

THE PUDSAYS OF BARFORD.

THROUGH the kindness of a friend, I was recently permitted to examine, and make extracts from, a manuscript of considerable interest and importance. It contained, among other things, the genealogical notices of the family of Pudsay of Barford, which form the basis of the present paper.

The volume is a small octavo, and was probably written in the beginning of the 15th century. It is bound in strong oaken boards, but the purple velvet with which they are still covered is much tarnished. The corners are tipped with brass, but the clasps, which were probably of silver, have been torn away. The manuscript has been carefully preserved, and must have been in the family of the Pudsays for at least three centuries.

It contains some of the services of the Roman Catholic Church. At the commencement is the office of our Saviour, followed by that of the Virgin, with Matins, Lauds, Prime, Tierce, Sext, None and Vespers, with the hymn *Ave, Maria Stella!* Complin and the *Salve, Regina!* come next. After them are the Seven Penitential psalms and the *Memento, Domine, David*, in full, with the titles of several others. These are followed by the Litany of the Saints, the office for the dead and the commendationes, which begin with a finely illuminated page. The manuscript is well written, and is illuminated in more places than one. The spoiler, however, has been busy with it, as several of the decorations are missing, and in more places than one a leaf has been abstracted.

On the leaf preceding the Calendar is written as follows:—

✕ Jhesus.

Here is the brite day of all the children of Mr. Thomas Pudsay of Barforth, noted in the Calender folowing, which he had by Elizabeth Pudsay, daughter to John Lord Scroope of Bolton; and, lastlie, the day of the death of the sayd Mr. Thomas Pudsay, who died in Yorke, prisoner for his conscience, a trewe confessor of the Catholik faythe. He left this wretched world and went to God the forthe day of September, on whose soule I pray God have mercye. Anno Domini 1576.

In the Calendar itself these genealogical notices occur:—

JANUARY.

Anna Pudsey filia Michaelis Pudsey nata anno 1650 die 30^{mo}.

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FEBRUARY.

Margareta Pudsey nata 13^o, an^o 1652, filia Michaelis Pudsey.
 Rodolphus Pudsey filius Tho. Pudsey natus vigesimo die Feb.
 1688-9 et obiit die nono Martii.
 Grandmother Pudsey was born y^e 24 Feb. 1618-19 : dyed y^e
 28th Feb. 1705-6.

MARCH.

Uncle Nicolas Salvin dyed y^e 8th March.
 Grandfather Pudsey dyed y^e 12th March, 1697-8; was born 29th
 Sept., 1619.
 Uncle Smith 15.
 (25.) Nat. Franci Pudsay.
 Isto die natus fuit Tho. Pudsey filius Michaelis, 1654.
 My dear wife dyed y^e 29 March, 1729, in y^e evening.
 Uncle Charles 30.

APRIL.

My dear father dyed y^e 19th April, at Croxdale, 1723.

MAY.

Mother dyed y^e 1st May, 1724.
 (4.) Isto die natus fuit Wylliellmus Pudsaye, anno Domini 1556.
 (10.) Nat. Georgi Pudsay.
 Maria Pudsey filia Tho. Pudsey nata 24^{to} die Maii Anno Dom. 1690.

JULY.

(4.) Hoc die natus fuit Ambrosius Pudsaye, anno Domini 1565.
 (15.) Isto die natus fuit Margareta Pudsaye, anno Domini 1560.
 Auntt Pudsey dyed July 19.

AUGUST.

Mary Pudsey, daughter of Michael Pudsey, was born y^e 8th day
 Augt., 1714.
 (17.) Nat. Thomæ Pudsay, 1567.
 Catherin Pudsey, daughter of Michael Pudsey, was born y^e 26
 August, 1720, and dyed y^e 7 May, 1721.
 Mr. Michal Pudsey dyed Augt. 30, 1749.

SEPTEMBER.

(2.) Nat: Mariæ Pudsay, 1573.
 Obiit mortem Thomas Pudsay horum liberorum pater Eboraci in
 - carcere, propter Catholicam fidem, cujus syncerus professor
 erat, quarto die Septemb: A^o. Dni. 1576.
 Elizabeth Pudsey filia Michaelis Pudsey, nata An^o 1648, die &c.
 dyed y^e 2d Octo^r., aged 83, 1731.
 Nativitas Mychaelis Pudsay filius Ambrosii Pudsay 29 of Septem-
 bris, anno Domini 1618.
 Thomas Pudsey, son of Mich^l. Pudsey, was born y^e 10th day
 Septem^r, 1715. Dyed 8 Augt.

OCTOBER.

Maria Pudsey, filia Michaelis Pudsey, nata 14^o, An^o 1643.

A^t Berry dyed Octo: 3d [*in pencil in the hand of the last Michael Pudsey.*]

NOVEMBER.

3. Natalitium Wenefride Pudsay, 1570.

(24 or 25. ?) Natalitium Johannæ Pudsaye, 1560.

DECEMBER.

12. Isto diè natus fuit Henricus Pudsaye Anno Domini 1561.

Ambrose Pudsay dyed the 12th of December, 1623.

Michael Pudsey filius Tho: Pudsey natus 27 diè Decembris, 1680.

(28.) Nat. Mariæ Pudsay.

From the above extracts it will appear that the MS was in the possession of the family of Pudsay for at least two centuries. But there is evidence in the volume to shew that it belonged to that ancient house at a much earlier period. That which I am going to lay before my readers is of far greater interest and importance than the genealogical notices which have just been given. On the fly-leaves at the commencement of the volume are the following invocations in prose and verse to the ill-fated monarch Henry the Sixth.

