Henrici II. de confirm. foundationis. Dugd. Mon. Ang. ex Reg. de B. et R. Dodsworth's Bodl. MSS. Vol. ix. fol. 150. et Vol. clix. fol. 171. ex Chartulario de B. fol. 1. b.

The following Abstract of Henry the Second's Charter, may serve to show the extent of the earlier possessions of the Monastery:

‘Henricus Secundus confirmat ecclesiæ de Bridlington donationem Henrici Regis Angliæ, Avi sui, ‘de duabus carucatis terræ de dominio suo, quarum una et dimidia est in Estona, dimidia verò in Hilderthorp;’ præterea concedit eis omnes donationes, quæ eis rationabilitè factæ sunt.

“Ex dono Walteri de Gaunt tredecem carucatas terræ in

* Sheriff.

† Applicare navem.

Berlintona, et Ecclesiam de Fyneley, et Ecclesiam de Edynham, et ecclesiam de Wytham, et dimidiam ecclesiæ de Sutferriby et ecclesiam de Elkestona et eccl. de Swaldala.

“ Ex dono Comit̄is Gilberti de Gaunt totam villam de Besyngby, cum omnibus eidem villæ pertinentibus in Hilderthorp et Forduna, et cum servitio Lamberti filii Will̄i. de una carucata trē in Bartonā, et tres carucatas trē in Spetona, quas Will̄us filius Lamberti de eo tenuit, et in eadem villa servitium Tetionis de tribus carucatis trē, et quicquid idem Gilbertus habuit in dominio suo in prato de Ravencluf, et Burtonam cum omnibus pertinentibus suis, tam in dominio Comit̄is Gilberti, quam in servitiis erorum, qui in eadem villā tenebant, et eccl. de Baemburg, et in eadem villā unam carucatam, et servitia Ministrorum Comit̄is Gilbt̄i, qui terras de ipso tenebant.

‘ Ex dono Rogeri de Molbraio unam carucatam trē in Fraisingthorp, et dimidiam carucatam trē in Martonā.

“ Ex dono Robt̄i de Withvilla unam carucatam trē in Scireburnā.

“ Ex dono Will̄i de Percy unum carucatam trē in Newtonā.

“ Ex dono Will̄i filii Nigelli eccl. de Ffainburg.

Eustachius filius Joh̄is in dedicatione istius eccl. concessit unam bovata[m] terræ.

“ Ex dono Eustachii filii Joh̄is eccl. de Scallebi, et eccl. de Cutonā.

“ Ex dono Everardi de Ros eccl. de Attingwike.

‘ Ex dono Gālfri Dispensatoris eccl. de Bovingtona. *In Carta Henr. I. Steph. co. Albermarle dedit.*

“ Ex dono Adelardi Venatoris eccl. de Willardebi, et eccl. de Galmeton.

“ Ex dono Rādi. de Gousla eccl. de Sproteley.

“ Ex dono Robt̄i de Percy eccl. de Kernetbi.

“ Ex dono Jordani Paganelli unam carucatam trē. in Brellintonā.

“ Ex dono Rādi. Buch 2. bovata tre. in Estona.

“ Ex dono Rādi de Grendala 4. bov. trē in Grendala.

“ Ex dono Golfonis 4 bov. trē in Buctona.

‘ Ex dono Malgeri 4 bov. trē in Richtona.

“ Ex dono Morcari 2 bōv. tre in Bemptonā.

“ Ex dono Willī. de Moion eccl. de Wichforda.
 ‘ Ex dono Willī de Ottringham eccl. de Ottringham.
 ‘ Ex dono Alani de Moncels* duas bōv. trē in Winchetonā.
 ‘ Ex dono Rādi de Gosla 4 bōv. trē in Gosla.
 ‘ Ex dono alterius Radi. de Gosla 4 bōv. trē in Beforda.
 ‘ Ex dono Angrimi de Frisco marisco† unam carucat, trē in
 Lebretson.

‘ Ex dono Anfridi de Flainburg 4 bōv. trē in Kilvardebi.

‘ Ex dono Walteri de Rutha 2 bōv. trē in Rutha.

Teste R. Epō. Ebor. Archepō. Hillario epō, Cicestr.

Thoma Cancellario, Johanne Thesaurario. Ebor.

Dat apud Waltham.†

9. Carta Johannis filii Johannis de Harpham, de medietate eccl. de Twenge. Dugd. Mon. Ang. ex Reg. de B.
10. Carta R. filii Hernisii de eccl. de Gausla. Dugd. Mon. Ang. ex R. de B.
11. Carta Walteri de Ver, filii Adæ de Gousle de eccl. de Sprotelle. Dugd. Mon. Ang. ex Reg. de B.
12. Carta Matildis filiæ Stephani Consulis Britanniae, uxoris Walteri de Gaunt. Dugd. Mon. Ang. ex Cartulario de B. fol. 188. Bodl. MSS. Rog. Dodsworth, Vol. ix. fol. 142, et Vol. x. fol. 150.
13. Carta Roberti de Gaunt, donationes Patris et Fratris sui confirmans. Dugd. Mon. Ang. ex Reg. de B. fol. 156. Bodl. MSS. Rog. Dodsworth. Vol. x. fol. 150. et Vol. cviii. f. 161.
14. Quòd Gilbertus de Gaunt nutritus in Prioratu de Bridlington locum sepulturæ ibidem elegit. Dugd. Mon. Ang. ex Reg. de B.
15. Bulla Innocentii III. Papæ. contra Archid^m. Rīchmund. Visitantem cum 97 equis, 21 canibus, &c. Dugd. Mon. Ang. ex Reg. ed B. et R. Dodsworth's Bodl. MSS., Vol. ix. fol. 149.

* Monceaux. † Fresh-marsh.

‡ Note that all the donations in the preceding confirmation, marked thus (“), were confirmed likewise by King Henry the First, grandfather to Henry the Second.

16. De Petrariâ de Fivle. Dugd. Mon. Ang. ex Cart. de Brid. fol. 59. b.

“Omnibus Christi fidelibus, ad quos præsens scriptum pervenerit Radulphus de Nevill, filius Radulphi de Nevill, salutem. Noveritis me dedisse, et hâc præsentî Cartâ meâ confirmâsse Deo, et Ecclesiâ, et Canonicis de Bridlingtona, petram in petrariâ de Fivle ad fabricam Monasterii sui, et officinarum suarum omnium, ubique illis habendam, et ad sumptus suos fodiendam, et capiendam, ubi, quantum, et quando voluerint. Et præterea concessi, quòd habeant largam, liberam, et rationabilem viam, super falesiam* petrariæ per totam longitudinem dictæ falesiæ, et ubique, scilicet, tam in loco, qui appellatur ‘Le Hok’ quam alibi, ubi possunt petram invenire, cum libero ingressu, et egressu, ad carrectas† suas ad predictam petram cariandam. ‡ Et ego et hæredes mei, prædictam petrariam cum rationabili viâ et aliis pertinentiis, prædictis Canonicis contra omnes homines warantzabimus in perpetuum, et defendemus. In cujus rei testimonium huic scripto sigillum meum apposui Hiis testibus, &c.”

17. Carta Procurationis nobilis viri Johannis de Nevile, de Grymsthorp. Dugd. Mon. Ang. Ex ipso autogr. in Turri § B. Mariæ Ebor.

18. Carta Walteri de Ver, de donatione eccl. de Gousle. Dugd. Mon. Ang. ex T. Hearnii notis in Guil. Neubr. p. 714.

19. Sententia Officialis Archidiaconi Richmondia de eccl. de Couton, et de Grenton Conventui de Bridlington appropriatis. Dugd. Mon. Ang. ex Script. Ebor. MS. penes Ralph Thoresby Arm. 73.

20. Carta Henrici Archiep̄i. Ebor. confirm. eccl. de Kernadebi. R. Dodsworth’s Bodl. MSS. Vol. vii. fol. 11.

“Henricus dī gratiâ dī Eborac. Archiep̄. || R. Decano, et Capto St. Petr. Eborac̄. et omnibus parochianis suis salutem at dī

* Bank, or down by the sea-side. † Carts. ‡ To carry.

§ St. Mary’s Tower at York, full of ancient records blown up in the civil war, A. D. 1644.

|| Henry Murdac succeeded Archbishop Thurstan, when Robert de Gant was Dean of York, about A. D. 1140.

benedictionem. Ad Episcopalem spectat solitudinem, curas et possessiones Ecclesiasticas, et præcipuè religiosis domibus collatas, pastorali curâ defendere, et auctoritatis suæ paginâ ad perpetuam stabilitatem roborare. Hâc ergo consideratione ecclesiam de Kerandbi Canonicis Regularibus Scæ Mariæ de Berlintonâ, salvo jure Eborâc. ecclîe, et consuetudinibus Episcopalibus, in perpetuam elemosinam cum omnibus pertinentibus et capellis suis, confirmamus. In f̄i testes; Sauar. Abbas Ebor: Ailred^s Abbas de Rievall: Robtus Archidiacon^s: Cuthbr^s Prior Giseburniæ. Gaufrid^s Prior de Kirkeham. Ric^s. Abbas de Witebi. Rād Can. Beverl."

21. Carta Willī filii Henrici de Caiton confirm. eccl. de Rilington. R. Dods. Bodl. MSS. Vol. VII. fol. 128.
22. Carta Willī fil. Robti. Chambard confirm. unam bovatom terræ in Cuton. R. Dods. Bodl. MSS. Vol. VII. fol. 168.
23. Receipt of Robert Ugthred to the Prior and Convent for 15*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* A. D. 1301. 29 Ed. I. R. Dods. Bodl. MSS. Vol. VII. fol. 213.
24. Carta Stephī. fil. Alani de Coton conced. undecem bovatas terræ in Flotemanbi cum capitali messuagio. Anno 1251. 35 Hen. III. ibid. fol. 230.
25. Carta Ingami de Mounceaus Dom. de Berneston, de Molendino uno aquatico, &c. in Hertburn. A. D. 1297. 15 Ed. I. ibid. fol. 246. (*drawing of seal annexed to the MS. copy*).
26. Carta Willī fil. Alani de Scuris conced. duas bovatas terræ apud Acclum. ibid. fol. 247.
27. Indentura inter Priorem et Conventum de Bridlington, et Willm̄ fil. Moye, et Aliciam ux. de 5 quart. frumenti. A. D. 1315. 8 Ed. II. fol. 266.
28. Plac. 30 Ed. I. de advocacione medietatis Eccl. de Tweng. ibid. fol. 264.
29. Carta Willi de Friboys de Heslertona de undecem solidis exeunt. de dvis bovatis terræ in Flemyngbortona. ibid. fol. 274.
30. Carta Thomæ. fil. Robtī. de Sywardeby conced. unam rodam et 4 perticatas terræ in territorio de Sywardeby et de Marton. ibid. fol. 275.

31. Carta Hugonis Prioris de Bredlingtona de Eccl. de Wicham. ibid. fol. 294.
32. Carta Willī fil. Symonis de Rocheford confirm. carucatam terræ in Newtona. ibid. fol. 308.
33. Carta Alexandri de Monteforti confirm. unam carucatam terræ in Acclum. ibid. fol. 309.
34. Carta Ricardi de Berneville confirm. terram et tenementum cum capella &c. de Flotmanby. ibid. fol. 309.
35. Carta Willī fil. Adelardi de Bessingbi quiet-clam.* de Briktivâ ux. Willī fil. Arlmari de Bessingbi. ibid. fol. 310.
36. Carta Aviciæ ux. Gaufridi de Thorni confirm. unam carucatam terræ in Ruddestain. ibid. fol. 311.
37. Carta Petri fil. Stephī Pigot de 4 acris terræ in campis de Otringham. ibid. fol. 311.
38. Carta Willī fil. Malgeri de Ergham confirm. unam bovatom terræ cum tofto in territorio de Richton. ibid. fol. 317.
39. Carta Regis Stephī conf. Eccl. de Hornecastr. ibid. fol. 329.
40. Carta Robtī fil. Willi Constabularii de Flameburg. de una bovata terræ et uno tofto in Nafferton. ibid. fol. 330.
41. Carta Elizabethæ, viduæ Adæ de Bekwith, filiæ et heredis Thomæ de Malbys conced. totum jus &c. de feodo suo in Flixton et Fordon A. D. 1409. 11 Hen. IV. ibid. fol. 330.
42. Carta Gaufridi fil. Petri de Fribois conf. omnes terras, quas habent de feodo suo in Burtona-Flandrensi.
43. Finis inter Priorem de Bridlington, et Brianum de Insula et Robtum de Perci de communi pasturâ in Tymbell et Blubberhus. 21 Hen. III. R. Dods. Bodl. MSS. Vol. VIII. fol. 119.
44. Carta Radi Malileporarii de Alverton confirm: eccl. S. Mariæ de Bredlington et Canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus in liberam et perpetuam elcemosinam totam terram suam de Summerscales, &c. ibid. fol. 213.
45. Carta Henrici I. conced. Tol. et Team, &c. ibid. fol. 140.
 "H. Rex Angliæ Archièpō Eborum et Justiciariis et Vicecom-

* Quit-claim, discharge.

tibus, et Baronibus, omnibus ministeriis et fidelibus suis de Eborasciviâ et totius Angliæ salutem. Præcipio et concedo, quòd Ecclesia de Brelintona et Canonici Regulares ibidèm Deo servientes habeant. *Tol*, et *Team*, et *Socam*, et *Sacam*, et *Infangthefe*, et *quietaclamationem Teolononiorum* et omnium *consuetudinum*, de *dominicis* rebus suis per totam terram meam, et alias libertates omnes et consuetudines, quas aliæ Ecclesiæ Religiosæ in Eborascivâ meliùs habent. Teste, Turstino Episcopo Eborum apud Eborum, &c."

46. Carta Walteri de Gaunt Fundatoris confirm: unam carucatam terræ datam in dedicatione Capellæ de Bessingbi per Willm̄ constabularium suum. *ibid.* fol. 140.

"Turstino venerabili Ebor. Archep̄. et omnibus fidelibus Eboraceusivæ. W. de Gaunt salm̄. Sciatis quod concedo et confirmo per hoc *breve* meum unam carucatam trē in Besyngby, illam quam Saxo tenuit, quam Willm̄ constabularius meus dedit eccl. Scæ Mār. de Brid. in dedicatione Capellæ de Besyngby liberam, solutam ab omnibus consuetudinibus et *Geldis* et servitiis præter '*Tenmantale*.' Hiis testibus Herbto Canonico Sc̄i Petri. Ulpho p'stro. Rogō p'stro, Jordano Parnel. Hugo frē ejus. W. de Mundevill, nepote eius: Odon̄ fil. Johanis, Willī fil Guther, Radō de Grendal. Rādo de Novavilla, Malgero de Erghom: et Gilbto. frē. eius. Waltero et Radō fil. Radi de Grendal. Reynfrido et Azor. Malgō Thorp."

47. Carta ejusdem confirm: eccl: de Willardeby ex dono Adelardi de Willardeby hominis sui. *ibid.* fol. 141.

48. Confirmatio primi Advocati* nostri de quibusdam tenuris, ita incipiens, "Ego Walterus de Gaunt," &c. *ibid.* fol. 141.

49. Carta Jordani Paynel de una carucata terræ de feodo de Maynil. *ibid.* fol. 142.

50. Carta Gilberti de Gaunt confirm. tres carucatas terræ in Spetona. *ibid.* fol. 142.

* Patron and founder.

51. Carta Robti. de Gaunt conced. *Herbagium* in Swaledale. *ibid.* fol. 144.
52. Carta Aliciæ Comitissæ, filiæ Gilberti de Gaunt, Comitis Lincolnæ confirm. totam pasturam et herbagium de Swaldale. *ibid.* fol. 145.
53. Testificatio Robti de Gaunt, quòd frater ejus Gilbertus de Gant concessit Barton et tres carucatas in Spetona. *ibid.* fol. 146.
54. Carta Gilbti fil. Robti de Gant confirm: donationem patris sui de 25. acris terræ in Swaldale. *ibid.* fol. 147.
55. Carta Gilbti fil. et here^s Gibti de Gant confirm: donationem patris sui de terris in Burtona-Flandrensi. *ibid.* fol. 147. Bodl. MSS. Rog. Dodsworth. Vol. cviii. fol. 161.
56. Carta Prioris et Conventûs de Bridlington de forestâ de Swaldale. *ibid.* fol. 148. et Vol. clix. fol. 137. Ex Chartulario fol. 191.

