



HISTORY
of
GILDERSOME
and the
BOOTH FAMILY
by
Philip Henry Booth

Commenced 1914

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Forward to 1999 printing

This out of copyright book has been transcribed by myself, Damian Fox, and I make it available on condition that any further copying and distribution is allowed only for non-commercial purposes. Any references to, or quotations from, should give credit to the original author.

In transcribing this book I have tried to keep the content in its original form. However, I have changed the layout of paragraphs to ease reading. I found the authors original paragraph layout hard to read and often confusing. I have tried to distinguish between the author's own text and quoted texts by indenting quoted text. I have kept the authors original spelling mistakes but there may still be some transcription spelling errors so please feel free to let me know if you think there are any transcription errors.

I have completely reworked the index to include the majority of the names mentioned in the text. I hope that this may aid those who may be interested in only getting information about certain people. I have not included a number of the authors original index entries as these, in my opinion, were not required.

The author did make some errors in the text but rather than correct these I have included footnotes indicating where errors may have occurred. If you find any further errors in the author's information please let me know.

Philip Henry Booth, the author was the husband of my 1st cousin three times removed, Julia Holliday.

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ARMS OF BOOTH.

CHAPTER 1 ANCIENT HISTORY.

GILDERSOME is mentioned in an article written by A. F. Leach, an authority on Medieval Schools, in *Victoria County History*, Vol. I., page 440, "Wakefield School."

"A school at Wakefield existed as early as the 13th century as the following entry from the Court Roll of the Manor of Wakefield for 1298 clearly proves :- 'Alice, daughter of Henry Sampson of Gildusme (Gildersome) broke into the barn of Master John, rector of the School of Wakefield, at Topcliff, and stole 16 fleeces.' The name of this schoolmaster, who was evidently from his title a university graduate, occurs again in the Court Roll for 1306. He was then concerned as defendant in a suit about half an acre in the common field, but the case was decided in his favor. Two years later 'Master John' was still living, as he then gave 2s. on taking a 12 years' lease of a bovate of land in Ouchethorp Fields."

Scatcherd's History, page 142, says :-

"Gildersome as I take it should be written Guelderzoom. It is a Dutch word - Zoom in that language signifies hem or seam, and metaphorically, a border or boundary. Guelderzoom therefore when properly translated, signifies nearly the same as if the word be construed Gueldersham; that is it means the village boundary or district of Guelders.

"No word like Gildersome occurs in Domesday Survey of these parts. The term clearly sprang up at a far later period, and may perhaps owe its origin to persecution for conscience sake; for although we find from history that two weavers from Brabant settled at York, 1331, which Edward III. accounted 'of great benefit to himself and his subjects' . . . yet to the persecutions of the Protestants in the low countries, especially by the Duke of Alva, and the fortunate encouragement of them by Elizabeth, we owe the chief population and trade of those spots in this vicinity which have at length become large villages. I take it therefore that Gildersome was first called from these emigrant traders who here found an asylum, flying from Guelderland about the year 1571, or some time before it.

"In the Coucher Book of Nostel, says Dr. Whitaker, fo. 344, is a perambulation of the parish of Batley which states 'The boundary of the parishes of Leeds and Batley is described to be a certain river descending between the Wood of Farnley and the Wood of Gilders as far as the hospital of Beston.'

". . . The mention of such a people in the Coucher Book, written if I mistake not about Henry the Fifth's reign, undoubtedly proves that they had settled at Gildersome at a very much earlier period than has been stated. A period in fact not much later than Edward the 3rd's reign. On mature reflection I am of opinion that the Guelders settled at Gildersome in this reign of Edward the 3rd, or soon after."

The second earliest record as to Gildersome is the following grant by the Crown dated March 6th, 1304 :-

"Grant to W. de Rythre and his heirs of free warren in all their demesne lands in Scarthecroft, Hornyton, and Gyldhusum co. York."

W. de Ryther was a witness to an inquisition post mortem, in 1269, of the estate of Robertus Haselingden, of Haselingden, Lancashire.

Canon Greenwell, in Smith's *Old Yorkshire*, says :-

"Gildersome - The village boundary or district of the Gueldres, a corruption of Guelderzooome, Guelder for Gueldere. Flanders' traders fleeing from Flanders under the persecution of Alva, in 1571, found an asylum under the politic encouragement of Elizabeth, and settled in this part of Yorkshire. Zoom signifies a boundary, a hem or seam, and metaphorically a border."

Scatcherd's version of the origin seems to have been accepted without question, though it is clearly incorrect. Smith and Bilbrough along with Greenwell accept the derivation. Scatcherd evidently found the entry in the Nostell Coucher Book puzzling, *i.e.*, "the wood of Gilders," and it led him to revise his dates, whereas he should have revised his derivation.