Oratio beati Henrici Sexti, regis Angliæ et Franciæ etc. Hic vir disspiens [despiciens?]¹ mundum et terrena, triumphans, diviciâs celo condidit corde, ore et manu. Ora pro nobis, beate He[n]rice, ut dig[ni] eff[iciamur].

Deus, qui unigenitum Filium Tuum, Dominum nostrum Jhesum Christum famulo tuo regi nostro Henrico corpore et anima glorificatum demonstrare voluisti, præsta, quæsumus, ut ejus meritis et precibus ad eternam ejusdem Domini nostri Jhesu Christi visionem pertingere mereamur; per Dominum nostrum Jhesum Christum, Filium Tuum, Qui Tecum vivit etc. [*per*] omnia sæcula sæculorum. Amen.

On another fly-leaf, but in a different hand, is the following hymn.

Ave ante ortum prophetatus,
Regnorum bis coronatus
Quorum regimini es donatus,
Ex nobili progenie.

Tua vita singularis
Anglorum rite lucerna vocaris,
Henricus sextus vulgo nominaris,
De regali serie.

Ave, tutor ecclesiasticorum,
Utens norma religiosorum,
Respuens vana mundanorum,
Misericors in omnibus.

¹ This sentence is in a confused state. It may be arranged so as to form a couplet.

Hic vir despiciens mundum et terrena, triumphans
Divitias cælo condidit, ore, manu!

Mitis ut agnus paciens,
 Fuisti in Christo confidens,
 Mira diversa faciens,
 Brutis et hominibus.
 Ave, post necem tui prolis,
 Misericordiam desiderans absque dolis,
 Penetrasti radium solis,
 Migratus ex hoc sæculo.
 Schertesey senobio es sepultus,
 Eodem loco diu occultus,
 Integer remanens ut Dei cultus
 Fossus in diluculo.
 Ave, per quem plures sanantur
 Ægroti : cæci illuminantur,
 Peregrinantes vero liberantur
 De magno periculo.
 Dementes etiam restituuntur,
 Claudii decrepiti graduuntur,
 Paralitici consequuntur
 Salutem in vehiculo.
 Ave revelator carceratorum,
 Pestis medicina, spes mœstorum,
 Maculas pellens desperatorum,
 Febribus fatigatis.
 Resuscitator tu innocentis
 Vermes feminae intus habentis,
 Sedeam[?] purgans esto petentis
 Protector in datis.

Ora pro nobis, Christi acclata, ne dampnemur morte perpetua.

Deus qui in electis tuis, semper es mirabilis et eos choruscare facis miraculo; concede propicius ut regem Henricum quem habuimus patronum in terris intercessorem habere mereamur in cælis : per Christum.

As far as hope will yn lengthe
 On the, kyng Henry, I fix my mynde,
 That be thy prayour I may have strenhith
 In vertuous lyfe my warks to bynde.
 Though I to the have ben unkynde
 Off wilfulnesse long tyme and space.
 Off forgevenesse I aske y^e grace,
 Hop hathe me movyde to seke y^{is} place,
 In trust of socor by thyn olde properte,
 Was never man cam be forne yⁱ face
 Rebellion or oder yn adversite
 Off thyr compassion commaundid them goo free.
 Now, for thi pety, to Hym that all schall deme,
 Pray for me thy servant and pilgreme.

These prayers, to judge from the hand, were written in the latter part of the 15th century, and they derive an additional interest from the connection which is said to have existed between the Pudsays and Henry the Sixth. It has been the uniform tradition in Craven that that unhappy monarch was sheltered and entertained by Sir Ralph Pudsay, at Bolton Hall, after his defeat at Hexham. That the popular report is, in this instance, correct I have little doubt, as it is supported by the following evidence, which is now for the first time produced. In the will of Ambrose Pudsay of Bolton, gentleman, which was made in 1521, is the following most remarkable passage:—“*In witnes wherof this my last will and testament, I did write it with my owne hande at Bolton hault, in a chamer that goode Kyng Henry the Sexte lay in, and therfor it is called his chamer to this presente daye.*” This most valuable document was executed some sixty years after the royal visit to which I am alluding took place, and it is quite possible that the testator might in his younger days have clung to the knees of the monarch of whom, at the close of his life, he speaks with so much respect.

As a memorial of his visit to Bolton, and of the hospitality which he had there met with; the King probably left behind the glove, boot, and spoon, which are still most carefully treasured up by the representatives of the Pudsays. And if these relics of an unfortunate sovereign are treated in these days with so much consideration, with what reverence must they have been regarded when their donor was worshipped as a saint! How lovingly would they be brought out and handled, and how carefully would they be preserved! And, surely, it is not unreasonable to conjecture that in the private oratory at Bolton the family chaplain would say his prayers “upon” the very book to which the reader has been introduced, and incorporate into his daily services the invocations which I have just given. It will be observed that the last of the prayers is especially adapted to a pilgrim. To what shrine did the pious Lancastrian resort? In the Minsters of York and Ripon he would find an image of the monarch whom he beatified, whilst in the little chapel at Bolton Hall he might kiss the relics of his saint, and address him in a set form of prayer from the service book which lay upon the altar.²

It may, I think, be fairly conjectured that the service book, which has been described belonged either to the host of Henry the Sixth, or to his son. From them it descended, in one family and in one faith, to

² I trust to be able, before long, to lay before the members of the Society a more detailed account of the wanderings of Henry the Sixth in the North of England.

Thomas Pudsay, Esq., who, in Queen Mary's days, began to inscribe in the Calendar the nativities of his children. After his death, and that of his widow, who survived him for many years, the volume came into the possession of one of her younger children who resided in the vicinity of Barford, of which she had been for so long a time the possessor. It continued with his descendants till they became extinct in the 18th century. An account, therefore, of the Pudsays of Barford, as illustrating the genealogical notices recorded in the Calendar, will make the present paper more complete.