“Omnibus &c. ffrat. Galfridus Prior de Bridlingtonâ et ejusdem loci Conventus, in Domino salutem sempiternam. Cum nobilis vir Dominus Gilbertus de Gaunt, die Sancti Botulphi Abbatis, Anno Domini M^o cc^o septuagessimo octavo apud Hundemanby concessit ac confirmavit, ad salutem animæ suæ, pro se et hæredibus suis, nobis et successoribus nostris, omnes possessiones, tenuras, et bona sine aliquo excepto, quod de feodo suo tenemus in comitatu Eborum, Richmund: et Lincolnæ; volumus tamen, ut debemus, ejus exheredationem in fforestâ et Bosco suo de Swaldale cavere totalitèr in hoc facto. Ita quòd prædictus nobilis Dominus G. de Gaunt, et heredes sui habeant et teneant *Boscum* suum in Swaldale, et *liberum Parcum* suum, unà cum *Attâch de viridi*, et venatione et cum omnibus *Waynis* et *excapûis forinsecorum*, et emendatione capiendâ adeo liberè et integre in perpetuum, sicut idem Dominus G. et successores sui ea antè. prædictum diem Sancti Botulphi Abbatis habere solebant et tenerè. In cujus rei testimonio Sigellum Capituli nostri præsentis Scripto fecimus apponi. Hiis testibus, &c.”

57. Carta Edvardi fil. Petri de Rossa de Eccl. de Attingwyke. *ibid.* fol. 150.

58. *Conventio inter Galfridum Priorem de Bridlington, et Arnaldum fil. et hæred. Dom. Walteri de Burton-Flandr. de Cantariâ. A.D. 1291. 19 Ed. I. ibid. fol. 151.**
59. *Carta Gilbti de Gant confirm: donat. Arnaldi de Burton. ibid. fol. 152.*
60. *De Cantariâ in Capella de Briniston. A. D. 1231. 19 Hen. III. ibid. fol. 152.*
61. *Conventio inter Priorem et Conventum de Bridlington, et inhabitatores villæ de Briniston de Cantaria in Capella de Briniston. A.D. 1243. 28 Hen. III. ibid. fol. 152.*
62. *Carta Willi de Stuttevillæ conced. villam de Bluberhus et Tymbell in forestâ de Knaresburgh: ita incipiens "Willielmus de Stuttevilla omnibus, &c. Sciatis me dedisse, &c. Roberto forestario et hæredibus suis Blubberhousum, &c." ibid. fol. 153.*
63. *Carta Willi de Percy fil. Emmæ de Gaunt confirm: donationem matris suæ de unâ car. terræ in Newton. ibid. fol. 154.*
64. *Carta Willi fil. Simonis de Rocheford idem confirm. ibid. fol. 154.*
65. *Conventio inter Robertum Priorem de Bridlington et inhabitatores villæ de Bempton de Capellâ de Bempton in Parochiâ de Bridlington. A.D. 1441. 19 Hen. VI.*

"Hæc est conventio facta in domo Capitularii de Bridlinton decimo octavo die Julii 1441 Inter Robertum Priorem de Bridlington ordinis Sancti Augustini Eborum Diocess. ex una parte, et Inhabitatores villæ sive hamlettæ de Bempton intra parochiam de Bridlington ex altera parte. Quod dicti Inhabitatores de Bempton, de Licentiâ dicti Prioris, quandam Capellam in dicta villa antiquitùs constructam et fabricatam in honore Sancti Michaelis Archangeli, et Cimeterium ad eandam Capellam pertinens

• Arnald de Burton confirms his father's donation of 8½ carucates of land at Burton Fleming, the Prior and Convent being to maintain out of it a Chaplain to pray for their souls at the altar of St. John the Apostle in the Chapel of St. Lawrence, at Burton.

et contiguum, suis sumptibus et expensis valeant consecrari, et post ipsorum Capellæ et Cimeterii dedicationem liceat prædictis Inhabitoribus per unum Capellanum per ipsos conducendum, et in villâ prædictâ ad ipsorum expensas cubantem, et cœnantem, cùm sic fuerit dedicata, sacramenta recepere, et communem sepulturam habere Cimeterio Capellæ prædictæ, et Capellanus in dictâ Capellâ ministrans ex dono Prioris recipiet in Purificatione mulierum unum denarium, et in Sepultura mortuorum in singulis Missis suis unum denarium, vulgantur vocatum, ‘*Heved Masse Peny.*’ ”

66. Conventio inter Priorem de Bridlington, et Ricardum, et Hugonem Phitum, milites, in Capellæ S. Jacobi in Parochiâ de Magnâ Couton. A. D. 1240. 25 Hen. III. *ibid.* fol. 155.

67. Carta Rogeri de Mowbrai de manerio de West Askam. Vol. CLIX. fol. 143.

68. Abstract of ‘Carta Ric. II. de Kernellatione Prioratûs.’

“R. 2. an^o. regni sui 11^o., ob reverentiam Johannis de Thweng, nuper Prioris de Bridlintona in Comitatu Eboracensi, nuper defuncti, licentiam dedit nunc Priori et Conventui loci prædicti, quòd ipsi Prioratum illum muribus et domibus, de petrâ et calce* firmandis, includere, ac muros et domos prædictos batellare et kernellare,† et eos sic batellatos et kernellatos tenere possint.”

R. Dodsworth, Bodl. MSS. Vol. 159. fol. 170.

69. Abstract of ‘Carta Johan: de Feriâ.’

“Johannes Rex a^o regni sui 2^{do}. concessit eccl. scæ Mariæ de Bridlington unam feriam apud Bridlinton per duos dies duraturam, sc̄l̄t. in vigiliâ Assumptionis bæ. Mariæ et in die ip̄s festi, et mercatum ib̄m singulis ebdomadis in die Sabbati.‡ Teste R. Ep̄o Scæ Andreae, Robto de Tweng, Robto de Veteri ponte.”

R. Dodsworth, Bodl. MSS. Vol. 159. fol. 170.

* Free-stone, and chalk-stone.

† To embattle, and to fortify, as a castle.

‡ Saturday, the day of the Jewish Sabbath.

70. Turstini Archi: sup: convencio: inter Canon: Brellin, et Canon: de Beulī :

(Copied from the original, in the Bodleian Library.)

“Omnibus successoribus suis in Eboracensi Eccl: Canonicè substraciendis, et omnibus Parochianis suis, tam Clericis, quam Laicis. T. ejusdem Eccl: Dī: grā: administrator, licet indignus, salutem, et orationum suffragia. Multimodā Scripturarum interpretatione informamur, quod, quicquid honoris et gratiæ sanctissimi Dei a nobis vel pro nobis fuerit exhibitum, totum sit ei odor suavitatis et sacrificium. Si autem id de sanctis ejus astruit:*, multo magis de piissimā ejus genetrice sentiendum est, quæ, singularis privilegio puritatis et innocentis vitæ, ipsum, quem cœlum, terra, et mare non capiunt, intra angustias virginalis uteri meruit includere. Illa est illa humani generis meditatrix, quæ pro nostris cotidianis excessibus cotidianis precibus filium suum fidelitèr interpellat. Unde nos ejus servi beneficii illius conventionem, quæ inter Beverlacensis Eccl:, et Scæ, Mariæ Brellintoniensis, Canonicos factā est, sicut in Cartā utrinque concessa, et Sigillo Scī Johīs signatā continetur, concedimus et concedendo firmamus. Quas recapitulatas presentibus intexere commodum duximus. Canonici Scæ Mariæ Brellintoniensis Canonicos Beverlacenses familiaris ex bono caritatis, quæ deū est, in consortium beneficiorum suorum, orationum, et elemosinarum suscipiunt, ita ut, quandò Beverlacensis obierit, Brellintonienses ei, sicut uni suorum, obsequii debitum exhibeant. Beverlacenses ergo, ne tacitè pietatis et humanitatis inveniantur immunes, aliquid beneficium in perpetuum eis tenendum concesserunt. Ita elemosinam illam, videlicet *ii travas*,* *aut* † duos denarios de singulis *carrucis* in Parochia de Brellintonā, et de Hundemanebi pro remedio animarum suarum, Eccle: de Brellintonā semper habendam donaverunt, ita quòd Canonici de Brellintonā Beverlacensibus *i marc:* argenti reddent per annum ad Nativitatem Scī Johīs Baptistæ.”

* Thrave of corn, 12 sheaves.

† The manuscript is here not sufficiently legible to decide between ‘*aut*’ and ‘*et*’; but Burton, Mon: Ebor: has it thus, “two traves, or two pennies.”

71. Cart. Harl. Mus. Brit. 44. B. 22. A.D. 1327.

(*Copied from the original Charter, to which the Seals are annexed.*)

“Omnibus ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit Monasterium de Bridelington et ejusdem loci Conventus salutem in Domino sempiternam. Noveritis, nos, unanimo assensu Capitularii nostri, concessisse et reddidisse Priori et Conventui de Bolington * unum molendinium aquaticum cum omnibus pertinentiis suis in Hemmyngby, quod habuimus ex concessione et dimissione prædictorum Prioris et Conventus, habendum et tenendum eisdem Priori et Conventui et eorum successoribus, benè, quiete, et in pace in perpetuum, cum omnibus dicto molendino, pertinentibus ad eò integrè sicut nobis illa dimiserunt. Ita quod nec nos dicti Prior et Conventus de Bridelington, nec successores . . . nec aliquis nomine nostro in prædicto molendino cum suis pertinentibus quibuscunque aliquid juris seu *clamei*† poterimus aut exigere seu aliquò modo vend . . . in perpetuum. In cujus rei testimonium presenti Scripto Sigillum nostrum Commune apposuimus. Hiis testibus domino Petro Brecon milite, Henrico de Baumburgh, Gilberto le Stoeroures de eadem, Johē de Speeton, Normanno de Kernecteby, et aliis. Datum apud Bridelington die Martis in festo Sancti Dunstani, anno Domini millesimo tricentesimo vicesimo septimo.”

72. *Letter from Sir Thomas Boynton to Lord Burleigh about the repairs of Bridlington Harbour.*

[Mus. Brit. Lansdown MSS. No. 31. 67.]

“My dewtye most hewmblye remembred, I psive that yo^r L. thyncketh my request for Byrlynton to be more then ys fytt for hyr Maty to parte wth. Y^t may therefore pleas you to have consytheratyon of the Graunte w^{ch} hyr Hyghness mayd to the Leacees of that Manor, w^{ch} was betteryd with the gyfte of C.^{lb} in money, C Okes, and cartan tunnes of Iron, and to wegh how unable the said Leacees hathe bene, not wthstandyng the sayme, to repare and upholdd that rewenyd Harbar. The Grant for the tyme was as good

* “Prioratus de Bolington Lincoln: in quo Sanctimonialis Ordinis de Sempringham,”—*R. Dodsworth's MSS.*

† Claim.

as anye Fee Farme, the money, Okes, and Ironspent, and the Pere now in worse caysse then when they resavyd y^t. Wherbye I trust y^t. may appere unto yo^r. L. that the thyng w^{ch} thay resavyd was not able to p^orforme the chardge, w^{ch} thay bounde themselives unto. And because thys ys the most appte and chēfyst tyme of the yere to labor of the see workes, y^t may therefore pleas yo^r L. and M^r. Aylderney to bestow one owar to have in consytheratyon of the same, and to give me leve then to attende yo^r plezures, and what as your honors shall thyngke my request to muche, I shall hewmble myselfe to yelld unto, not dowghtyng but you wyll have consytheratyon of the chardge, and to whom in right yt belongethe, and yet shall I be content to beare sompte of the burthen, in respect that I may therebye plezure my contremen, and reteyne my place of abytatyon, where I have bestowyed sume cost to plante myselfe, w^{ch} otherwyse I shalbe foresyd to refewse, and so hewmblye comyttyng the cause to yo^r L. good consytheratyon take my leave. Westmynstar the xiiii Apriell 1581

Yo^r L. hewmblye at comandement

Tho. Boynton

To the Ryght Honorable his yerye good Lord the L. Burghley. L. Hygh Tresurer of England and one of hyr Hygh Honorable pyve C.”

73. Placita de quo warranto. Com: Ebor: Edw. I.

“Prior de Bridlington’ sum’ fuit ad respondendum domino Regi de placito quo warranto habere liberam warrennam in omnibus dominicis terris suis in Bridlington’, Bessingby, Speton’, Freysthorp’, Parva Lek, Skirlington, Burton’ Fleming, Westhassam, Flotmanby, Wyllarby, Halytreholm, Croom, et Aclum, et habere mercatum, et feriam, sok et sak, tol et them et infangenth* in Bridlington’, et esse quietus de theolonio de dominicis rebus suis

* Sok, sak, tol, them, and infangenth, were privileges of civil jurisdiction, granted by the King to the Lord of the Manor over the Vassals within the soke, or liberty of the same.—See *Wishart's Law Dictionary*. Ed. 1829.

per totum regnum Angliæ, et de pannagio porcorum suorum in foresta domini Regis de Salleya, quæ ad coronam et dignitatem domini Regis pertinent, sine lic' et voluntate domini Regis, et progenitorum suorum Regum Angliæ &c. Et Prior per Attorn' suum venit. Et dicit, quòd ipse clamat liberam warennam in villis prædictis per cartam domini Regis Henrici, datam anno regni sui decimo octavo, quam perfert, et quæ testatur, quòd idem Dominus Rex concessit Priori et Conventui de Bridlington', quòd ipsi et successores sui imperpetuùm habeant liberam warennam in omnibus dominicis terris suis apud maneria sua de Bridlington', Bessingby, Speton', Fraysthorp', Parva Lek, Skirlington, Burton' Fleming, West Askham, Flotemanby, Willardeby, Halytreholm, Croom, et Aclum, &c. Clamat eciam feriam singulis annis in Bridlington' per duos dies dur', videlicet, in vigiliâ, et in die Assumpcionis Beatæ Mariæ, &c. Et unum mercatum ibidem Singulis Sept'is per diem Sabbati per Cartam domini Regis Johannis, avi domini Regis Henrici, datam anno regni sui secundo, quam perfert, et quæ testatur, quòd idem dominus Rex concessit Deo, et Ecclesiæ suæ Sanctæ Mariæ de Bridlington', et Canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus singulis Annis unam feriam apud Bridlington' per duos dies dur', scilicet, in vigiliâ Assumpcionis Beatæ Mariæ, et in die ipsius festi, et unum mercatum Singulis sept'is ibidem unâ die scilicet die Sabbati ita quòd illa feria et illud mercatum non sint ad nocumentum vicinorum mercatorum et vicinarum feriarum &c. Clamat eciam sok et sak tol et tem et infangenth et esse quietus de theolonio &c. per Cartam domini Henrici Regis, filii Conquestoris, quam perfert, et quæ testatur, quòd idem Dominus Henricus Rex præcepit, et concessit quòd Ecclesia de Bridlington' et Canonici regulares ibidem Deo servientes habeant tol et them sokam et sakam et infang' et quietaclamacionem theolon' et omnium consuetudinum de dominicis rebus suis per totam terram Angliæ &c."

"Clamat eciam pannagium porcorum &c. ab antiquo. Et dicit quod ipse, et omnes prædecessores sui a tempore quo non extat memoria semper usi sunt hujusmodi libertate &c. Et de hoc pon' se super priam &c. Et Rogerus de Hegh^am pet' p dn. R. quòd inquiretur qualiter &c. Idcirco inquiret."—*Rot.* 21.

74. Prynne's Records. Vol. III. p. 864. claus. 28. Edw. I. m. 17. intus. pro Ingelramo de Colonia Canonico domûs de Jeddeworth.

“Rex, dilectis sibi in Christo, Priori et Conventui de Bridlington, salutem. Mittimus ad vos fratrem Ingelramum de Colonia, Canonicum Domûs de Jeddeworth in Scotiâ, ordinis vestri præsentium portitorem, in quâ quidem Domo idem Ingelramus ad famulandum ibidem altissimo, ut deceret, his diebus, facere moram nequit, tum propter incursus hostium, tum quia Domus illa per frequentes guerras Scotiâ habitas adeo lapsa est facultatibus et destructa, quòd, ad sustentationem Canonicorum ejusdem, ipsius non suppetunt facultates, devotionem vestram rogantes attentè, quatenûs dilectum Ingelramum in Domum vestram, ad deserviendum ibidem Deo sub habitu vestro inter vos, juxtâ professionis suæ votum, Dei intuitu nostrisque precibus admittatis, et fraterna charitate in Domino pertractetis, saltem quousque, dicta Domus de Jeddeworth relevetur, et in meliùs reformetur. Teste Rege apud Ebor. 16 die Novembris.”*

75. *Ibid.* p. 1192. Pat. 35. Edw. I. m. 6. intus. Pro Priore de Bridlington. Writ for appropriating the Church of Gousle to the Prior and Convent of Bridlington. Teste Rege apud Karliolum 16 die Junii.

76. Rylei Plac. Parliam. p. 131. 21 Edw. I. †

77. *Ibid.* p. 627 in Appendix. ‡

* The Monastery of Jeddeworth, in Scotland, being so wasted and impoverished by the Scottish wars, and incursion of enemies, that it was unable to maintain the Canons thereof, nor they able to reside there in safety to serve God; the King, thereupon, out of his piety, and ecclesiastical prerogative, sent some of them to other religious houses of the same order in England, to be there received and maintained till that house was repaired and restored to a better condition, as this writ for Ingelram de Colonia to the Prior and Convent of Bridlington assures us.

† The Prior of Bridlington is sued by the Crown, for the payment of a debt of 300*l.* lent to his predecessor by a Jew, whose effects had been seized by the King under an Act banishing the Jews from England for treasonable practices.

‡ Copy of an instrument in Norman French, in which the Governor of Knaresborough Castle lays claim to a certain sum payable to him out of the estate held by the Prior of Bridlington as Lord of the Manor of Bloberhouse.

E.

DANE-GELD.

“About the time of King Egbert, in the year A.D. 800, the Danes first disturbed the English coasts, afterwards making havoc of every thing, and plundering over England, they destroyed cities, burnt churches, wasted the lands, and, with a most barbarous cruelty, drove all before them, ransacking and overturning every thing. They murdered the kings of the Mercians and East Angles, and then took possession of their kingdoms, with a great part of that of Northumberland. To put a stop to these outrages a heavy tax was imposed upon the miserable inhabitants, called ‘Dangelt,’ the nature whereof this passage, taken out of our old laws, doth fully discover. ‘The pirates gave first occasion to the paying ‘Danigeld.’ For they made such havoc of this nation, that they seemed to aim at nothing but its utter ruin. And to suppress their insolence it was enacted that Danigeld should yearly be paid, (which was twelve pence for every hide of land in the whole nation,) to maintain so many forces as might withstand the incursions of the Pirates.’ All churches were exempt from this Danigeld, nor did any land in the immediate possession of the church contribute any thing, because they put more confidence in the prayers of the church than in the defence of arms.”—

CAMDEN.

F.

Catalogue of Priors of Bridlington. Burton, Mon. Ebor. and Torr MSS., Archdeaconry of East Riding.

	A. D.		A. D.
Wikeman occurs	- 1124	William de Driffield	1363
Adebold	- - 1141		[per mort.]
Bernard	- - 1145	13th July. John de Bridlington	1366
Robert 'the Scribe'	1160	20th Nov. William de Newbold	1379
Gregory	- - 1181	John de Gisburne	- 1420
Hugh	- - 1189		[per mort.]
Helyas	- - 1200	22d April. Robert Warde	- - 1429
Hubert	- - 1218		[per resig.]
Thomas	- - 1231	31st March. Robert Willy	- 1444
John	- - 1252		[per privat.]
*Galfrid de Nafferton	1262	2d March. Peter Ellarde	- - 1462
†Gerard de Burton	- 1297		[per cess.]
	[per cess.]	1st Sept. Robert de Bristwyk	- 1472
Peter de Wyrethorpe	1315		[per resig.]
	[per cess.]	13th Nov. John Curzon	- - 1488
Robt. de Scardeburgh	1321		[per resig.]
	[per mort.]	4th April. Robert Danby	- - 1498
15th Feb. Peter de Appleby	1342		[per mort.]
	[per cess.]	9th Nov. John English	- - 1506
29th Jan. Peter de Cotes	- 1356		[per mort.]
	[per mort.]	5th July. John Hompton	- 1510
3d Jan. John de Twenge	- 1361		[per mort.]
	[per mort.]	15th June. William Brownesflete	1521
			[per resig.]
[A.D. 1386. q. de miraculis.]		17th June. William Wode	- 1531

List of Perpetual Curates since the Dissolution of the Monastery, A. D. 1538, as far as they can be made out from the Parish Register.

	A. D.		A. D.
Robert King occurs	- - 1564	Thomas Walker	- - - 1704
Peter Thompson	- - -	John Elleray	- - - 1714
George Winteringham	- - -	Cornelius Rickaby	- - - 1748
John Lucks ejected	- - 1662	Francis Lundy	- - - 1786
Henry Walker	- - -	George Smith	- - - 1809

* A. D. 1295. Bridlington Prior de, summoned to Parliament at Westminster Abbey, 23 Edw. I.

† A. D. 1299. Bridlington Prior de, summoned to Parliament at London or Westminster, on the first Sunday in Lent, 8th March, 27 Edw. I.

A. D. 1300. Bridlington Prior de, returned from the County of York as holding in lands, either in Capite or otherwise, to the amount of 40*l.* yearly value and upwards, and as such summoned under the general writ to perform military service against the Scots: Muster at Carlisle on the Nativity of St. John the Baptist. 24th June, 28th Edw. I.—*See the Summonses at length in Palgrave's Parliamentary Writs, pp. 28, 79, 333.*

G.

EXTRACTS FROM BISHOP BALE'S LIVES OF ENGLISH WRITERS DOWN
TO A.D. 1577, WITH SOME ADDITIONAL NOTES AND
ILLUSTRATIONS.

1. *Robertus, cognomento Scriba*, *Canonicorum Regularium Bridlintonensis Cænobii quartus Præses*, a nonnullis *Scriptoribus* ob insignem eruditionem et in scribendo diligentiam laudatur. Hic ita juventutem suam, inquit *Lelandus*, sacrarum literarum lectione exercuit, ut universum ferè orbem *Latinorum Theologorum* viderit, evolverit intellexerit. Talis namque fuit iste *Robertus*, ut a scribendo ac digerendis libris, nisi fallar, sortitus est hoc nomen. Tantum certè doctrinâ valuit, ut cùm solidæ scripturæ ac veterum patrum argumento, tùm etiam suæ vitæ quâdam admiratione multos ad se observandum attraxerit, ut non sit tanta virtus sine suâ gloriâ. Sed jam ad librorum elenchum oculos et ora vertamus. Reliquit ingenii sui monumenta insignia ex variis doctoribus *Augustino, Hieronymo, Fulgentio, Isodoro, Beda, Haymone, Juone, Anselmo, Monogaldo, Serlone, et aliis* magno labore collecta, scilicet,

In <i>Genesin</i> commentarios	In <i>Cantica Bibliorum</i>
In <i>Exodum</i>	In <i>Orationem Dominicam</i>
In <i>Leviticum</i>	Super <i>Matthæum</i>
In <i>Numeros</i>	Super <i>Joannem</i>
In <i>Deuteronomium</i>	Super <i>Epistolas Pauli*</i>
Super <i>Psalterium</i>	De operibus 6 <i>Dierum</i>
<i>Breviarium</i> in <i>Psalms</i>	<i>Decalogos Plures</i>
In <i>Cantica Canticorum</i>	De corpore et sanguine <i>Christi</i>
In 12 <i>Prophetas</i>	De <i>ecclesiâ Catholicâ</i>
Super <i>Apocalypsin</i>	<i>Sermones quoque.</i>
In <i>symbolum Athanasii</i>	

* Among the MSS. in the University Library at Cambridge, marked 446 in the Catalogue, there is a copy of this work beautifully written, and the initial letter of each Epistle, finely illuminated. There are two short treatises, written in a different hand; the first a work by the same author,

Claruit Robertus ab initio redempti orbis 1180, sub Henrico secundo Anglorum Rege, sepultusque tandem fuit in Claustro sui Monasterii ante fores Capituli cum hâc inscriptione, '*Robertus cognomento Scriba,*' &c.

2. *Gregorius de Bridlintonâ*, ejus cænobii in Eboracensi provinciâ Canonicus Regularis, suis a me coloribus hîc depingendus esset, si sui ordinis historiâ justam ministrâssent materiem. Sed in hâc parte hactenûs obstitit vel notariorum defectus, vel chronographorum apud eos incuria, qui descriptis ineptiis anilibus, seria ingrâtè præterierunt. Omissis ergo ad præsens, quæ ipse totâ vitâ gesserit, sive in bonarum literarum exercitiis, sive in aliis vocationis suæ functionibus, scripta ejus ex multis pauca, quæ apud alios authores invenimus, ut operis nostri argumentum exposcit, libentè apponemus. Composuit ille, ut inter alios harum rerum consarcinatores Bostonus Buriensis, in magno suo scriptorum catalogo, numerat

Super Cantica Canticorum.

De Arte Musicis.

Sermones quoque.

Commentarios etiam in Scripturas Bibliorum plures edidisse putatur, post lecturas suas publicas, quas tamen nondum vidi. Collegii sui Præcentorem, olim fuisse illum, ex scriptis apparet. Sed quo tempore claruerit certè non invenio.*

called, '*De Operibus 6 Dierum;*' the other, '*De Pænitentiâ,*' which seem to have been bound up with the main work at a subsequent period.

The following memorandum, dated Feb. 14, 1635, is written in the book: "This booke, entituled, '*Compilationes Roberti Prioris de Berlintonâ in Epistolas Pauli Apostoli,*' being bequeathed to the Publike Library of this University of Cambridge by the last will and testament of Mr. Thomas Pierson, Rector of Brampton Brian in the County and Diocess. of Hereford, sometime Master of Arts in Emmanuel Colledge, was brought and delivered by Mr. Christopher Hardy, one of the Executors of the said Mr. Pierson. This Mr. Pierson was, in his younger days, a frequent coadjutor to that great Theologue Mr. Perkins."

* N.B. His Life is placed by Bale among the writers who flourished in the century between A. D. 1200, and A. D. 1300.

3. *William of Newburgh*.—Guillelmus Petyte vel Parvus, Bridlingtonæ in terrâ Eboracensi natus, Novoburgensis Monasterii prope sylvam cuculinam Canonicus Regularis ac Doctor Theologus fuit. Is humanis juxtâ ac divinis studiis tantoperè adhærebat, ut nullam fere horam recte collocatam putaret, nisi in doctorum librorum lectione. Is quidem a Lelando reprehensus fuit, quòd Britannicarum ignarus antiquitatum cum Galfrido Monumetensi tam acerbè decertavit in procœmio suorum Chronicorum. Erat tamen Guillelmus, inquit Lelandus, vir, suâ ætate, rerum temporibus recentioribus gestarum non ignarus, sed multò in scripturarum interpretatione, ut ex ejus facilè apparet libris, felicior. Scripsit enim ab A.D. MLXVI ad A.D. MCXCVII, stilo satis nitido, historiam de gestis Anglorum libros quinque, de Anglorum Regibus, in Cantica Canticorum commentarios, alios Sermones eruditos. Rogero Abbati Bellelandensi dicavit opus suum in Cantica Canticorum. Claruit Anno MCC rursusque ad finem Centuriæ decimæ tertiæ. In introductione pro formandâ Historiâ. “Guillelmus Novoburgensis, aliàs Petitus, Canonicus Regularis, scripsit Historiam de gestis Anglorum in quinque libris a Guillelmo Notho usque ad A.D. MCXCVIII.” Huc usque vita Guillelmi ad an: ætatis ejus LXII perducta, num longius producta, quia nusquam apparuit, diligentiori disquirendum relinquo.

Historia Anglicana per Gulielmum Neubrigensem ed. John Picard, a French Canon, 1632. *Paris*, 8vo.

William of Newburgh's Chronicle was also edited by Hearne the Antiquary. *Oxford*.

4. *Peter of Langtoft* is enumerated under the title of ‘Pers of Bridlington,’ among several of the old Chroniclers or Monkish Historians, in the following extract from an ancient metrical romance, entitled ‘Havelok the Dane.’ The author alludes to the tale of the fisherman, said to be the founder of Grimsby, in Lincolnshire.

“But I haf grete ferly that I fynd no man
That has written in story how Havelok this land wan,
Noither Gildas, no Bede, no Henry of Huntinton,
No William of Malmesbiri, ne Pers of Brydlynton,
Writes not in their Bokes of no King Athelwold,” &c.

The English translation of Peter of Langtoft's Chronicle, by Robert Brunne, was edited by Hearne, in 2 vols. 8vo. *Oxford, 1725.*

5. *Joannes Bridlyngton*, in Eboracensi patriâ natus, et Canoniorum Regularium in ipso Bridlyngtonensi Cœnobio Præses, exercitationem literarum in primis familiarem, juxtâ ac charam habuit. Cælesti Theologiæ cultor assiduus adhæsit, ita ut nihilominus tamen et studia minus severa opportunè aggredereetur. Inter quæ condendorum versuum artem, illi sæculo plausibilem et receptam habens, diversi generis carmina ac rythmos, recreandi animi sui gratiâ, fabricare solebat. Nam inter quotidianos hujus vitæ labores, incommoda sæpenumerò et multa et magna pertulisse narratur. Ferunt etiam de eo, quòd ex frequenti et assiduâ divinarum rerum contemplatione mirabiles habuerit visiones. Sed hæc in medium ad præsens relinquo, cùm suspecta semper habeam talia Monachorum spectra. Scripsit verò, ut doctrinæ aliquid posteris suis daret, pœmate barbaro :

Carmina vaticinalia.

Vaticinales versus.

Homelias quoque plures.

An alia extent ejus scripta planè ignoro. Prophetiæ materia regum mores tangit, populique petulantias, temeritates, luxurias, cupiditates, inconstantias, monetam, pestilentiam, famem, ac bella. Obiit anno Christi 1379, sexto Idûs Octobris, ætatis suæ 60, Sanctorum Catalogo tandem ascriptus.

Among the collection of Latin MSS. by Kenelm Digby, deposited in the Bodleian Library, No. 186, is entitled as follows : "Vaticinum cujusdam viri Catholici, Canonici de Brydlynton, predicens futura sibi divinitè ostensa, ita incipiens."

"Febribus infestus, requies fuerat mihi lectus,
Vexatus mente dormivi nocte repentè,
Noscere futura facta fuerat mihi cura,
Me masticare jussit, librumque vorare,
Scribere cum pennis docuit me scriba perennis,
Jucus erat plenè scriptus redolensque amænè,
Jussit de bellis me versificare novellis,
Qui sedet in stellis, dat cui vult carmina mellis.

Si verè scribam, verum credas forè scribam,
 Scripsero si vanum, caput est quia non mihi sanum.
 Non mihi detrectes, si falsa per omnia mactes,
 Nullus deliro credat pro carmine miro.
 Rex insensatus est bellis undique fractus,
 Nobilis est natus, qui dicitur infatuatus," &c.

At the end of the prophecy, the following note is added: "Explicit prophetia de fortunâ et castigatione Regis et Regni Angliæ, a tempore Edvardi secundi post Conquestum, usque ad tempus successoris Edvardi tertii inclusivè, quam versificavit et fecit scribi unus Canonicus de Brydelyngton decumbens in magnis febribus ante mortem suam."

From another copy of this Prophecy, among the same MSS., No. 89, it appears to be the production of Joannes Brydlington, and is there accompanied with a prose commentary by Joannes Ergome.

"Prophetia de moribus R. Edwardi de Wyndeseure, secundum Bridlyngton metricè," preserved in the Cottonian Library, British Museum. Vesp. E. VII. 114.

Rymer : Convent : fœder : &c. Tom. VIII. p. 161. contains a copy of the King's royal license, granted to John Gysburn, Prior of Bridlington, to allow him free and unmolested passage through English territories, on his way to the Court of Rome, about the canonization of John de Bridlyngton. This instrument is dated from the Palace at Westminster. Oct. 4. A.D. 1400. An. 2. Hen. IV.

6. "*Georgius Riplay*, jactis in Italiâ studiorum fundamentis, ut Lelandus habet, ex Regulari tandem Canonico Carmelita factus, fanum Botulphi* excoluit, emporium † prope Lindi fluminis ripas celeberrimum. Sed ut rem omnem ab exordio repetam, Bridlingtonæ primùm, in Eboracensi patriâ, Canonicus fuit et ab ineunte ætate circa mirabilium effectuum ac mysteriorum plenas

* A Priory of Carmelite Friars, founded at Boston, in Lincolnshire, and dedicated to St. Botolph.