The manor house of Barford lies pleasantly upon the southern bank of the Tees, facing the pretty village of Gainford. It was built, probably, in the 15th century, but modern improvements have shorn it of its architectural beauties. On the summit of the hill may be seen the traces of a village which has long since disappeared, and the picturesque ruins of a chapel of a date long anterior to the manor house. There is a careful and minute description of the place in Mr. Walbran's History of Gainford, but Dr. Whitaker in his description of Richmondshire does not once allude to its existence.

The earliest owners of the estate that have occurred to me are the Latons of West Laton. In the year 1338, John de Laton and Christiana his wife recognize the ownership of Thomas de Laton, kt., to 2 messuages, 13 tofts, 160 acres of arable land and 7 of meadow in Berford super These and Cleseby juxta Manfield, two parts of which he holds by their gift; whereupon the said Sir Thomas conveys the two parts to John and Christiana, together with the third part, after the decease of Petronella, widow of John de Hudeleston, who holds it as her dower. In 1353, Thomas de Laton, rector of Marsk, and William de Forset, chaplain, convey to John son of Sir Thomas de Laton, kt., and Christiana his wife, with remainder to their heirs male, and failing them, to Elizabeth their daughter, a carucate of land in Appilby super Tese, and the manors of Barford; 2 messuages, 83 acres of arable land and an acre and a half of meadow being specially excepted.

In the Chartulary of the Latons, from which these notices are derived, it is stated that this Christiana Laton was the daughter of Christopher Sheffield. From the same source I continue the descent of Barford.

“This John Laton heere menconed and Christian his wyefe had no yssue but onely Elizabeth theire sole daughter and heire, whoe was maryed to Henry Pudesay son and heir to John Pudsey of Boulton in Craven.”

“The said Elizabeth lyeth buried in the parishe church of East Laton,

in the pew called Laton's pew with this inscription followinge ingraven in brasse upon her grave.

Hic jacet Elizabetha filia et heres
Johis Laton de Berforth quondam
uxor Henrici Pudsey que obiit 10^o
die Novembris anno d'ni 1424.
Cujus animæ propitiatur Deus. Amen."

Upon the marriage of Henry Pudsay with Elizabeth Laton, there seems to have been a general settlement of the estates upon their issue. This was made in the year 1353, when the lady is mentioned as Pudsey's wife. From this period, for more than three centuries, the Pudseys retained possession of Barford. It passed out of their hands in 1659, being then sold to Barrington Bouchier of Benningbrough, Esq., "by the trustees for the payment of the debts of Ambrose Pudsey, for 10,050*l*. It is now the property of the Earl of Harewood, who purchased it of Walter Fawkes, Esq., of Farnley."

The first original document relating to Barford that has come before me is the Inventory of the effects of Margaret, widow of Thomas Pudsay, Esq. It is preserved in the Registry of the Dean and Chapter of York, and was drawn up in the year 1552. The lady was the eldest of six daughters and coheirs of Sir Roger Pilkington of Pilkington in Lancashire, by Alice, dau. of Sir John Savage, kt. She was the mother of four children, one son, Henry Pudsay, and three daughters, of whom Grace the eldest married and had issue by Thos. Metham of Metham, Esq., and Thos. Trollop of Thornley, Esq.; 2. Catherine, the wife of Anthony Eshe of Patrick Brompton; and, 3. Mary, who married and had issue by Mr. Serjeant Meynell. On the 16th of January, 1552-3, Margaret Pudsay's sons in law, Meynell and Trollop, make an agreement about the administration of her effects. It was at this time that the Inventory was made which is now for the first time printed. There is circumstantial evidence to connect it with Barford, and it gives us a full and minute catalogue of the contents of the manor house and its appendages, which I give without compression.

The Inventorie of Margarett Pudsey, lait wyffe of Thomas Pudsey, Esquier, disceissed, of all suche goodes and cattelles, as well moveable as unmoveable, which she had at the tyme of her deith.

IN THE HALL.—iiij tables and iiij formes, vjs. viij*l*. One cubbord, and ij chaires for women, vs. ij pewther basynges and one ewer, xs. One pare of tengges, ij cooke nettes, with the hangynges of the hall of grene say, iiijs. iiij*l*.

IN THE LAW PARLOR:—One standyng bed, the hangynges of yalowe

and blowe say, one fether bed, one pair of blankettes, one coverlett and one coveryng of tapes', xv. One nother bed, with one fether bed, ij blankettes, one coverlett, one boster, and ij pilleberes, xxvjs. viiij*d*. One counter, one cubbord with a cloith of yalowe and blowe say, one chare, with the hangynges of the said parlor of stayn' worke, xxvjs. viiij*d*.

IN THE LORDES CHAMBER.—One standyng bed, one mattres, one fether bed, one pair of fuschon blankettes, one covereign, one coverlett, one boster, ij pillebers, the hangynges of yalowe say, iiij*l*. One nother borded bed with one fether bed, one pair of blankettes, one coverlett, one boster, and ij pillebers, xxvjs. viiij*d*. One trussyng chare, vs. One cup stoill with a clothe of yalowe say, and the hangynges of the said chamber of yalowe and grene say, xxvjs. viiij*d*.

IN THE CHAMBER OVER THE BUTTERY.—One borded bed, one fether bed, one pare of blankettes, two coverlettes, one boster, one pilleber with hangynges of reid and yalowe say, xxvjs. viiij*d*. One nother borded bed with one mattres, one blanket, ij coverlettes, one boster and one paynted tester, xiijs. iiij*d*. One cubbord and iiij chestes, xs. One bord, ij trisselles, one forme, and one pare of tenges, xvj*d*.

IN THE NURCEY.—One borded bed, one mattres, one blankett, ij coverlettes, one boster, the tester of reid and yalowe say, one nother bed with one coverlett, and one blankett, xvjs. ij cootes of plait and ij jackes, (*blank*.)

IN THE CHAMBER OVER THE GREAT PARLOR.—One borded bed, one fether bed, one pare of blankettes, ij coverlettes, one covereign, one boster, ij pillebers, the tester and corteynes of reid and yalowe say, xls. One nother borded bed, one fether bed, ij blankettes, two coverlettes, one boster, with one tester of reid and yalowe say, xxxiijs. iiij*d*. One nother borded bed with one mattres, one blankett, iiij coverlettes, and one boster, one palyet with one mattres, one fether bed, ij blankettes, one coverlett, one boster and ij pillebers, xls. One chest and one chare, xs. The hangynges of the chamber of payntid worke, xiijs. iiij*d*.

IN THE CLOSETT.—Of lynnyng and garne cloithe, foure score and fyve yerdes, vi*l*. vjs. viiij*d*. Fyve pair of sheetes, lvjs. xx kirchers, xix vaylles, xx pair of lynne sleeves, xxⁱⁱ sarkes, xj smokes, and iiij hed sheles, iiij*l*. xxxiiijⁱⁱ yeardes of wullyng cloith, liijs. iiij*d*. xij hankes of lynne garne and other xij hankes of harne, xls. ij sloppes and one kirtill, liijs. iiij*d*. xx score of lynne and xx score of hempe, xxs. One Flaunder cheste, one chare, one borde, iiij trisselles, one nyght gowne, and one chest, and one coffer, vs. Chargez, iijs.

IN THE GREAT PARLOR.—One longe table with a tap' covereign, vs. One counter, v chares, ij formes, ij great chestes and one rounde table, xiijs. iiij*d*. One standyng bed with one mattres, one fether bed, ij blankettes, one coverlett, one covereign, one boster, ij pillebers, the tester of velvett and the corteynes of yalowe and blowe say, and one tryndell bed with one mattres, two blankettes, ij coverlettes and one pilleber, iiij*l*. The hangynges of the parlor of payntid antike worke, one pair of tenges and one land iron, xxvjs. viiij*d*.

IN THE CHAPPELL.—iiij alter cloithes, viijs. iiij vestementes, xjs. iiij cooppes, xiijs. iiij*d.* ij challases, iiij*l.* The communyon booke, ijs.

IN THE MADES CHAMBER.—One bed, one mattres, ij blankettes, ij coverlettes and one happyng, xiijs. iiij*d.* ij spynnyng wheles, iiij pare of wulle cardes, one pair of wull comes and one pair of wull weightes, ijs. iiij*d.*

IN THE STORE-HOWSE CHAMBER.—ij beds, ij mattresses, ij bosters, ij blankettes, ij coverlettes, ij coverynges, xxs.

IN HENRY PAUTER CHAMBER.—One bed, one mattres, ij coverlettes and one boster, xs. ij battell axes and one bill, xij*d.*

AT THE MILNE.—One bed, one mattres, one blankett, ij coverlettes, one happyng and one codde, vjs viij*d.* ix milne pickes and one gave-locke, ijs. ij thistelles, ij wombelles, one axe and one hand sawe, ijs.

IN THE SCOLE HOWSE.—ij bed stokes, one mattres, one fether bed, ij pair of blankettes, iiij coverlettes, one boster, and ij pillebers, xxxiijs. iiij*d.* One chare and one presse, iiij*d.* One nother bed, one mattres, one pare of blankettes, ij coverlettes, and one boster, xiijs. iiij*d.* One nother bed, one mattres, ij coverlettes, and one boster, xs.

IN THE NEWE CHAMBER.—One bord, ij trisselles, and ij formes, xij*d.* ij bed stokes, ij mattresses, ij bosters, vj coverlettes, one pilleber, and ij payntid testers, xxs.

IN THE STABLE.—One bed, one coverlett, one happyng, and one blankett, ijs. iiij*d.*

IN THE MILKE HOWSE.—xx bolles, iij chernes, vj skelles, and ij standes, xiijs. iiij*d.* One bord, ij trisselles, one cheis trowght, and ij wesshen tubbes, ijs. One calderon, one kettell, one great panne, one brandreth, and one reakyng crooke, xxs.

IN THE STORE HOWSE.—One great arke, vjs. viij*d.* v tabbes, ijs. One girdell and xxiiij^u salt fysshes, xls.

IN THE KYLNE.—Seisteron of leid, xls. One kylne hair and sexe seckes, xs.

IN THE WULLE HOWSE.—One hundreth stone of wulle or ther a bowtes, xli*l.*

AT THE OXE HOWSE.—ij woune waynges, iij cowppes, vj plowghes, temes and yokes for xxiiij^u oxen, iiij*l.* At the henne howse, one mattres, one coverlett, ijs. iiij*d.* At the oxe howse, one mattres, one coverlett, and one happyng, vs. In the sheperdes chamber, one coverlet, one blankett, and one happyng, ijs. iiij*d.*

IN THE BUTTERY.—xij candelstickes, vjs. viij*d.* x hoggesheides to tunne bere in, vjs. viij*d.* viij aille judges, and sex littill aill cuppes to drynke in, xij*d.* One ambery, ijs. ij pewther basynges, ijs. vj*d.* One

lymbecke, ijs. iiij*d.* iij bottelles, one basket, and one scuttell, xv*d.* One barrell, iij bolles, one tunnell, and one stop to tunne withe, viij*d.* One secke full of hoppes, iijs. One arke for bread, one littill forme, and viij cannes, xv*d.*