† In proof of this it may be noticed, as appears by the Computus of Bolton Abbey, that the Canons of Bolton were in the habit of attending the annual fair held at Boston, to lay in a supply of clothing and other articles. See *Whitaker's Craven*.

operationes curiosus explorator. Ut ergo copiosius et uberius philosophari sibi liceret, expleretque, quod conceperat animo, provincias remotiores, præcipuè Italiam ipsam petiit, et ibidem per aliquot annos habitavit. Unde multa est illuc Platoniorum aliorumque philosophorum gentilium rimatus arcana, mathematicus, rhetor, ac poeta, per eam ætatem, non vulgaris effectus. Ejus in mathematicis authores fuere præcipui, Plato, Aristoteles, Hermas, Ægyptius, Avicenna, Geber Arabs, Morienus, Hali Abenragel, Alphidius, Alphonsus, Alkindus, Alupater, Alubasar, Rosinus, Baconius, et similes. Cæterum quodd magis ingenùe studiis vacaret domi, Innocentii octavi, Romani Pontificis, redeundo, obtinuit diploma, ut esset semper a cæremoniæ onere immunis prorsus ac liber. Quod cum Canonici non admitterent, in fano Botulphi Carmelita induit, circa annum Christi 1488, et Anachorita eodem in loco inter eos ad obitum usque vixit. Hic quantâ potuit diligentiam perscripsit :

Vitam Botulphi Abbatis.	Castellum 12 portarum.
Vitam Joannis Bridlingtoni.	Dictata ægri.
Historiam compassionis Mariæ.	De magiâ naturali.
Theoricam quandam.	Compendium Alchymia.*
Concordantias Guidonis et Raimundi.	Artem brevem vel clangorem.
Secreta philosophorum.	De Lapide Philosophico.
Alcumistarum mysteria.	Dialogum suorum.
Practicam cæremonialem.	Carmina et Epistolas.

Aliaque prodigiosa opuscula edidit, quæ pro insigni thesauro a multis servantur. In 'Castello 12 portarum' de calcinatione, solutione, separatione, conjunctione, putrefactione, congelatione,

* Among the MSS. of the Public Library of the University of Cambridge, marked 1179 in the catalogue, there is a copy of this book on parchment, in quarto, entitled 'the Compende of Alchymye, by George Ripley, Canon of Bridlington.' The Epistle Dedicatory to Edward IV. is wanting in this MS. This treatise was printed by Ashmole in his *Theatrum Chemicum Britannicum*, p. 127, and there entitled 'A *Compound* of Alchymyc.'

Another of Ripley's works 'De Lapide Philosophico' is preserved among the Harleian MSS. in the British Museum. Vol. 1. p. 213. Cod. 367. Art. 24. It is a tract in old English poetry, transcribed by the hand of John Stowe, which, from the 5th stanza, appears to be one of the books of George Ripley, Canon of Bridlington, concerning the Philosopher's stone.

multiplicatione, projectione, et similibus agit. Compassionis Mariæ Officium Christi Passioni addidit, tanquam esset cum illo pro nobis similiter passa. Claruit anno post Servatorem natum 1490 sub rege Henrico Septimo, fuitque demùm Necromanticus Magus post mortem adjudicatus.

The following curious lines are prefixed to a MS. copy of 'the Castellum 12 portarum,' one of Ripley's works, which seems to be the same elsewhere called 'the Compende of Alchemy.'

"THE VISION OF SIR GEORGE RIPLEY CHANON."

"WHEN busit at my booke I was uppon a certayne night,
 This vision, heare exprest, appeared unto my sight.
 A toade full ruddy I saw did drink the joyce of grapes so faste,
 Fell over-charged with the brothe his bowells all to braste,
 And after that, from poysoned bulke he caste his venyme fell,
 For grief and paine whereof, his members all beganne to swell
 With droppes of poysoned sweate, approaching thus his secrete denne,
 His cave with blastes offumous were the all bewhited then,
 And from the within space a golden humore did ensewe
 Whose ffaulginge dropes from highe did staine y^e soyle with ruddy hewe,
 And when his corpes y^e force of vitall breath beganne to lacke
 This dieinge toade became forthwith, like cole for collar blacke.
 Thus drowned in his proper vaynes of poysoned flude,
 For tearme of eightye daies and fouer, he rottinge stode.
 By tryall then this venome to expell I did desier,
 For which I did committe his carces to a gentell fier.
 Which donne a wonder to the sighte, but more to be rehearste,
 The toade with collar rare through e every syde was perste,
 And white apered, when all the sundry hewes were past,
 Which, after beinge tinted ruddy, for evermore did laste.
 Then of this venome handled thus a medecyne I did make,
 Which, venome killes, and saveth such, as venime chaunce to take.
 Glory be to Hime, the granter of such secrette waies,
 Dominion, and honore both, with worshipe, and with praise."

Then follow these lines both in the Oxford and Cambridge copies; the author of which appears, from the latter, to have been the transcriber: Thomas Knyvet, A. D. 1585. A^o. ætatis 18.

“ Here begynnythe the Compende of Alchymye,
 Made by a Chanon of Brydlyngton,
 After his learnynge in Italye,
 At Exnynge ffor a tyme, when he dyd wonne.
 In weyche he declared openlye,
 The secrets bothe of Moone and Sonne,
 How they, ther kynd to multiplie,
 In one bodye together must wonne.
 Weyche Chanon, Syr George Riplay Knyght,
 Exempte from Claustrill observaunce,
 For whom I pray both day and night,
 Sithe he labored us to advaunce,
 He turned darkness into lyght,
 Intendyng to lede us to happye chaunce
 Givying counsell to lyve aryght
 Doyng unto God no dysplesaunce.”

Then follows the ‘ Compende of Alchemy,’ the prologue, preface, and the work divided into twelve gates, with a recapitulation of the whole ; the three last lines stand thus :—

“ Pray for me unto God that I may be of his election,
 And that he will, for one of his, on Domesday me kenne,
 And graunt me in his kingdom to raigne for ever with him.
 Amen and Amen.”

H.

Among the MSS. of Thomas Gale in the library of Trinity College, Cambridge, are the following :

Trivet’s Annals in French, being a History of King Richard the First’s expedition to Jerusalem.

Continuatio Nicholai Trivetti per Monachum de Bridlington.

The Compound of Alchemy, by a Cannon of Brydlington.

De Lapide Philosophico.

Tractatus Georgii Ripley de opere solari et lunari.

Capitula duo excerpta ex Georgii Ripley opere, in quibus habentur, quæ in opere quærenda sunt et quæ fugienda.

Ioannes Bridlynton de Lapide Philosophico.

Excerpta ex Petro de Langtoft.

In the Torr MSS. East Riding, preserved in the Library of the Dean and Chapter at York, is contained a list of several Donations to the Priory of Bridlington, (of which so complete a catalogue has been given by Burton from the Priory Register) among many others the following occur :

“In the Town of Bridlington are 16 carucates of land, of which the Prior of Bridlington held 12 carucates in Frank Almoigne of the fee of Gaunte, and he of the King in capite for one Knight's Fee.

“And 4 carucates were held of the Prior of Bridlington, who held them of the fee of Meynell, and he of the Abp. of Canterbury, and he of the King.

“Walter de Gant, by the consent of King Henry Ist, placed Canons Regular in the Church of St. Mary of Bridlington, and gave to them all the land he had in the same town, being 13 carucates of land.

“26th June, A.D. 1346, a commission issued out to inquire about the certainty of those miracles said to be done by Fr. John de Thweng, late Prior of Bridlington, at his tomb.

“The Priory of Bridlington was thus valued at the time of the dissolution, viz. 547*l.* 6*s.* 11*d.*”

Here follows ‘a close catalogue’ of the Priors of Bridlington and a list of Testamentary Burials, which, as well as those given by Burton, will be found at the head of the List of Monumental Inscriptions now in the Church of Bridlington.

Among the Harleian MSS. in the British Museum, vol. i. p. 213. cod. 367, is a Tract, in Old English, consisting of many closely written folio pages, ‘written by John Stowe in his owne hand writing.’ It is a Poem consisting of stanzas of nine lines. In the 5th stanza are the following words :

————— “according to my confession
in ordar Chanon regular of Brydlynton,
beseechyng y^e. good Lord y^t. thou wylt me spare
this secret to fynd to thy servantes to declare.”

It is probably one of Ripley's works about the Philosopher's Stone.

Vol. III. p. 95. cod. 3908. Monkish Verses in Latin, forming

a Poem of 33 pages, at the end these words: 'Versus de Bryde-lyngton, fact: anno dom. 1321.

Vespasian E. vii. 134. b. In the Catalogue it is called, 'Epitaph: Roberti Prioris': in the Elenchus Contentorum, 'Epitaphium Roberti Prophetæ de Bridlyngton':

"Expliciunt versus, quos scripsit Scriba Robertus,
 Quique Prior quartus fuit, et sub humo missus,
 Infra claustra jacens de Bridlington, ubi vixit,
 Rō et ipse tacens quamvis cum patribus exit.
 Doctor clarus erat; Scriptis in dulserat iste
 Quas planas fecerat: nunc esto salus sua."

Domitian ix. 17. A MS. dedicated to Humphrey de Bohun, Earl of Hereford, &c.; at the 4th page begin the verses 'Febribus infestus requies fuerat mihi lectus,' &c. It is a copy of John de Bridlington's verses with a Latin Commentary by Joannes Erghom, which has been already noticed among the Bodleian MS.

Vitellius E. A collection of MSS. almost all of which are damaged at the edges by fire. Among them are two sketches outlined with a pen of the Shrines of Prior Gregory, and Sir George Ripley, Canon.

Cleopatra E. iv. p. 53. Original Letter from William Wode, last prior of Bridlington, to Sir Thomas Cromwell.

Lansdowne MS. vol. 39. p. 72. Mention that an Exemplification of Charters formerly granted to Bridlington Priory took place 6 Chas. I. 6th. Nov: on requisition of Wm. Corbett and Robert Purdon, and ors.

Ibid. p. 190. Charter of Walter de Ver, son of Adæ de Gousle, to the Priory of Bridlington recited.

No. 122. 6. A Poem de gestis futuris, of 12 pages long, by a Canon of Bridlington.

No. 122. 7. A Prophecy of strange nations, of 3½ pages small quarto, no date: at the end these words, "Explicit partus Roberti Scribæ Brydlyngton."

No. 31. 67. Original Letter from Sir Thomas Boynton to Lord Burleigh, bearing date A.D. 1581.

I.

Valor Ecclesiasticus, 26 Hen. VIII.

MONASTERIUM DE BRIDLINGTON.

Willielmus Wood Incumbens.

Valet . . .	£ 682 13 9	(this is the value according to Speed).
Reprisæ . . .	135 6 9½	
	<hr/>	
Et valet clare . . .	<u>547 6 11½</u>	

*Comput' Ministrorum Domini Regis temp. Hen. VIII.**(Abstract of Roll, 30 Hen. VIII., Augmentation Office.)*

BRIDLINGTON NUPER MONASTERIUM.

Com.' Ebor.'

Bridlington.

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Redd' ten' ad vol' in				Fraysthorp, Rector' - -	2	8	8
West-gate - - - -	73	7	5½	Hilderthorpe, Capella -	5	0	0
Redd' ten' ad vol' in				Willesthorpe, Capella -	3	0	0
Kirk-gate strete - -	13	3	0	Carneby, Rector' - -	12	0	0
Redd' ten' in Nun-gate				Awborne, Capella - -	2	8	0
strete - - - -	7	17	8	Eston, Decimæ - - -	8	0	0
Redd' ten' in S' Joh'				Sewardby et Marton			
Gate - - - -	28	13	2½	Decimæ - - - -	25	0	0
Redd' ten' infra cimi-				Brydlington, Firma Rec-			
terium - - - -	4	8	8	tor'* - - - -	40	0	0
Redd' ten' ad littus maris	11	18	0	Besyby, Capella - -	10	14	4
Firma terr' dñical' - -	30	8	0	Bempton, Newsom, et			
Firma terr', et ten' infra				Speton, Capellæ - -	19	13	4
precinct.' - - - -	2	12	4	Buckton, Capella - -	14	0	0
Firma molend' - - -	12	0	0	Grendale, Capella - -	16	0	0
Firma piscar' - - -	1	3	4	Boynton, Rector' - -	6	0	0
Firma domus tannar' -	4	0	0	Fynely, Rector' - -	20	0	0
Exit' theolonig' &c. - -	1	19	11	Flamborough Rector' -	32	0	0
Perquis' cur' - - - -	9	16	7				

Besides rents and tythes in the following parishes: Ryghton, Wold-Newton, Fordon, Burton-Flemyng, Rudston, Kelke-Parva, Leberston, Graystroppe, Kyllome, Nasterton, Wannesforth, Haystropp, Kelke-Magna, Thyrnarn, Folketon, Flyxton, Flotmanby, Hunmanby, Befforth, Burneston, Willerdby, Staxton, Benyngton, Sherborne, Potterbrounton, Gamelton, Skypsy, Beverlay, Ulrome, Foxhooles.

* The Tithe Farm.

Extract from Act of 27th Hen. VIII. for dissolving the lesser religious houses.—See Burn's Eccl. Law, vol. II. p. 533. 8th Edit. Art. Monasteries.

“Forasmuch as manifest sin, vicious, carnal and abominable living is daily used and committed commonly in such little and small abbeys, priories, and other religious houses of monks, canons, and nuns, where the congregation of such religious persons is under the number of twelve persons; whereby the governors of such religious houses, and their convent, spoil, consume, and utterly waste as well their churches, monasteries, priories, principal houses, farms, granges, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, as the ornaments of their churches, and their goods and chattels, to the high displeasure of Almighty God, slander of good religion, and to the great infamy of the King's highness and the realm, if redress should not be had thereof: and albeit that many continual visitations have been heretofore had by the space of two hundred years and more for an honest and charitable reformation of such unthrifty, carnal, and abominable living; yet, nevertheless, little or no amendment is hitherto had, but their vicious living shamelessly increaseth, and by a cursed custom is so rooted and infected, that a great multitude of the religious persons in such small houses do rather choose to rove abroad in apostacy, than to conform themselves to the observation of good religion: so that without such small houses be utterly suppressed, and the religious persons therein committed to great and honourable monasteries of religion in this realm, where they may be compelled to live religiously for reformation of their lives, the same else be no redress nor reformation in that behalf. In consideration whereof, the King's most royal Majesty being supreme head on earth, under God, of the church of England, daily studying and devising the increase, advancement and exaltation of true doctrine and virtue in the said church, and the extirpating and destruction of vice and sin, having knowledge that the premises be true, as well by the accounts of his late visitations, as by sundry credible informations: considering also that divers and great solemn monasteries of this realm, wherein (thanks to

God) religion is right well kept and preserved, be destitute of such full number of religious persons, as they ought and may keep, hath thought good that a plain declaration should be made of the premises as well to the lords spiritual and temporal as to other his loving subjects the commons in this present Parliament assembled. Whereupon the said lords and commons by a great deliberation, finally resolved, that it is and shall be much more to the pleasure of Almighty God and for the honour of this his realm, that the possessions of such small religious houses now being spent, spoiled, and wasted for increase and maintenance of sin, should be committed to better uses, and the unthrifty religious persons so spending the same be compelled to reform their lives. Thereupon it is enacted, that his majesty shall have and enjoy to him and his heirs for ever, all such monasteries, priories and other religious houses of monks, canons, and nuns of what kinds of habits, rules, or order whatsoever they be, which have not in lands, tenements, rents, tithes, portions, and other hereditaments, above the clear yearly value of 200*l*: and also all such as within one year next before have been surrendered to the king or otherwise dissolved."

K.

BRIDLINGTON TOWN CHARTER.

This Charter was granted by Charles the First to certain of the inhabitants, November 1st. 1630. A translated copy of the original is in the possession of George Hodgson, Esq., who caused it to be made as Chief Lord of the Manor, in 1817. From this have been copied King John's Charter respecting the fair — King Stephen's Charter respecting wreck of the Sea, &c.—Edward IV's grant of Scarborough church to the Prior and Convent of Bridlington.

In the *Lansdowne MSS. Brit. Mus., vol. 39. p. 72.*, there is a copy of the Charter, ending with the following remark: "These letters patent, made at the request of William Corbett and Robert Prudam."

PEDIGREE OF BOYLE, EARL OF BURLINGTON.

1. Richard Boyle, born A.D. 1566, the Founder of this Family, created Lord Boyle by King James the First, A.D. 1616, and subsequently Viscount Dungarvon and Earl of Cork.