IN THE WYNE SELLER.—One ambery, ij chestes, and one coffer, iijs. iij pewther basynges, and one ewer, viijs. ij bordes, and iij trisselles, viij*d.* One brasyng mortar and one pestell, and iij pare of sheres, vis. viij*d.* One pewther bottell, one grape bottell, and one wanded bottell, ijs. iiij*d.* One cercle, ij graters, and one pare of waxe weis, xij*d.* iij barrells, one hoggeshed, iij baskettes, and one old tunne, ijs. iij seaves, viij*d.* ij gaddes of iron, vjs. viij*d.* x newe pewther disshes, vjs. viij*d.*

IN THE KECHEN.—ij ranges of iron with sex iron barres, xiijs. iiij*d.* iij speles, vjs. viij*d.* xj brasse pottes, and seven pannes, iiij*li.* One chaffyng disshe and one chaffer, iijs. ij latten laddelles, and one flesshe crooke, iiij*d.* iij iron rackes, iijs. iiij*d.* ij fryeng pannes, and iij cressettes, ijs. iiij*d.* iij bordes, and one stoill to chopp herbes of, xij*d.* vj pott lyddes, vj knyffes, and one grater, v*d.* ij rost-irons, ij chestes, one stayne mortar, one old bussell, and one littill forme, ijs. viij*d.* One pare of musterd whernes, one pare of tengges, one fyer per, and one fyer panne, xv*d.* iij garnes of pewther vessell, v*li.* xiijs. iiij*d.* xxvj^u old pewther dublers, xij old disshes and salsers, xxxiijs. iiij*d.* One pare of pot kylpes, ij*d.*

IN THE SLAWGHTER HOWSE.—ij salten tubbes, ij choppyng bordes, one pare of wyndowes, ij roopes, and one boll, iijs.

IN THE BREWEHOUSE.—ij leiddes, xxvjs. viij*d.* ij gyle fattes, ij keel-lyng tubbes, and one masse fatt, xs. One knedyng tubbe, one old tubbe, one tunne, one trowghe, and one bord, ijs. One brasse panne, iij bolles and ij skeles, vs. iij seves, iij standes, iij salt tubbes, vj seckes, and ij shetes, vjs. viij*d.* ij wyndercloithes and ij wodde basynges, ij bowt cloithes, and iij mast riders, xv*d.* One pecke, ij stray fannes, one knyfe, and one scrapill, ij*d.* One iron peill, one iron coll raik, ij iron froggons, and one axe, xij vj busselles of salt or ther abowtes, vjs. viij*d.*

IN THE PRESTE'S CHAMBER.—One mattres, one boster, one pilleber, and ij coverlettes, viijs.

NAPPERIE WAIR.—xv pair of lynnyng shetes, v*li.* xxvj pair of garne shetes, v*li.* xiiij lynne bordcloithes, xls. xvi garne bordcloithes, xxs. xiiij table napkynges, ijs. iiij*d.* xj towelles, xjs. xiiij pilleber covereigns, xiijs. iij cupbord cloithes, vjs. viij*d.* One dyaper bordcloith and one diaper drawght, xiijs. iiij*d.* vj diaper naptkynges, xxd. One pare of lynne shetes of iij bredes, xxvjs. viij*d.* xxiiij qwhischens, xxxiijs. iiij*d.*

CATELL.—viiij horse and meres, xv*li.* xxiiij drawght oxen, iiij^{xx}. xij*li.* x fatt oxen, xxxiiij*li.* vjs. viij*d.* ix stottes, xx*li.* xiijs. iiij*d.* xxx kye, iiij^{xx}*li.* vij whyes and kye, ix*li.* vjs. viij*d.* xxiiij spayned calves, xiiij*li.*

xvjs. ccc.iiij^{xx} wethers and tuppes, cxij*li*. xiiij^{xx} yowes and gymberes, xlvj*li*. xj score and eight hogges, xxxiiij*li*. Fyve swyne, xvjs. viij*d*. One bull, xxvjs. viij*d*. All the hay, xvj*li*. ij bee hyves, (*blank*) All the corne in the laithes and garners at Barfurth, Manfeild, and Bolton in Craven, iiij^{xx}x*li*. All the corne of the earthe, xvij*li*. xs. In hennes and capons xxx or ther abowtes, xiijs. iiij*d*.

PLAIT.—iiij sylver saltes, ij of them duple gylt with ij covereigns, and the third salt parcell gilt without covereign, ij sylver cuppes with covereigns, ij silver bolles with one silver covereign, ij standyng cuppes dubble gilt with ij covereigns, xj silver knoped spones, xij silver spones without knoppis, and other ij silver spones dubble gylt, iiij^{xx}vj*li*. xiijs. iiij*d*.

IN THE CASETT.—xliiij aungelles in gold, (*blank*) One old ryall, (*blank*) In money, xvj*li*. iiij gold rynges, liijs. iiij*d*.

DETTES AWYNG UNTO THE SAID MARGARETT. *Item*, by the lait Lord Scropp and his executores, viij^{xx}x*li*.

Henry Pudsay, the only son of Thomas and Margaret Pudsay, succeeded to the family estates, and died in 1542. He married a daughter of Sir Ralph Eure of Witton Castle. Thomas Pudsay, who began the genealogical notices which have been given, was their eldest son, and to him, therefore, and to his descendants, I shall principally confine myself.