2. Richard Boyle, created Lord Clifford, of Londesborough, Com. Ebor., for his loyalty to Charles I. and by reason of his marriage with the heiress of Henry, Earl of Cumberland, of Skipton Castle, in Craven; and subsequently by letters patent, dated March 20. 16th Charles II. created Earl of Burlington, or Bridlington, Com. Ebor. The celebrated Robert Boyle was his youngest brother.

3. Charles died before his father.

4. Charles succeeded his grandfather, A.D. 1697.

5. Richard succeeded A.D. 1703, and dying without male issue, the English title became extinct, and the Yorkshire estates passed by marriage into the family of Cavendish, Duke of Devonshire, the present possessor.

L.

IMPROPRIATORS OF THE GREAT TITHES OF BRIDLINGTON.

The Rectory of Bridlington was seized by the crown A.D. 1537, on the dissolution of the monastery, and granted on lease, by deed, dated 1538, for 21 years, to John Avery, at a rental of £ per an.

By deed, dated 12th March, 5th Edw. VI., for 21 years, to John Calverley, at a rental of £40. per an.

By letters patent, dated 8th July, 8th Elizabeth, for 40 years, to Thomas Waiferer & ors, at a rental of £32. per an.

By deed, dated 9th April, 1591, for 40 years, to John Stanhope, at a rental of £ per an.

By deed, dated for years, to Wm. Wood & ors, at a rental of £ per an.

By deed, dated 24th April, 42nd Elizabeth, for 40 years, to Francis Boynton, at a rental of £70. per an.

By letters patent, dated 28th July, 9th James I., the King granted to Francis Morice and Francis Phelips, their heirs, &c., "all the rectory and church of Bridlington, and all the tithes, &c., subject to an annual stipend of £8, for the maintenance of the perpetual curate of the parish."

By Indre, dated 10th James I., 1613, Morice and Phelips conveyed the Rectory to Frs. Boynton, of Barnston, Knt., excepting the advowson, which had been reserved by the crown.

From Sir Matthew Boynton, Knt. and Bart., (son to the above) it passed in the 13th Charles I, to Henry Fairfax, of the parish of St. James, Clerkenwell, in the county of Middlesex, Esq. (son to a Fairfax, of Gilling.)

By an heiress daur of the above, A.D. 1669, it came into the possession of the Earl of Buchan.

By Indre, dated 10 July 1729, 3. George II., it was conveyed by the Right Hon. David, Earl of Buchan, to Leonard Bower, of Bridlington Quay, Esq.

By Indre, dated 8th Feb. 1759, it was conveyed by Leonard Bower, to James Heblethwayte, of Bridlington, Esq., in whose family it still remains.

Patent of 33d year of Queen Elizabeth, dated 9th April, A.D. 1591, granting on lease for 40 years to John Stanhope, Esq., the manor and rectory of Bridlington, including the site and precinct of the late dissolved Monastery.

By the tenor of this deed John Stanhope is empowered "to have and to hold all and singular the aforesaid grants to the said formerly monastery of Bridlington, the manor and rectory, &c. excepting eight pounds out of the aforesaid parish church of Bridlington, arising and for the salary of a curate, or priest, who shall perform divine service, and have the charge of souls there." The lessee is also permitted to take all the old stones on the site of the said late monastery remaining, and not yet sold or laid out for the purpose of repairing the pier and harbour, then in great ruin and decay.

Grant from King James the First, A.D. 1624, to Ramsay, Earl of Holderness, of Scarborough Castle, and of the Priory and Tithes of Bridlington.

“ Rex omnibus ad quos, &c. Salutem. Cùm predilectus et perquam fidelis consanguineus noster Johannes Ramsey, Dominus Ramsey de Barnis, Vicecomes Hadington, et Comes de Holderness quàm plurima vera bona et fidelissima servitia nobis ante hæc præstitit et præsertim fidelissimum servitium suum in personam nostram regiam defendendo et liberando ab infidiosa et duorum fratrum Gaurianorum nefaria conjuratione quos ad caput nostrum innotentes et in armatum særissime recentes fortunata manu exanimavit, in cujus opportunum subsidium, &c. . . . Sciatis quòd nos damus et concedimus præfato Johanni Comiti de Holderness . . . totum illum scitum castri nostri de Scarborough in comitatu nostro Eboracensi . . . necnon totum illum scitum circuitum ambitum et præcinctum nuper Monasterii de Bridlington in nostro comitatu Eboracensi ac omnia et singula domos ædificia structuras, stabula, columbaria, hortos, pomaria, terram, fundamentum, et solum, &c.”

Extract from the Bishop of Lincoln's Primary Charge in 1627.

“ By these appropriations the revenues, originally given by pious individuals for the maintenance of the parochial minister, were transferred to religious bodies, and in some cases even to laymen, on the condition that they should provide for the service of the church,—a condition which they for the most part endeavoured to fulfil at the least possible cost to themselves. While they contrived to reserve the larger portion of the produce of the benefice to their own use, they assigned a small stipend to the vicar or chaplain, who actually discharged the duties, and watched over the spiritual interests of the parishioners. When the religious houses were dissolved, an opportunity offered itself of remedying these evils, and restoring to the parochial minister

the revenues which had, to the great injury of the cause of religion, been diverted to other purposes. Not only, however, was the opportunity lost, but the evil itself rendered perpetual by the measures then adopted. It may be alleged that, at that period, the possessions of the church bore too large a proportion to the whole property of the country, and that a formidable obstacle was thereby thrown in the way of its growing prosperity. Yet, if it was desirable to withdraw a part, the alienation of the landed estates of the religious houses might surely have been sufficient; the tithes might have reverted to their original destination,—the maintenance of the parochial clergy. It was, however, found more convenient to act upon the principle to which I have already alluded, and which has never wanted its advocates—the principle, that the ecclesiastical revenues are at the absolute disposal of the state. Of the property then vested in the crown, only a small portion was applied, either directly or indirectly, to the religious instruction of the people, the greater part was distributed among the favourites of the reigning monarch. The power which the bishops had always claimed, and frequently exercised, of increasing from time to time the payments made to the officiating clergy, was taken away; their stipends, which the alteration in the value of money had, in conjunction with other causes, reduced to miserable pittance, became perpetual, and the income of a large proportion of the benefices throughout the kingdom was rendered totally inadequate to the support of the minister.”

“If this truth [*the necessity of clerical residence*] had been kept in view in the times which preceded the reformation of our church, we should not now have to deplore our inability to realize it in our practice. The appropriation of tithes to religious houses, and the subsequent substitution of poor vicars and curates for a well endowed clergy, were one principal cause of the decay and ruin of glebe houses, accompanied as it was complained at the time by a ‘desertion of the parishioners, a subduction of hospitality, and a neglect of the cure of souls.’”—*The Bishop of London’s Primary Charge in 1830.*

“His Majesty King Charles the First would, upon occasional discourses, express some dislike in King Henry’s proceedings in misemploying the vast revenues, the suppressed abbies, monasteries, and other religious houses were endowed with, and by demolishing those many beautiful and stately structures, which both expressed the greatness of their founders, and preserved the splendour of the kingdom, which might, at the reformation, have been in some measure kept up and converted to sundry pious uses.”—*Sir Thomas Herbert’s Memoirs.*

The reader is also referred to some excellent remarks on the subject of Lay Improvements, in p. 159, of a work entitled “the Case between the Church and the Dissenters impartially and practically considered,” by the Rev. Francis Merewether, M.A., Rector of Cole Orton, and Vicar of Whitwick, Leicestershire.

M.

EXTRACT FROM BACON’S LIBER REGIS.

Diocese of York.—Archdeaconry of East Riding.—Rural Deanry of Dyckering.

Parish.	Proprietor.	Patron.	Value in K. B.		
			£.	s.	d.
Boynton	V. Prior of Bridlington	Sir W. Strickland Bart.	26	8	6
Carnaby	V. Ditto	Ditto	43	4	0
Awburn	C. Ditto	Ditto	2	13	4
Bempton	C. Ditto	John Broadley Esq.	13	6	8
Bessingby	C. Ditto	Harrington Hudson Esq.	5	6	8
Bridlington	C. Ditto	The Archbishop of York	8	0	0
Filey	C. Ditto	Humphrey Osbaldeston Esq.	16	0	0
Flambrough	C. Ditto	Walter Strickland Esq.	16	0	0
Fraisthorp	C. Ditto	Sir W. Strickland Bart.	3	0	0
Grindal	C. Ditto	John Greame Esq.	5	0	0
Speeton	C. Ditto	Robt. Denison Esq.	3	5	6

The Perpetual Curacy of Bridlington is valued at £83. 10s. in the Parliamentary Returns.

A true and perfect Terrier of the Curacy of Bridlington,
A.D. 1825.

“The sum of 8*l.* per ann. paid by half yearly payments out of the Great Tithes by the Impropiator. The sum of 25*l.* being the annual rent of lands, purchased by Queen Anne’s bounty at Kildholme. The sum of 19*l.* being the annual rent of lands purchased, at Bonwick in Holderness, with 200*l.* left by the late Rev. M. Brick, and 200*l.* Queen Anne’s bounty. The sum of 13*l.* per ann., for Wednesday’s Lecture, left by Mr. Cowton. The sum of 40*l.* being the annual rent of lands at Beeford in Holderness, purchased with Parliamentary Grants, and 24*l.* per ann. being the interest of 600*l.* Parliamentary Grants now in the hands of the governors of Queen Anne’s bounty.”

The Register of the Parish of Bridlington commences A.D. 1564, and has been well preserved and kept.

The following is selected as a specimen of several recorded solemnizations of matrimony, before the justices of the peace, by whom they are signed, as was the custom during the Commonwealth, when marriage was declared a civil contract, and not a religious ceremony :

“John Ruston, the son of Christopher Ruston, husbandman, and Dorithie Smith, the daughter of Christopher Smith, spinster, both of the town and parish of Bridlington, published three several Lord’s days, that is to say, November 13th, 20th, and 27th, and married before Sir William Strickland, at Boynton the 13th of December, 1653. Wm. Strickland.”

Church Furniture,—“three bells, a clock, communion plate, consisting of two flagons, a chalice with a cover, and two plates to collect alms, being plated, (the old communion plate of silver was stolen) one communion table, with a covering for the same of crimson velvet and gold fringe, and two cushions with the like covering. A library of books is kept in the church (from Dr. Bray’s libraries) for the clergy.”

The chancel of the church is repaired by the impropriator.

The following works are placed in two wooden desks in the south aisle of the chancel:—

Jewell's Controversial Works, Ed. 1611.

Hooker's Ecclesiastical Politie, Ed. 1682.

Comber's Companion to the Temple, Ed. 1684.

Heylin's Ecclesia Vindicata, or Church of England justified, Ed. 1681.

N.

BRIDLINGTON FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

In the time of Charles the First, A.D. 1636, about a century after the dissolution of the monastery, William Hustler, an inhabitant of the place, granted in his life-time the sum of *forty pounds* yearly out of his estates for the maintenance of a school-master and usher in a school-house, by him to be founded and erected. The former was to receive forty marks, and the latter twenty marks yearly; the payments to be made quarterly, the first on the feast of the purification of the blessed Virgin Mary, in the north porch of Bridlington Church. The children were to be taught and instructed in the art of grammar, and otherwise. It was doubtless the intention of the benevolent founder, that the master of this school should be a clergyman of the established church, and for some time it was held accordingly by the minister of the parish, or his curate, and the parish clerk was the under-master. In the year 1819, however, the Lord Chancellor abolished the office of usher, and directed the whole stipend to be paid to a *resident* master; the inhabitants of the town having represented that this office had been made a sinecure through non-residence for some time. The present master is also the parish clerk, by whom twenty boys, the children of poor parishioners, are instructed in grammar, reading, writing, and arithmetic, on this foundation.

THE KNITTING SCHOOL.

A school, for the education of twelve poor children, in carding, spinning, and knitting wool, was founded by William Bower in the year 1781.

THE NATIONAL SCHOOL.

This institution was first contemplated in the year 1817, when a meeting having been held to concert proper measures for carrying the charitable design into effect, the rules intended for the regulation of the school, together with a list of subscribers and benefactors, were first printed and circulated. A correspondence with the central Diocesan Society at York was entered into, from a donation of 30*l.*, which was granted for the fitting up of a school-room. The room over the Bayle Gate was then used for this purpose. A supply of school books was also furnished gratis for the use of the school by the Society at York, who also recommended a master, by whom the school was opened early in the year 1818. During the first year, 159 boys were admitted as scholars. In the year 1822, the Parent Society in London granted 300*l.* towards building two school-rooms, each to contain 200 children, boys and girls. This liberal grant having been seconded by an active co-operation on the part of the inhabitants, the two school-rooms were completed and opened in the year 1826, being built on a piece of ground purchased and conveyed to trustees, for the benefit of the charity, at an expence of more than 900*l.* About 300 children, on an average, are now educated here.

BRIDLINGTON PUBLIC CHARITIES.

Among several smaller bequests of the same kind, we may notice the following :—

In the year 1696, the rent of certain lands was bequeathed, by will, by Henry Cowton, to be thus applied : viz. to the clergyman, five shillings weekly for a sermon every Wednesday ; to the poor,

six and eight-pence weekly in bread ; and to the parish clerk, one shilling weekly for distributing the same.

In the year 1734, Timothy Woolfe bequeathed, by will, the sum of 500*l.* to purchase land, the rent of which is to be distributed among the poor for ever.

In the year 1795, Isaac Wall bequeathed, by will, the interest of 1000*l.* 3 per cent. consols, to be distributed amongst the poor, half of it in bread every Sunday, and the other half in coals upon Christmas Eve, for ever.

No District Committee has yet been established in the town and neighbourhood, in behalf of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge : or the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, in connection with the Committee established at Beverley, for the Archdeaconry of the East Riding, or the Diocesan Committee at York.

Extract from Burn's Eccl. Law, vol. II. p. 545. 8th edit.

“ The monasteries were schools of learning and education, for every convent had one person or more appointed for this purpose ; and all the neighbours that desired it, might have their children taught grammar and church music there, without any expence to them. In the nunneries also young women were taught to work and read, and not only the lower rank of people, but most of the noblemen's and gentlemen's daughters were taught in these places. All the monasteries were, in effect, great hospitals, and were most of them obliged to relieve many poor people every day. They were likewise houses of entertainment for almost all travellers.”

O.

The Discrip'on of the Monastery or Pryory of Byrdlyngton with the Church there, beyng in dystance halfe a myle from the See.

THE GATE-HOUSE:—Ffurste the Priory of Bridlyngton stondyth on the Est parte of the Towne of Brydlyngton, and at the cummyng yn of the same Priory is a Gatehouse foure square of Toure facyon, buylded with Ffrestone, and well covered with leade. And one the South Syde of the same Gatehouse ys a Porter's lodge w^t a Chymney, a rounde Stayre ledyng up to a hye Chamber wherein the three Weks Courte ys alwayes kept in w^t a Chymney in the same, and betweene the Stayre foote and the same hie Chamber where the Courte ys kepte be tow proper Chambers one above the other w^t Chymneys. In the Northe syde of the same Gatehouse ys there a Prison for offenders, w^tin the Towne called the Kydcott. And in the same Northsyde ys a lyke payre of Stayres ledyng up to one hye Chamber in the same Towre with a Chymney.

M^d. that all the Wyndowes of the sayd Towre be clerely w^toute glasse.

LODGYNGS AND STABLES FOR STRAUNGERS:—Itm one the Northsyde of the same Gatehouse, to the Priory warde, be dyvers Lodgyns and Stable for Straungers wiche be greatly in decaye for lacke of reparacyon and covered with slatt.

THE CHURCHE.—Ffurst the seid Church ys well buylded w^t stone and tymber and cov^ded w^t lead, whiche Church conteynyth in lenthe from the ende of the parysshe Church Estward lvijj pac's and in bredyth xxvj pac's.

The Steple beyng Towre ffashyon ys highe & daungerously in decaye.

There be in the same Steple seven Bells mete to be rongen all at one time yff yt so happen.

The seyde Church ys devided the on part for the Pryory and Covent and the nether parte for the parysshe Church.

The on part of the seyd Churche ys well coveryd w^t Waynscott. The Stalls of the Quear be substancyall and newly made aft^r the right goodly fashyon.

The Reredose at the highe Alter representyng Criste at the Assumpcyon of our Lady and the xij Appostells, w^t dyvers othe great Imagys, beyng of a great heyght, ys excellently well wrought and as well gylted, and betwene the same and the Est Wyndow ys Saynt John of Brydlyngton Shryne, in a fayre Chappel on hyhe, having on ayther syde a stayre of Stone for to goo and cume by.

It'm undernethe the sayde Shryne be fyve Chappells w^t fyve alters and small Tables of Alleblaster and Imag's.

It'm towe lytle Closetts of waynscott on eyther syde the quear one w^t Alters.

Item a lytle Chapell w^t yron gratys of eyther syde conteyneth in lenth v pac's and a halfe.

It'm the South yle of the quear contayneth lvj pac's in lenth & iiij pac's in bredyth, w^t narrowe Glasse Wyndowes, ev'ry one of theym of one hyghte, and toowe Wyndows w^t fyve lyghts a pece. And a double Storeye all white Glasse.

Item the North yle of the quear conteynyth lvj pace in lenth and foure in bredyth, w^t a xj narrowe Glasse Wyndowes of one hyght whyte Glasse.

It'm in the Est ende of the Churche ys a xj Wyndows, whereof x be of one lyghte and one of three lyghts.

It'm on the South Syde of the same Churche ys the Vestrye well covered with lede.

THE PRIORS LODGYNG:—There standith on the South syde of the seid Churche the Priors Lodgyng, wherein ys a hawle, to the whiche hall ledyth a Stayre of iiij foote brode and of xx Steppys highe, whiche Stayres be on the South Syde of the same hall; the seyd hall conteyneth in lenth from the Skyven to the highe Deske xvij pac's, and in breddith x pac's, and well covered with lede.

It' on the North Syde of the same Hall ys there a great Chamber where the Priour alwayes dyned, conteynyng in lenth xx pac's, and in bredyth ix pac's, well coveryd withe lede.

It' at the west ende of the same great Chamber ys there a proper lytle Chamber whiche was the Priors slepyng Chamber, covered w^t lede; and ov' the same Chamber ys a Garrett.

It' at the Est syde of the same great Chamber ys a lytle Chappell, with a Closett adioynng to the same.

It' at the South ende of the Hawle ys the Buttrie and Pantrie under one Office, and one the same ende a Chamber called the Audytors Chamber.

It' at the same ende of the Hawle, & on the west syde ys a fayre plo'r, or a Chamber called the lowe Som' parlo'r, ov' the whiche Som' Parlor or Chamber ys another ffayre Chamber covered w^t lede, and adioynng to the same highe Chamber on the Est Syde be thre lytle Chambers for Servaunts.

It' at the South ende of the same Hawle ys the Pryors Kechyn, whiche ys an olde Kechyn w^t. three lovers covered w^t lede, and adioynng to the same Kechyn ys there a Chamber called the South Sellerers Chamber.

THE CLOYSTER.—It'm on the Est syde of the Pryors Hawle stondythe the Cloyster, whiche conteynyth in length xxxviij pac's and in breddyth foure pac's and so foure square w^t lyke length and breddyth, and well cov^{ed} w^t lede.

THE FRATRIE.—It' on the South Syde of the same Cloyster ys the Ffratre whiche conteynyth in length xxiiij pac's & in breddyth, x pac's buylded w^t ffree stone and well covered with lede.

THE CHAPTER HOUSE.—It' on the Est syde of the same Cloyster ys a very fayre Chapter House w^t ix fayre lyghts aboute the same, w^t whyte glasse and sume Imagerie, coveryd w^t lede spere facyon.

THE DORTOR.—It' on the same syde of the Cloyster ys the Dorto' goyng up a payre of stayres of stone xx steppes highe, lying North & South, & conteynyth in length lxxviij pac's and in breddyth ix pac's, also well covered wyth lede, and at the South ende and West syde of the same Dortor ys a long house of Offyce covered with slatt.

THE TRESAURIE HOUSE.—It' at the ende & syde ys the Tresaurie House covered w^t lede and tower fashion, whiche ys a Strong House.

THE OLD FFRATRIE W^t THE FFARMORYE.—It'm on the Est Syde of the same Dortor ys the olde ffratrie and farmory, covered w^t lede and under one Rooff, and on the Est Syde of the same ffratrie ys a Chamber covered w^t lede, called the Highe Cellers Chamber.

SAYNT CUDBERDDS CHAPPELL.—It' on the Est Syde of the same ffarmory ys a Chappell called the farmory Chappell' otherwyse called Saynt Cudbardds Chappell' whiche ys well covered with lede.

THE NEW CHAMBER.—It' on the North syde of the same Chappell ys a propre new buyldyng called the New Chamber, in whiche S^r Robt Constable muche laye in ; covered w^t slatt.

THE BAKEHOUSE AND BREWE HOUSE.—It' on the South Syde of the same Monast'y ys a Bakehouse and a Brewehouse whiche by reporte of olde men was sumtyme a Nunrie. By syght the Bakehouse was the Body of the Church, the Rooff whereof is covered w^t slatt and the Iles w^t lede. The Brewe House ys where the quere semed to be ; and ys coveryd w^t lede adjoynyng unto the Est part of the Bakehouse.

THE MYLNE.—It' on the Northsyde of the same Bakehouse and Brewehouse standyth a ffayre Horse Mylne newly buyldyd & covered w^t Slatt.

THE BARNE YARDE.—It' there ys a great Barne Yarde on the Northsyde of the seyd Pryorye cont' by estymacyon foure Acres.

THE BARNE.—It'm there ys on the Northsyde of the same Barne Yarde a very fayre Barne conteynyng in length Est and West, Cxvij pac's, and in breddith xxvij pac's well covered with lede to the value of fyve hundred m'ks, and so yt ys offered for.

THE GARNERD.—It' on the South syde of the same Barne standyth a Garnerd to lay Corne in, conteynyng in length North & South. xxvj yards, and in bredyth x yards covered with lede.

THE MALTHOUSE.—It' on the Est syde of the same Garnerd standyth the Malthouse cont' in length North and South xliij yerds, and in breddith xvij yards, well covered w^t lede ; and on the North syde of the same Malthouse standyth a prety House with a Chamber where the Hervest men dyd always dyne, covered with slatt.

THE KYLNE HOUSE.—It'm on the Est syde of the same Malt-house standith a Kylne House covered with slatt.

OLDE STABLES AND OXESTALLES.—It'm on the Est & West syde of the Barne Yerde standyth olde Stables, Oxestall's, w^t other olde houses buylded w^t stone, covered w^t slatt, greatly in decaye.

RYCHARD POLLARD.

Mr. Caley observes, "The Survey is without date; but, from its having the signature of Richard Pollard, who was one of the King's general surveyors, the time of its being written may be fixed at about the 32nd year of Henry VIII., immediately after the Dissolution."

Dimensions of that part of the ancient Priory Church at present remaining.

	Feet.		Feet.
Height of the walls	67	Breadth of the great west window below the transom . . .	29
Length of the interior . . .	185	Breadth above the transom . .	31
Breadth of the interior . . .	68	Height of the gallery over the great west door	15
Difference between the angle of the ancient & modern roof	9½	Breadth of the gallery	3*
Height of the piers	20		
Height of the great west window	55		

* The gallery, on the south side of the church, is of similar dimensions; but being carried along above the crown of the arches, it is fifteen feet higher than the gallery over the west door, the top of which is on a level with the tops of the piers.—(See Plate V.)

P.

BURTON'S MONAST. EBOR. AND TORR'S MSS., ARCHDEACONRY OF
EAST RIDING, p. 949.

Persons recorded to have been buried in Bridlington Priory Church :

Gilbert, son of Walter de Gant, the founder of the Monastery ;
and Gilbert, son of Gilbert de Gant, who died, A. D. 1214.
2nd Edw. I.—*Dugd. Bar.* vol. i. p. 400.

Thomas de Alost, Thomas de Melsa, Thorald, son of Ralph
de Gousle ; William, son of John de Hundemanby ; Agnes,
daughter of Ernold de Marton ; William Constable of Flayn-
burgh ; John, son of William de Rudestan ; Alan de Rudestan,
and Philip, the chaplain of Willardby.—*Register of the Priory.*

Persons who by will ordered their bodies to be interred here :

John de Speton, by will proved 14th Nov. 1346, ordered his
corpse to be interred against Joan, his late wife, in the church of
St. Mary of Bridlington.

Sir William de Erghum, knt., by will proved 2nd April, 1347,
directed his corpse to be buried here.

Maud de Buckton, in A. D. 1407, ordered her body to be
buried here.

Peter de Mauley, eighth lord of Mulgrave, by will proved
14th Sept., 1415, ordered his body to be buried in the church of
St. John of Bridlington.

Robert Tavernor, of Bridlington, by his testament proved
27th May, 1430, ordered his body to be buried here.

Richard Bernard, of Speton, by his will proved 5th May, 1451,
was interred here.

William Sywardby, of Sywardby, Esq., by his will proved
22nd Dec., 1452, directed his body to be buried within the

conventual church of Bridlington, where his progenitors rest in the Lord.

John Marflete, of Bridlington, by will proved 26th March, 1453, was interred here.

Thomas Arden, of Marton, near Bridlington, Esq., by will proved 16th Jan., 1455, ordered his body to be buried in the kyrk of Bridlington.

Margaret Arden, his wife, by her will proved 8th July, 1458, ordered her body to be laid near her husband.

William Keling, of Bridlington, by will proved 18th Jan., 1458, ordered his body to be interred in the Monastery of St. Mary and St. John, of Bridlington.

John Rotheram, of Bridlington, by will proved in A. D. 1458, was buried here.

Richard Rotheram, of Bridlington, chapman, by his will proved 24th Feb., 1463, was buried here.

John Somerby, of Bridlington, by his will proved 28th May, 1497, ordered his body to be buried in the church of our blessed lady St. Mary of Bridlington.

Sir John Somerby, Cl., vicar of Muston, ordered by his testament proved 3rd Nov., 1519, that his corpse should be buried in the Monastery of Bridlington.

John Dynely, of Bridlington Kye, gent., by his will proved 3rd Dec., 1573, ordered his corpse to be interred in the church of Bridlington, within the old queare.

Thomas Etherington, of Bridlington, by his testament proved 11th Feb., 1596, directed his body to be laid on the north side of this church.

Samuel Scrivenor, of Bridlington, gent., by will dated 14th June, A. D. 1626, ordered his body to be interred in the parish church of Bridlington.

The epitaph of Robert the Scribe has been preserved by Leland, 'Robertus Scriba, quartus Prior.'

The tomb of Prior John de Twenge is mentioned when Alexander de Neville, Archbishop of York, issued a commission to

*Robert
Scriba
1472
in his
will
directed
his body
to be
buried
here.*

inquire into the truth of the miracles said to be performed at it.

The shrine of St. John de Bridlington, behind the high altar of the Priory Church, is described by Henry the Eighth's commissioners previous to the demolition of the choir.

The tombstone of Prior Robert Danby was discovered on the site of the old choir, but not preserved.

Representations of the shrines of Prior Gregory de Bridlington, and of Sir George Ripley, canon of Bridlington, are preserved among the MSS. in the British Museum.

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS IN BRIDLINGTON PRIORY CHURCH.

In the Vestry.

Hic jacet Robertus Brystvyk quondam Prior hujus loci qui obiit anno domini milesimo quadragesimo nonagesimo tertio cujus animæ propicietur Deus. Amen.

Hic jacet Robertus Charder Canonichus qui obiit [Anno Domini milesimo quingen] tesimo tricesimo quinto.

Hic reponuntur cineres Joannes Elleray qui sacerdotale munus hujus ecclesiæ xxix Annorum sustinuit obiit xxx die Septembris Anno Domini m̄d̄cc̄xlviii ætatis suæ lx.

The Rev. Joseph Wade, many years Curate of this Parish, died 11th February, 1820.

In the Chancel, on the Pillars of the S. Aisle.

The Rev. Cornelius Rickaby, Minister of this Parish, died the 24th March, 1786, aged 76 years.

Statutum est omnibus semel mori.

To the memory of Anna Mathurina de Beriot, born of an ancient family, 2nd Jan., 1727, at Javinque, in the Austrian Netherlands, married at Brussels 29th Sept., 1749, to Nathaniel Pigott, of York, Esq. She died at Bridlington Quay, 13th August, 1792.

“Near this place lie the bodies of Thomas Wilson, merchant, and Lucy his wife, who had issue six sons and two daughters. He died 24th Feb., 1718, ætat. 74; and she, 7th Aug., 1723, ætat. 59.”

On the Floor of the Chancel.

“Simon, son of John Dodsworth, late of Scarbro’, died A.D. 1685.”

Round the margin of a blue slab:—“Here lieth William Bower of Bridlington Key. Merchant. departed. this. life. the. 23. of March 1671. in. the. 74 yeare. of. his. age. and Thomisin. the wife of the said Will departed the 14 of Sept. 57 aged 59.”

In the centre, three coats of arms, and motto to one, “Deus dabit vela:”—“He did in his life time erect at his owne charge in Bridlington a Schoole House: and gave to it 20 P P^{AN} for ever for maintaining and educating of the poore children of Bridlington and Key in the art of carding knitting and spinning of wooll.”

A long grey slab, with a grove for a brass label in the middle: the label gone.

A long slab, more than twelve feet in length, with three Maltese crores, placed in a triangle upon it, but no inscription.

On a brass tablet, between two cherubs’ heads and wings, of brass, “MS.—Priscillæ nuper uxoris Rogeri Woodburn, quæ diem clausit supremam x^o. die Augusti Anno salutis humanæ 1715 ætatisque suæ 26, cujus exuvias in lætam et felicem resurrectionis diem mæstissimus viduus curavit hic reponi.

Omnia debentur fato pátuinq̄ue morali.

Serius aut citius sedem properamus ad unam.”

On a Pillar in North Aisle of Chancel.

Tablet in memory of Wm. Bower, of Key, merchant, who died 9th May, 1707.

Within the Altar Rails, on the right side.

“Sacred to the memory of James Heblethwaite, Esq., whose ancestors resided many years at Norton, in this county. Died

Nov. ii. MDCCLXXiii, aged XLvi, and was buried near this marble. He married Mary, daughter of Thomas Johnson; had issue sixteen children; seven of whom deceased infants: Mary married Sir Griffith Boynton, Bart. Mary Heblethwaite, his wife, died July 12, 1815, aged 83. William Heblethwaite, Esq., their eldest son, died 23d Sept., 1808, aged 59. Harriot Heblethwaite, their daughter, died 7th April, 1827, aged 64."

On a slab on the floor:—"Mrs. Jane Skinner, wife of Ald^m. W^m. Skinner, of Hull, who died the 19th July, 1727."

In memory of Thomas Pitts, Esq., who died 1787; and three brothers of the name of Pitts, who fell in the service of their country, A.D. 1806 and 1814.

In the North Aisle of the Chancel.

"Near this place lie the remains of Ralph Creyke, of Marton, Esq., who departed this life 24th May, 1826, aged 80 years. He married Jane, fifth daughter of Richard Langley, of Wykeham Abbey, Esq., (by Elizabeth, eldest daughter and co-heiress of Boynton Boynton, of Rawcliffe, Esq. ;) had issue nine children, two sons and seven daughters, of whom Gregory, Catharine and Agnes died before him. By a numerous circle of friends and acquaintances he was loved, and honored, for his amiable temper, kind disposition, and distinguished excellence, in the discharge of all his duties, public and private. To his own family his loss has caused the deepest sorrow. This monument is inscribed, by his surviving children, to the memory of the best and most regretted of parents."

"At the foot of this pillar are deposited the remains of Jane, daughter of Richard Langley, of Wykeham Abbey, Esq., and wife of Ralph Creyke, of Marton, Esq. She died 31st Dec., 1794, aged 52; leaving issue two sons and seven daughters. She endured a long illness with that patient resignation which a firm trust in the goodness of the Almighty alone can give; and viewed the daily approaches of death with cheerful serenity and peace of mind, arising from a modest consciousness of not having neglected to improve the talent committed to her care. In the duties of a wife, a mother, and a friend, she was affectionate,

tender, and faithful. Her husband has dedicated this marble to the memory of her virtues, more highly honoured by being more familiarly known."

In the north aisle are several fragments of grey slabs, which have had brasses. Many of these were brought from the floor of the chancel when it was lately repaired. Elizabeth, wife of H. Cowton, died 1694.

In North Aisle of the Nave on a Pillar.