Thomas Pudsay was eleven years of age when his father died, in 1542. A noble alliance was prepared for him. He was married to Elizabeth, daughter of John Lord Scrope of Bolton, by Catherine, daughter of Henry Earl of Cumberland, and by her he seems to have had seven children. His life was not a long one. In 1576, when the hand of persecution fell upon the Roman Catholic gentry, he was thrown into prison, and never left it alive. He died in York Castle on the 4th of September. William, his son and heir, administered to his effects on May 31, 1577.

For more than forty years did his widow survive him—constant to her early vows; for she was not again married. She witnessed many a change during the half century of her widowhood. She saw the end of the golden reign of Elizabeth, and could see that the sceptre was beginning to tremble in the grasp of James. During the same period there had been four Archbishops of York, and she had paid her spiritual allegiance to eight Popes. But there had been greater changes still among her kinsmen and friends. The storm of 1569 had blown down the House of Neville, and the Percies were but slowly recovering from the effects of the same tempest. The Cliffords, her cousins, were broken.

down with lawsuits and impoverished with debt. The glory, too, of her father's house had departed, as the honours of the Scropes were soon to be entrusted to the basely born daughters of the Lord President of the Council in the North.

On the 20th of October, 1620, the aged widow executed her last will and testament at Barford, where she seems to have resided. There is little in it to excite the curiosity of the antiquary, and a few brief extracts from it will suffice. I give them in the words of the testatrix.

I, Elizabeth Pudsay, of Barfurthe, wydowe, sycke in bodye, doe make this my last will and testament. My body to be buried where my frends shall thincke good. To my sonne William's fower daughters which he had by his first wyfe, viz., Mary Pudsaye, Issabell Pudsaye, Trothye Pudsaye, and Elizabeth Pudsaye, all my houseoulde stuffe beinge my owne, exceptinge a bedd standinge in the closett within the greene chamber, and all the furniture thereunto belonginge, the which I give unto Elizabeth Pudsay, daughter unto my sonne Ambrose. To Ambrose Pudsaye, my grandchylde, and sonne unto my sonne William Pudsaye, a sylver bowle. To my sonne William Pudsaye all my hard corne now sowne upon the grounde, viz., upon the Twenthy lands and Trumpett flatt. To my sonne Ambrose Pudsaye of the Hye Cloase, my clocke in my chamber. To my servantes sutch legasies as my sonne Ambrose shall thinck fittinge. To my sayde sonne the rest of my goods. I make my lovinge frends William Buckle and Thomas Shawe executors, and for ther paynes to be taken therein, give to eyther of them a xxs. peece. Witnesses, Francis Radcliffe, Richard Hall, Thomas Slinger, Thomas Slinger [*sic*], Thomas Newcom and Robert Dent.

This document, which is greatly injured by damp, was proved in the Court of Richmond on Nov. 18, 1620; her son William administering to her effects. The testatrix had been interred in the little church of Forcet twelve days previously.

The Inventory of her effects is still preserved at Richmond, and some extracts from it are subjoined. It specifies the ordinary accompaniments of a country house. It will be observed that green was the prevailing colour in the principal apartments,—a colour which was equally paramount in the arms of the family of Pudsay.

A true Inbentary of all the Goodes of the Right Wor^d Eliz. Pudsay, late of Barforth, widowe, diseased, by Henry Newcome, Francis Slinger, Anthony Wilkinson. xviiith Nov. 1620.

Her purse and apparell, *v*l. *vj* oxen, *xxvij*l. *ix* kyne and one bull, *xxv*l. *vij* twinter beastes, *xl*. *vj* stirkes *vj*l. *vij* calves, *v*l. *ij* mares, one foale, and a filly, *xl*. *xl* ewes and *xij* wethers, &c.—THE LORDS

CHAMBER. ij bedsteades and one trucle bedsteade, and a little cupboorde, xl. ijs. viij*d.* One chaire covered with red stuff, and one throwne chaire, iij*s.* ij stooles, 3 mattresses, 4 fethir bedes, 3 coverletts, and one grene rugg, xl. One oversea coveringe, 3 boulsteres, 5 pillowes, 3 paire of blankets, one basinge and ewer, and a cupboord cloath, xx*s.*—IN HIR CLOSETT. One presse for cloathes, ij trunks, ij chistes, and some other small houselements, xv*s.*—IN HER BED CHAMBER. Hir owne bedstead, covered with grene cloothe, xx*s.* One little cupboord, one livery cupboord, one table with a turky carpett, x*s.* 2 fether beddes, 3 boulsters, and 2 paire of blanketts, xl*s.* ij mattresses, iij*j* pillowes, one grene rugg, and 3 coverletts, xxx*s.* One grene chaire, one little chaire, ij greate chistes, and a little lowe table, iij*j* stooles and 2 formes, iij*s.* iij*d.* One little trunke and 2 greene carpetts, ij ande-irons, a paire of tonges, and some other small houselements, iij*j**s.* xij quishions, xx*s.*—IN THE KITCHEN CHAMBER. xii*j**s.* iij*d.*—THE BUTTRY CHAMBER.—THE NURSE PARLOR.—THE GREATE PARLOR. One longe table, a livery cupboord, one longe forme, and some other small houselements, xii*j**s.* iij*d.*—THE GRENE CHAMBER. i*j**s.*—THE MILK HOUSE.—THE KICHIN LARDER.—THE MAYDES PARLER.—THE LITTLE PARLER.—THE BREWHOUSE.—THE HALL. 2 longe tables, and a square table with formes and seates thereto, x*s.*—THE BUTTRY.—THE WYNE SELLER. Wyne and kaskes with little runletts, boords, and some other things, xx*s.*—THE OXHOUSE. Bedsteade, coverletts, &c., iij*s.* iij*d.*—THE GARDEN. One hive of bees, v*s.*—THE BREWHOUSE CHAMBER.—THE BARNE.—THE COURT. Coales there, x*s.* Summa totalis, ccxxij*l.* xv*s.* iij*d.*

Mrs. Pudsay, as I have said before, had seven children. Four of them were sons—William, Henry, Ambrose, and Thomas—and three were daughters. Of the daughters, Margaret, the eldest, became the wife of Robert Trotter of Skelton Castle, Esq.; Winifred married Thomas Meynell of North Kilvington, Esq.; and Mary Pudsay, her sister, to the best of my belief, died unmarried.