"Near this place, in the same grave with his mother, lieth the body of Timothy Woolfe, citizen and merchant of London, son of Richard Woolfe, of Bridlington Key, by Hannah, his wife, daur. of John Rickaby, of Bridlington Key aforesaid; he departed this life March xx. A.D. 1735. ætat. 30. He left the produce of £500 to be distributed annually amongst the poor in and about this place, not exceeding the distance of five miles, at the discretion of the trustees and their executors for ever."

John Hodgson, gent., Nov. 11, 1766.

Thos. Myers de Allerthorpe, gent., obiit 21. Dec. 1718.—
Arms much defaced.

On a tabular stone near the font, the oldest date now remaining, A.D. 1587, about 50 years after the Dissolution of the Monastery: *See Plate IX. for the ancient sculpture of this stone.*

In South Aisle, on a Pillar.

"Here lies, in hopes of a glorious resurrection, the body of John Greame, of Sewerby, Esq., who died Dec. 17, 1746, aged 83. He married Grace, daughter of Thos. Kitchingman of Leeds, Esq., by whom he had issue, who died in their infancy. He afterwards married Mary, daughter of Thomas Taylor, of Towthorp, Esq., who died May 3, 1767, aged 85. They left issue four sons and seven daughters. His eldest son, John, pays this tribute of gratitude to the memory of his much esteemed and lamented parents."

“Near to this column are deposited the remains of John Greame, of Sewerby, Esq., who, after a long and tedious illness, which through a stedfast hope in the merits of his Redeemer he was enabled to bear with the most Christian fortitude, at length resigned his soul into the hands of his Maker, 1798, Nov. 22. ætat. 89 years. In 1756 he married Alicia Maria, youngest daughter of the late Wm. Spencer, of Cannon Hall, Esq., by whom he left no issue. He was a truly benevolent man, steady and sincere in his friendships, and his heart was ever open to alleviate the distresses of others. Alicia Maria Greame, relict of the above John Greame, Esq., died January 19, 1812, aged 89 years, and lies interred under the same stone near the base of this column.”

Adolphus Moffat Bayard, Esq., died 1827.

Ancient stone slab, with raised cross beautifully sculptured on it, but no inscription: it was found near the north porch, below the present floor of the church.

“Sacred to the memory of Marmaduke Prickett, Esq., late of Bridlington, who departed this life Octobèr 21, 1809, aged 76 years.* And of Frances, his wife, who departed this life February the 21st, 1805, aged 66 years: and was the only daughter of the Rev. W. Buck, Vicar of Church Fenton, in the West Riding of the county of York. They had issue three sons and five daughters. Marmaduke, their eldest son, has caused this marble to be engraven as a tribute of filial regard, and to perpetuate the memory of his much respected parents, whose remains are deposited below this monument.”

* The monuments of the father and grandfather of the above, are in the nave of the church of Kilham, near Burlington, with the following inscriptions: “Saered to the memory of Marm: Priekett, gent: late an attorney in this town, and of Ann, his widow. He departed this life on the 8th day of May, 1765, aged 65 years; and she, on the 28th day of January, 1789, aged 78 years, leaving three sons, and two daughters, who in memory of those much beloved parents, caused these monuments to be erected.”

“Infra jacent ossa Thomæ Priekett et Lueiæ uxoris: Hæc obiit 17^{mo}. Martii 1739, Annos nata 70^{ta}. Ille autem 18^{vo}. Martii 1741 ætatis 75^{ta}. Postquam hujus Ecclesiæ Annos 51 floruisset vicarius.” He was a younger son of Josias Prickett, of Allerthorpe, Coin: Ebor:

John Rickaby, Esq., died Oct. 16, 1785.

John Rickaby, Esq., died Nov. 14, 1813.

G. Bowes, Esq., Oct. 5, 1775.

John Taylor, gent., Sept. 30, 1788.

On a slab of grey marble, near the font, has been the effigy of a knight in armour, and four shields at the corners, but the brasses are gone.

Armorial Bearings, chiefly taken from Monuments in Bridlington Priory Church, and the neighbouring village Churches.

BOWER.—Sable, a man's leg pierced with a broken arrow or, on a canton argent a tower gules.

BOYLE.—Party per bend crenelly, argent and gules.

BOYNTON.—Argent, between three crescents, a fess gules.

BUCK.—Lozengy bendy of eight, or and azure, a canton ermine.

CONSTABLE.—Quarterly gules and vair, argent and azure, over all a bend or.

CREYKE.—(1) Party per fess argent and sable, a pale and three ravens proper counterchanged: quartering Essington, gules on a cross flory argent five eaglets displayed, vert: and Arden, paly or and gules, on a chief argent three lozenges of the second: and impaling Langley, paly argent and vert.

CREYKE.—(2) impaling Denison, argent a bend between a unicorn's head in chief, a cross crosslet fetchy in base, gules: quartering Sunderland, party per pale argent and azure, three lions passant counterchanged.

GAUNT.—Barry of six or and azure, over all a bend gules.

GREAME.—(1) Or, on a chief sable, three escallop shells of the first: quartering Kitchingman argent, a chevron gules between three storks proper, two and one, and Taylor, of Towthorp argent, on a pale sable, three lions passant guardant argent, a canton gules.

GREAME.—(2) impaling Spencer azure, a fess ermine between six greyhounds heads erased proper.

GREAME.—(3) quartering Yarburgh ; party per pale argent and azure, a chevron counterchanged between three chaplets ; and Broadley, argent a bend sable between two lions rampant.

HARRINGTON.—Sable, a fret argent, impaling Wilson, sable, a wolf langued rampant gardant, and in chief three mullets or.

HEBLETHWAYTE.—Argent, two pales azure, on a canton or, a mullet pierced sable.

HUDSON.—Party per chevron crenelly or and azure, three martlets counterchanged.

HUSTLER. — Argent on a fesse azure, between two martlets sable, three fleur de lis or.

PRICKETT.—Or, on a cross quarter-pieced azure, four mascles of the first.

RAMSAY.—Argent, an eagle displayed sable, within a bordure gules.

RICKABY.—Quarterly, first and third argent between three martlets sable, on a chevron engrailed azure three crescents of the first, second, and fourth or, two chevronels gules, and impaling Naylor, argent, on a bend cottised sable three covered cups or.

STRICKLAND.—Gules, a chevron or, between three crosses patèe argent, on a canton ermine a stag's head erased, proper.

TYSON.—Vert, three lions rampant argent.

Q.

THE EPITAPH OF SIR MARMADUKE CONSTABLE, KNT., ON THE
MONUMENT IN FLAMBOROUGH CHURCH.

Here lieth Marmaduke Constable of Flaynborghyt Knyght ^a
 Who made aduentio into France for the right of the same
 Passed ouer with Kyng Edwarde the fourth y^t noble Knight ^b
 And also with noble king herre the seuinth of that name ^c
 He was also at Bartokk at the winnyng of the same ^d
 And by Kyng Edward chosyn Capten there first of any one
 And retollid & gouernid ther his tyme without blame
 But for all that as ye se he lieth vnder this stone

At brankisto feld wher the Kyng of Scottys was slayne ^e
 He then beyng of the age of thre score and tene
 With the gode Duke of northefolke y^t iorney he hay tann
 And coragely abancid hysself emog other there & then
 The King beyng i France with gret nombre of yglessh me
 He nothynng hedvng his age ther but seopde hy as on
 With his sonnes brothe saruantt and kynnismen
 But now as ye se he lyeth vnder this stone

^a He was born during the reign of Henry VI. A. D. 1443.

^b Attended Henry IV. into France, ætat. 32, A. D. 1475.

^c Attended Henry VII. into France, ætat. 49, A. D. 1492.

^d Appointed Governor of Berwick-upon-Tweed on its capture by Edward IV., A. D. 1482.

^e During the absence of Henry VIII., in France, Sir Marmaduke Constable, ætat. 70, accompanied Sir Edmund Howard, afterwards Duke of Norfolk, and jointly with that Nobleman commanded the third division of the English forces at the battle of Flodden Hill, in Brankiston Moor, where King James IV., of Scotland, was defeated and slain, with the flower of the Scotch nobility, A. D. 1513.

But now all thes tryumphes ar passed & set on syde
 For all wordly joyes they wull not long endure
 They are soune passed and away dothe glyde
 And who that puttith his trust ī the & call hy most usure
 For when Deth strikith he sparith no creature †
 Nor geuith no warnyng but takith the by one & one
 And now he abydyth godis mercy & hath no other socure
 For as ye se hym here he lieth vnder this stone

I pray yow my kynsmen louers and frendis all
 To pray to oure Lord Ihesu to haue mercy af my sowll

Copy of the Original Letter from Henry the Eighth to Sir M. Constable, now in the possession of the Rev. Charles Constable, of Wassand, in Holderness.

“ Henry *H.T.*

By the King.

Trustye and well beloved we grete you well, and understand as well by the report of our right trustye Cousyn and Counsailler the Duke of Norfolk as otherwayes what acceptable service yee amongs other lately did unto us by your valiant towardness in the assisting of our said cousyn against our great enemy the late King of Scots. And how couragiously yee as a veray herty loving knight acquitted yourself for y^e overthrow of the said King and distrustinge of his malice and power to our great honor and

† The exact period of his death is uncertain; but, as we know the time when he was 70 years old, it may be supposed to have happened not later than A. D. 1530., when, if he lived so long, he would be 87 years old, and Henry VIII. at that time on the throne. He would then have lived within the reigns of six Kings,—Henry VI., Edward IV., Edward V., Richard III., Henry VII., and Henry VIII.

the advancement of your no little fame and praise, for the which we have good cause to favour and thank you. And so we full hertily do. And assured yee may be that we shall in such effectual wise remember your said service in any your reasonable pursuits as ye shall have cause to thinke the same right well employed to your comfort and weal hereafter and specially because yee (notwithstanding our license to you granted by reason of your great age and impotency to take your ease and liberty) did thus kindly and diligently to your payne serve us at this time, which requires longe thanks and remembrance accordingly. Given under our signet at our Castill of Wyndeshore the xxvi day of November 1514."

Indorsed,

"To our trustye and wellbeloved Knight for our body Marmaduke Constable the elder (called the little.)"

Bodl. MS. "Note that John Puckering, Lord Keeper of the Great Seale, was borne of obscure parentage* in the Towne of Flambrough, in Yorkshire, and is intombed att Westminster with this Epitaphe:—*Jurisprudentiâ, pietate, consilio, multisque aliis virtutibus insignis Johannes Puckering miles, a serenissimâ Elisabethâ Angliæ Reginâ in secretius consilium ac summum magni Sigilli Angliæ custodis munus ascitus, cùm quatuor annis singulari fidè, et æquitate jus dixisset, placidè in Domino obdormiens, hìc situs est. Vixit annos 52 obiit 30 Aprilis 1596.*

Causarum imperii et curarum munere fesso

Vivere pæna fuit, mors mihi somnus erat :

Divitiæ, Fasces, Legiones, Stemmata, Honores,

Temporis hæc spoliū, prædaque mortis atræ."

* "Filius Robti. Puckering tenens ex concessione Prioris de Bridlington Capellam de Bempton."

R.

Monument of Sir Martin de la See, in the chancel of Barmston Church.

In 1430, [temp. Hen. VI.] the lordship, with the rectory of Barmston descended by an heiress to the family of de la See. Sir Martin de la See, knt., the issue of this marriage, left two daughters, coheiresses, of whom Margaret, the eldest, married Sir Henry Boynton, knt., and on the death of her father, which happened in the year 1497, she transferred the manor and rectory to the family of Boynton, in which they still continue.—*Dade's History of Holderness.*

This monument is thus noticed in a Bodl. MS. dated 16th Nov., 1620.—“An ancient tombe of Alablaster, a man in armor thereon, no inscription, it came out of Brelington.”

Bodl. MS.—“BARMSTON CHURCH—16. Nov. 1620.

On a table.

In obitum dignissimi et colendissimi viri Francisci Boynton equitis defuncti. Qui obiit nono die Aprilis A^o. D^o. 1617.

BEFORD CHURCH.—7. Oct. 1622.

Hic jacet nobilis vir magister Thomas Tongō Rector hujus ecclesiæ, de sinistrâ parte matris suæ, qui obiit xxiii die mensis Septembris litera Dominicalis D. An^o. Dmⁱ. M^occcc^oLxxii.

Qui fuit in vitâ Legum Bacalaureus almus
Prudens, disertus, humilis, virtute repletus
Clericos fovebat, illos gratanter habebat,
Pauperes pascebat, honestos et diligebat.

HARPHAM CHURCH.

The pictures in brasse :

Hic jacet Thomas de Sancto Quintino armiger nuper Dominus de Harpham, qui obiit decimo octavo die mensis Julii An^o. Dñi m^o. cccc^o. quadragesimo quinto, cujus aiē propitietur Deus. Amen.

On a tomb under an arch :—Orate pro aiâ Do : W̄illi de Sancto Quintino, qui obiit An^o Dñi m^o. ccc^o. XLIX. et pro aiâ Dñe Johannē uxoris eiūs quæ obiit An^o Dñi m^o. ccc^o LXXXIV. pro quibus cotidie celebratur Missa Mariæ.

LOWTHORP CHURCH.

On a marble, the portraiture in brasse, of a man and woman :—
Hic jacet Georgius Salram Arm : qui obiit xvi^o. die mensis Januarii An^o. D^o. m^o.cccc^oxvii. et Elisabet ux. eiūs que obiit quarto die mensis Oct^s. An^o. Dñi. m^o.cccc^o. xvi. quorum animabus propitietur Deus. Amen.”

In the ruined chancel of Lowthorp church is a very singular monument without inscription, containing the effigies of a man and woman carved in stone, with a tree between them, whose branches terminate in hearts. There is also a stone cross of elegant form which formerly stood in the church-yard.

Harpham church is the burial place of the St. Quintin family, and is in excellent repair : the windows are filled with modern stained glass, beautifully executed, with the armorial bearings of the St. Quintins and their connexions.

Burton Agnes church contains a chapel filled with the ancient monuments of the Boynton family and their relations by marriage

—the Somervilles and Griffiths. Burton Agnes Hall is said to have been erected from a design by Inigo Jones: the gate-house is very handsome; and the mansion is a fine specimen of the architecture of Elizabeth and James the First's time.

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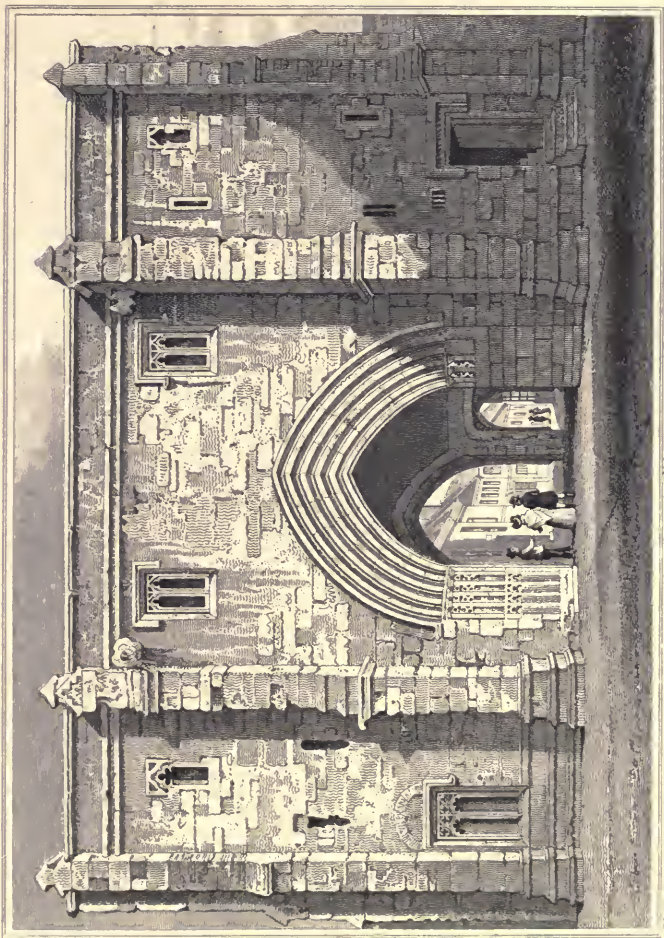
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Engraved by J. Harrison, Cambridge.



BRIDLINGTON, N. SIDE.

the Duke of Devonshire,

by the Grant's faithful & able Servant

Wm. Adkins

Engraved by J. Harrison, Cambridge.