William Pudsay, the eldest born of the family, seems to have lived in a retired manner upon his estate in Craven. He was just of age when he administered to his father's effects in 1577, and he enjoyed the family estates for more than fifty years. There is a complimentary allusion to his birth and accomplishments upon a fly-leaf of the Book of Hours, which has been already mentioned. It is as follows:—

Hear lyes the body of Wm. Pudsey, Esq.
Noble descended of y^e mother but nott of y^e sire.

A Scroop in condition,
A Clifford in face,
A Nevell in voice,
A Evers in pace.

God rest his soul! Amen.

Through his mother he inherited the characteristics of the three great houses of Scrope, Clifford, and Neville, but the "pace" and the blood of the gallant family of Eure came to him from his grandmother. The chronicler seems to have been partial to the honours of the Scropes, as the Pudsays too could boast of illustrious blood and an ancient ancestry. The great Prince-Bishop of Durham, from whom, as I believe, they undoubtedly sprung, was the son of a sister of King Stephen. His descendants had secured for themselves alliances out of ancient and noble houses, and one of our own poets has sung of one of the bravest barons in the house of Eure, with whom they were in several ways connected—

"Lord Eurie is of noble blood,
A knightes son sooth to say ;
He is heir to the Nevill and to the Percy,
And is married upon a Willoughby."

- There is one romantic incident in the even life of the Esquire of Bolton, to which Dr. Whitaker alludes in his *History of Craven*. A mine from which silver was derived was discovered upon his estate in Craven, and Pudsay yielded to the temptation and invaded the prerogative of royalty. Webster, in his *Metallurgia*, tells us how "one Mr. Pudsay, an antient esquire, and owner of Bolton Hall juxta Bolland, in the reign of Elizabeth, did get good store of silver ore and convert it to his own use, or rather coined it, as many do believe, there being many shillings marked with an escallop, which the people of that country call Pudsay shillings to this day." The offence, however, was overlooked, and the culprit was permitted to go down to his grave in peace.

To that grave he came at a good old age, with his children and his grandchildren about him. His eldest son had died before him, but he had still a very numerous family to carry on his name and line. In his will, which is dated at Bolton on 12 August, 1629, he makes abundant provision for his children; but the order which he makes for the sale of his manor of Hackforth, seems to shew that those pecuniary difficulties had already begun which obliged his grandson, a generation afterwards, to sell his estate of Barford.

I shall not now bring before my readers the history of his many children, as they are not mentioned in the calendar which it is my present object to illustrate. To his brothers and their descendants I shall now revert. Of them there were three—Henry, Ambrose, and Thomas. Of Henry Pudsay, the eldest of the three brothers, there is nothing known. I do not find him mentioned in the wills of his brethren, and the probability is that he died in early life.

The will of Thomas Pudsay is preserved at York, and is dated on Feb. 20, 1619-20. It appears from it that he resided at Hackforth. He leaves all his lands in that place, in which Sir Thomas Metham, Kt., Sir Thos. Fairfax of Walton, Kt., and Anthony Meynell of Kilvington, Esq., were enfeoffed, to his wife for her life, and after her decease to his only child, Philippa Pudsay, with remainder, if she dies issueless, to Michael Pudsay, son of his brother Ambrose. He orders his lands at Ainderby and Dalby to be sold by his executors, Metham and Fairfax. On May 31, 1620, his widow administered to his effects.

I now come to the remaining brother, Ambrose Pudsay. He was the owner of the estate of Picton in Cleveland, but was for some time resident at High Close, in the parish of St. John's, Stanwick. From the position which he occupies in his mother's will, it would appear that he was her favourite son. He was twice married. His first wife was Anne, dau. of Robert Place of Dinsdale, Esq., the widow of William Dent of Piersbridge, gent. By her he had an only daughter, Elizabeth. After the death of his first wife, which happened before 1612, he took to himself a second consort, Jane, dau. of Edward Wilkinson of Northallerton, by whom he left three children—a son, Michael, and two daughters—Margaret, who married Phillip Anne of Frickley, Esq., and Catharine, the wife of Robert, second son of Chr. Place of Dinsdale, Esq. His will runs as follows :—

June 23, 1623. Ambrose Pudsey of Picton—to be buried at the pleasure and disposing of my freindes. To my daughter Elizabeth Pudsey, which I had by my first wife, 110*l.*, to be raised out of my goods within three yeares, in consideration of the goodes and money given her by Elizabeth Pudsey, her grandmother, late of Barforth, deceased. To my wife, Jane Pudsey, three of my best kyne. To my mother-in-law, Cicillie Eshall, my nephew and godsonne, Richard Mennell, my neece, Philipp Pudsey, and to my sister, Margaret Trotter, each an 11*s.* peece. To everie pore bodie in Pickton, 6*d.* To my daughters Margaret and Katherin Pudsey, each 60*l.*, in consideration of the legacies given them by their grandfather, John Eshall, deceased, or by their grandmother, Elizabeth Pudsey, deceased. I give 40*s.* to be bestowed for cawseing of so much ground and mending the hie way lyeing on the foreside of my dwelling howse and frontstead in Picton.

My cosin Mr. John Witham of Cliffe, my uncle Anthonie Metcalfe of Audbrough, my cosin Mr. Lawrence Saire of Worsall, and my wife Jane Pudsey, executors. My wife to have the tuition of my sonne Michael Pudsey. The residue to my two daughters. [Proved 13 Feb., 1623-4, and administration granted to the executrix.]

Michael Pudsay, his only son, was born in 1618. He took to wife Mary, second dau. of Gerard Salvin of Croxdale, Esq., who was born on

Feb. 24, 1618-19. By her he had a large family. When the great rebellion broke out, Michael Pudsay, with the rest of his kinsmen and connections, supported the royal cause. He suffered severely for his loyalty. By the Act of 1652, in which he is described of Middleton George, all his lands were declared to be forfeited to the Commonwealth. Nor were his kinsmen more fortunate. One or two of the sons of William Pudsay of Bolton were killed in the field. His cousin Ralph Pudsay of Stapleton, a captain in the royal army, was killed at Naseby, and the Act of 1652 took away his estate from his widow. He had made himself peculiarly obnoxious to the rebels on more than one occasion. A royalist broadside, issued in 1640, tells us "how about a hundred of the Scottish rebels, intending to plunder the house of M. Pudsie (at Stapleton), were set upon by a troupe of our horsemen; thirty-nine of them are taken prisoners, the rest all slaine except four or five which fled, whereof two are drowned."²

Michael Pudsay, however, survived these commotions, and recovered his confiscated property. When Sir William Dugdale made his Visitation of Yorkshire in 1665, he recorded his pedigree before him, being then resident at Lowfield. He had five children: Thomas, his only son; Mary, who was 22 years of age in 1665; Elizabeth, who was born in 1648, and died in 1731, aged 83; Margaret, born in 1652, who was buried at St. Oswald's, Durham, 21 July, 1717, being, as the Register calls her, "an old maid, a Papist;" Anne, born in 1650-1; Catharine, buried at Forcett, 12 Aug., 1661. In addition to these children, the parish register of Forcett informs us that a "Mr. Michael Pudsey of Lowfield had a young child buried 9 Dec., 1661."

Thomas, the eldest son of Michael Pudsay, was 21 years of age in 1665. In his will, dated 7 April, 1723, which was proved at Durham, he calls himself of Blackwell and of Picton. It is a short and uninteresting document. His death took place whilst he was on a visit to his kinsmen, the Salvins of Croxdale, and his bones were laid beside those of his sister Margaret, in the burial place of that ancient house, at St. Oswald's in Durham, on the 20th of April, 1723.

His widow, Mrs. Lucy Pudsay, with whose maiden name I am not acquainted, was buried at Barnard-castle on May 3, 1724, leaving two children behind her, Michael, an only son, and Mary, who was married at Haughton le Skerne, 24 May, 1708, to an ancestor of the late Baron Hullock, William Hullock of Barnard-castle, merchant.

Michael Pudsay administered to his father's effects at Durham on

² Longstaffe's Darlington, 133.

Sep. 17, 1723, having at that time his residence at Staindrop. Among the papers in the Crown Office at Durham, under the year 1710, we find that one Richard Simpson, of Barnard-castle, carrier, was sentenced to be burned on the left hand for committing a burglary in the house of Michael Pudsay, merchant, in Barnard-castle, on the 26th of Jan. The thief had abstracted a silver tankard, worth 4*l.*, six table spoons, two pair of silver cock spurs, a silver chain, two silver seals, nineteen yards of silver lace, six laced cravats, and 10*l.* in money.

Of the history of this the last of the Pudsays of High Close and Low-field, there is little known. He had two sons, both of them bearing his father's name, Thomas; both, however, died young. One was buried at Barnard-castle on Feb. 9, 1707, and the other on Aug. 9, 1719. He had two daughters, Catherine, who died in her infancy in 1720, and Mary, who was baptized at Romalldkirk Sep. 7, 1714. I have every reason to believe that she survived all her family and connections, and died in loneliness and poverty at Yarm, about the year 1810, *the last person who bore the time-honoured name of Pudsay.*

The mother of these children was buried by her husband at Staindrop on the 31st of March, 1729. He survived her more than twenty years. With his last resting place I am not acquainted; but it is probable that he was laid beside his wife. He was close upon three score years and ten when he died. Let us hope that his last days were not embittered by extravagance or shortened by want.

In the Calendar of the Book of Hours which had descended to him from his ancestors he made several entries. On one of the fly-leaves he inscribed the complimentary verses upon William Pudsay, Esq., which have been already given, and below them he has written as follows:—

As below was found wrote on a grave stone in Gainford Church, and taken up when Mr. Craddock was buried, July 9, 1736.

Hic jacent Dom^s. Willi^m Pudsay Miles, et Elizabeth uxor ejus quorum animabis (*sic*) propitietur Deus. Amen.

This monument may still be partially seen in Gainford Church. It was probably entirely uncovered when Mr. Craddock was buried, nor can we feel surprised at finding a copy of the inscription in the handwriting of Michael Pudsay. He would deem it worthy of being recorded in the volume in which there were so many notices of his ancestors.

After the death of Michael Pudsay in 1749, this volume, in all probability, passed into strange hands. In 1835 it was in the possession of J. Rawling Wilson, Esq., of Newcastle-on-Tyne, who permitted the late

Sir Cuthbert Sharp to draw up that imperfect notice of its contents which is to be found in the *Collectanea Topographica*, ii. 176. It is now in the possession of Captain Ducane, R.E., who purchased it from a bookseller in Newcastle, and kindly allowed the extracts to be made which suggested the compilation of the present paper.

JAMES RAINE, JUN., M.A.

York, January, 1858.