PRIORY GATE

To His Grace,

the Duke as aforesaid





J. B. H. & Son, del. & sc. Cambridge.

PRIORY CHURCH,

*To His Grace, the
Duke of Devonshire*



BRIDLINGTON, S.W.

By his Grace's faithful to what? Lord the Duke

and by T. Dutton, Cambridge.





Engraved by T. Stevenson, Newcastle.

BRIDLINGTON, N.E.

the Lord Bishop of Lincoln

by his Lordship's faithful & obedient Servant

the Author



PRIORY CHURCH,

To the R. Rev. &

the Priory is inscribed



J. B. H. Turner del. & sc. Cambridge

Pub. by T. Sturges Cambridge

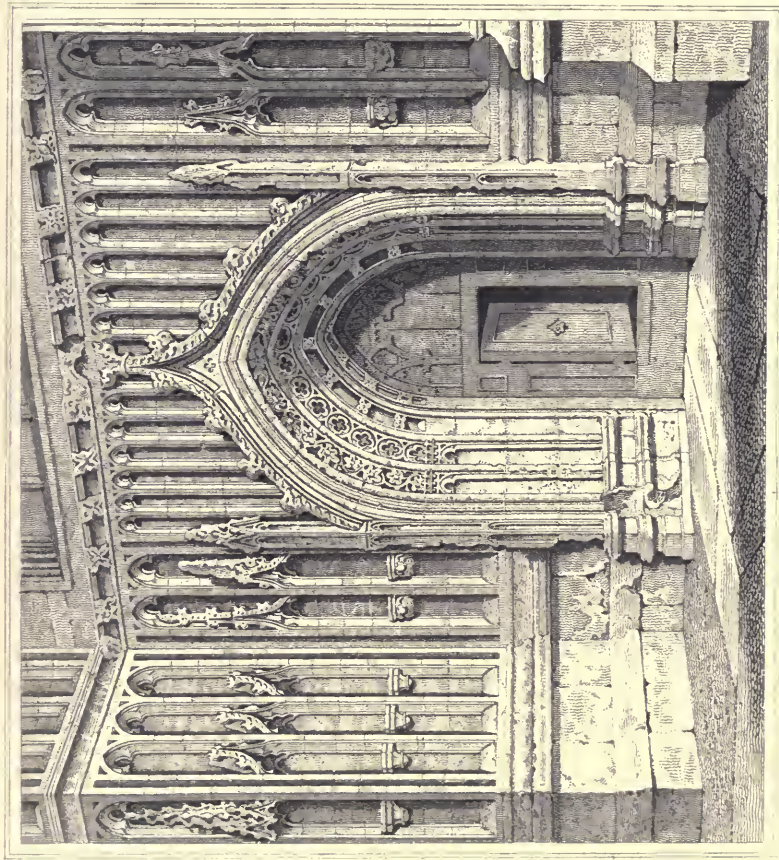
INTERIOR

WEST END.

To the Rev^d George Smith,
this plate is inscribed



Incumbent of Bridlington
by his faithful & oblig^d Serv^t
the Author.



Printed by T. Stanwood, Cambridge.

SOUTH ENTRANCE.



*of Trinity College, has placed
faithful & obliged Servant the Author*

WEST FRONT

*To the Rev^d Mr. Master
is engraved by his*

1815. Lane, del. & sc. Cambridge



J. Bell's Tower del. & sc. Cambridge

Engr. by T. Stovenson Cambridge

NORTH

PORCH.

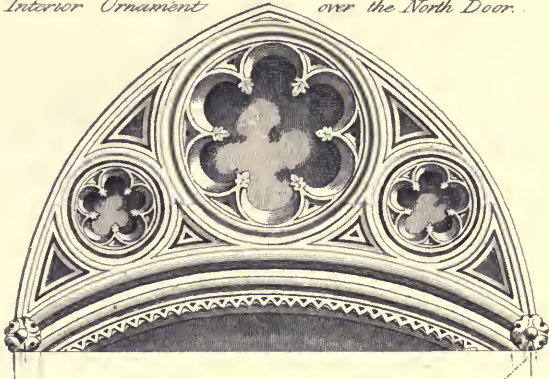
To John Gream
that made a window



of S. Peter's
by his father's & his own
ing. Author

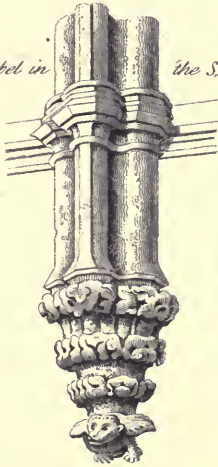
Interior Ornament

over the North Door.



Corbel in

the S. Aisle.



Corbels under the Friary Gateway.



Cornice round the Exterior of Nave of the Church.

*To the Rev^d Professor
this Plate is inscribed*



*Wharwell, Trinity College
by his faithful & oblig^d Serv^t
the Author.*



SCULPTURED STONE

J. W. B. Esq.



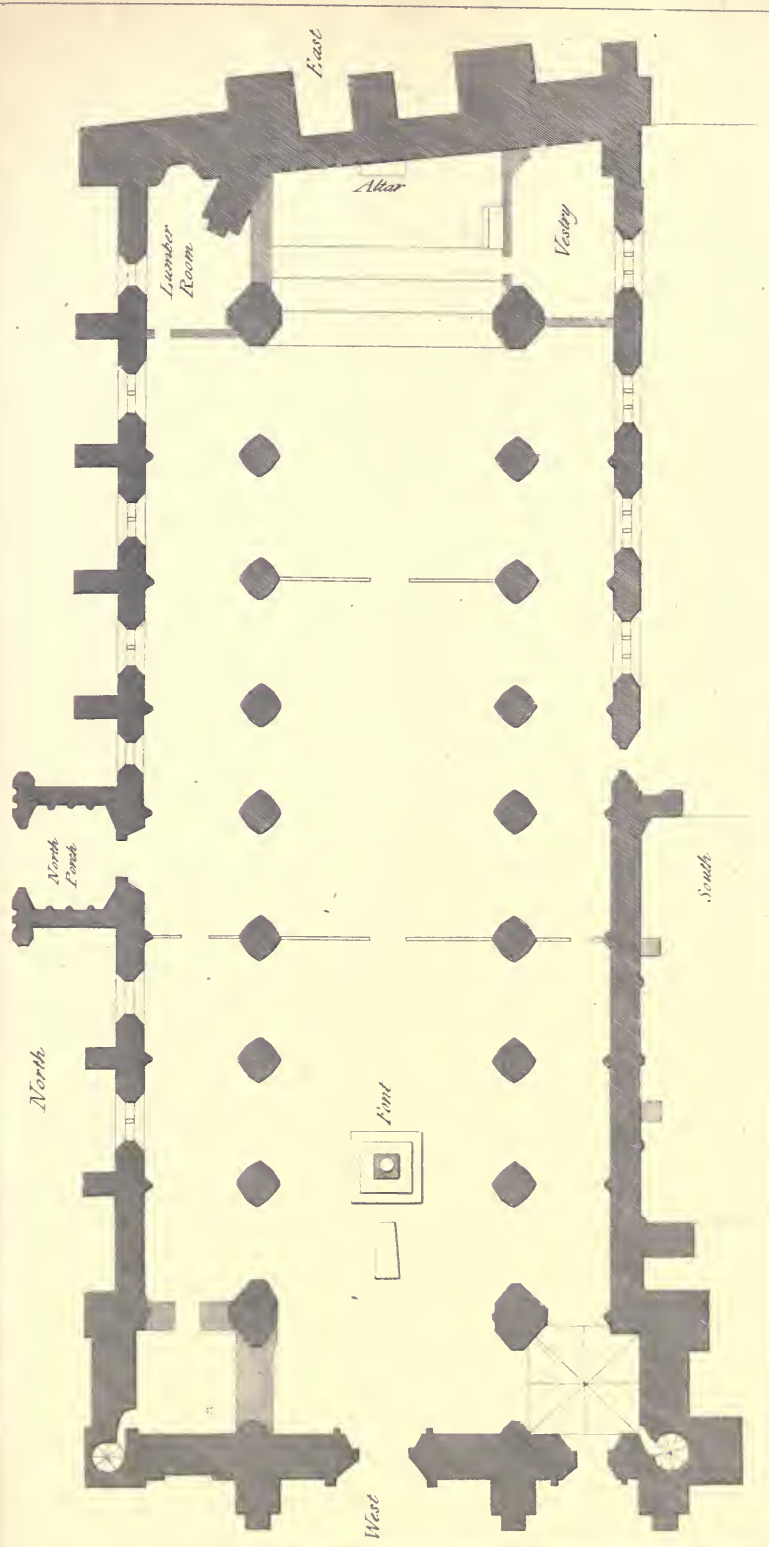
BRIDLINGTON GEORGE.

J. W. B. Esq. in Wallington.

*This Plate is executed by his faithful & obliged Servant
the Engraver.*

Engr. by I. Swanson Cambridge

W. G. & C. 1824



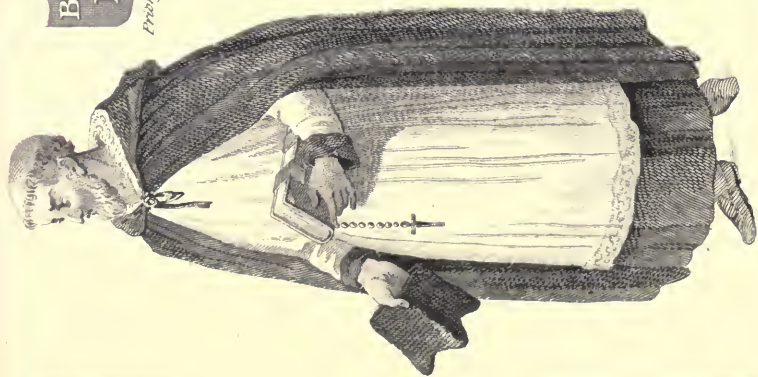
Pub^d by J. Stevenson, Cambridge

GROUND PLAN OF BRIDLINGTON CHURCH.



J. Stevenson, Cambridge
 by *J. Stevenson, Cambridge*
 by his faithful & obliged Serv^t
J. Stevenson

J. Stevenson del. & sculp. Cambridge



Canon regular of S. Augustine.



Prerog Arms



Habitawright



Prerog Seals



Canon



Boyle



S. P. S. Sever del. & sc. Cambridge.

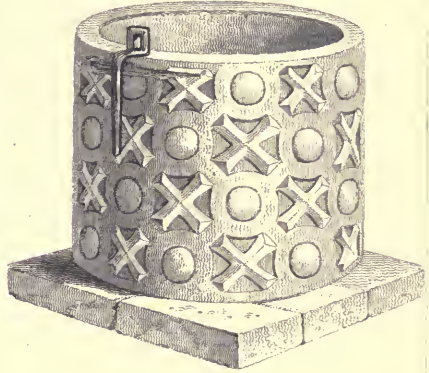
To John Calver,
 Esq. F. R. S.
 by his faithful & oblig'd Serv^t
 the Author



ANCIENT FONTS.

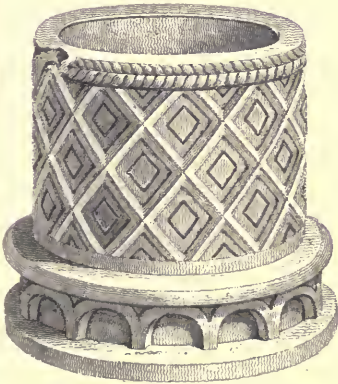


Carnaby

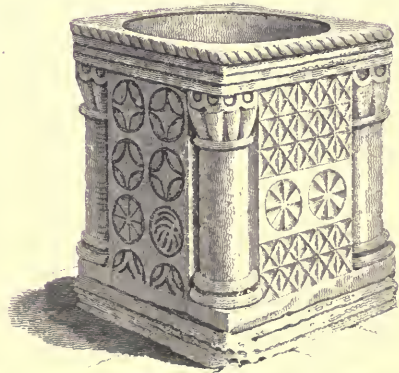


Rudston

Barmston



Reighton



J. & H. J. Stone del. & sc. Cambridge

Engr. by T. Agnew & Sons

To the R^t Hon^{ble}
this plate is inscribed by his



Lord Mardonell
Lordship's faithful & Lord's Servant
Wm. Hutchinson





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FLAMBRO CHURCH.



FILEY CHURCH.

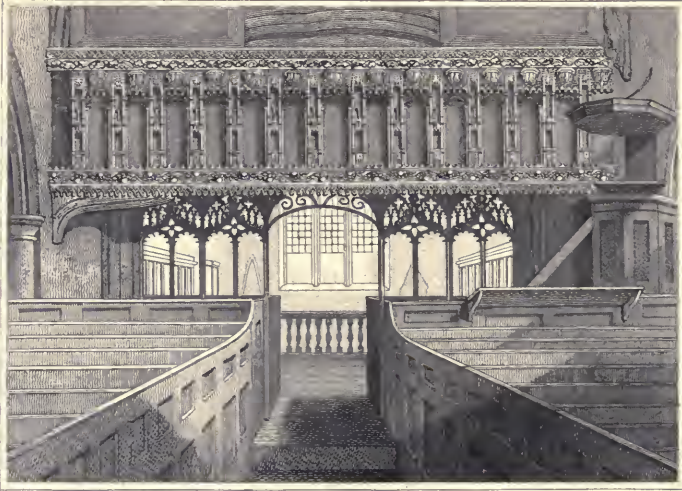
To Sir Francis Bagnall



Robert Bagnall Esq.
this Plate is engraved by his faithful & obliged

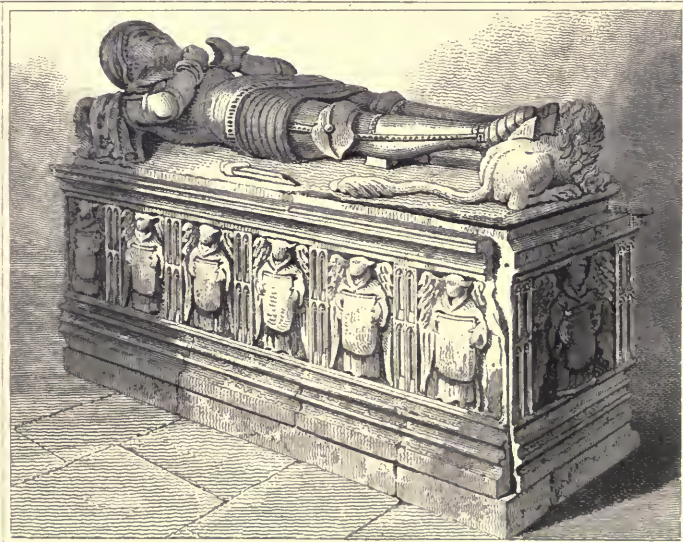


ROOD-LOFT FLAMBRO CHURCH.



J. & H. S. Stone del. & sc. Cambridge.

MONUMENT OF SIR MARTIN DE LA SEE.



*To the Rev^d Sir Charles Anderson Bart. & Co.
 this Plate is inscribed
 as his faithful & oblig^d Serv^t
 The A. S. 1*







J. H. Storer del. & sc. Cambridge

Pub. by T. Sturton, Cambridge

CARNABY CHURCH



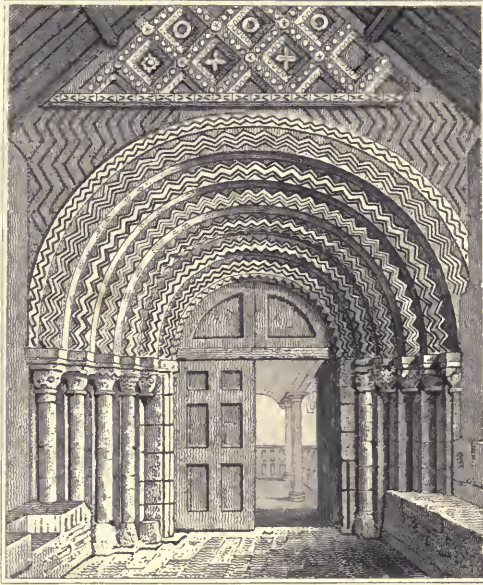
BOYNTON CHURCH

To Sir William
this Plate is presented



Sturton, Bart. Boynton
by his faithful & obliged
the artist





S DOOR KILHAM CHURCH



J. & F. S. Sherer del. & sc. Cambridge

Pub^d by T. Stevenson, Cambridge

RUDSTON



CHURCH

To Robert
Moss Plate

Puckett Esq^r London
is executed by
the Author





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