The reference to "Gildusme," in 1298, in the reign of Edward I., in the Court Roll of the Manor of Wakefield, which I have seen and handled, effectively controverts the generally accepted etymology. There were no Guelders in England in 1298, as it was not until the reign of Edward III. that two weavers from Brabant settled at York. It will be noticed that Scatcherd first gives the date of settlement as 1571, but afterwards falls back on "the reign of Edward III. or soon after."

In the Coucher Book of Nostell Priory, according to Sheard, the boundaries of the parishes of "Batelay" and Leeds are described as "a certain river descending between the wood of Farnley and the assart of Gildersome as far as the hospital of Beeston." The hospital of Beeston was founded in 1322, and as the word "assart" means land cleared of wood, we may take it that in the 14th century there was land cultivated in Gildersome. Sheard's rendering of the entry is a little different from Scatcherd's.

The record of 1298 gives a clue as to the derivation of the placename Gildersome, which, in my opinion, ought to be accepted. The word Gildusme is readily divisible into Gildus haem or the home of Gildus, as is also Gyldhusum, in the 1304 record. I find that Gildus, or Gildas, is the name borne by

1. An apostle of Christianity in North Britain who died in the year 432, who was also known by the names Gildas Minor, Ninian or Ninias (Saint).
2. Gildas, born 516, died 570, British historian, an ecclesiastic, probably a monk, whose life was saddened by the triumph of the Saxons. Alcumn, writing at the end of the 9th century, spells his name Gildus, and terms him the wisest of the Britons.

At Drighlington there were three tribes of Britons; very probably a place of worship at Morley, and in the wanderings of Gildus he possibly acted as a missionary in the district, making himself a near lodging in a place which ever after was known by his name. Gildersome therefore dates from the 5th or 6th century, and not from the 16th, as generally accepted; Gildus founding the place; either one of the two mentioned above, or a chief bearing the same name. At the time of the Conquest there can have been few houses, or much cultivated land, as it finds no place in Domesday Book. To show, however, that the district was inhabited in British or pre-historic times, I would point out that a pair of ancient mill stones, found within half a mile of the boundary of Gildersome, is exhibited in the museum of the Philosophical Hall, Leeds. The spelling Gueldersome, or Geldersome, is never found in ancient records, but always a word beginning with Gild or Gyld, and the word Gildersham (*i.e.*, Gilders or Gildus home) appears on an old tombstone at Batley. No names which suggest a foreign origin are to be found in the earliest records. "The wood of Gilders," mentioned by Scatcherd, it is clear, is same as the wood of Gildus. Two pages in Domesday Book relating to Morley Wapentake, are left blank; this suggests that the enquiries respecting the wapentake were incomplete, and it is quite clear that the information as to the northern part of the kingdom is not so complete as that in the south.

According to The Journal of the Yorkshire Arch. Society, Vol. 8, p. 28,

"On Monday in Easter Week, 1374, Sir William de Fynchedon gave this manor (*i.e.*, Slaghtwayte or Slaithwaite) with the Manor of Woodsome and Farnley Tyas and other lands to Sir Robert de Swillington the uncle, and Sir William Mirfield, Knts., Sir William Mirfield, parson of Bradford, Sir Ralph Hancock, parson of Thurnscoe, Hugh Wombwell, John, son of John Amyas, William de Gildersome and Richard Butler; they paying yearly to the said donor 200 marks for life."

In 1375 William de Gildersome transferred his interest. The William de Gildersome must have been a man of some note or he would not have been associated with leading men of the time, and it is quite impossible that he could have been one of the Guelders mentioned by Scatcherd. Oliver Mirfield, of the ancient family of Mirfield of Batley, who died in the year 1461, gave by will all his property in "Gildosome" and other places to his son William Mirfield.

In 1461, Oliver Mirfield, of Batley, made his will as under :-

“In the name of God, Amen. I, Oliver Mirfield, squier, hole of mynde in the vij. day of Januar, makis my wille in this fourme folowing. First, I be wite my soule unto God Almighty, to our Lady and to all the Santes in heven. Also I wille as touching all the Lordshipes lands and tenements, rentis and service which I have within the Counte of Yorke, or in thos that any men be enfeffed unto my use by me or any other persone or persones to performe my wille. First I wille that my feffis that air enfeffed in all my lordschippes in the townes of Mirfield, Dighton, Egerton, Gleydholte, Heyton, Hopton, Batley, Holey, Morley, Gildosome . . . with all theire appurtenaunces, make a state of them to William Mirfield my son and to his eyeres of his body accordinge unto the dede of feffement afore made. Also I wille that holy kirk have all his duites that hym ought to have. Also I wille that I be broughte forthe at the day of berial as my degree askis withouten any seven day and my dettis to be payed out of my goodes. Also I wille that William my sone have the peces with covertour that my fader gave me, also the chymneth a hanging lever with the halling, a cesterne, the ledes with other brewing vessell. Also I wille that my wife have all the array of my chapell til my sone come to ful age, and to be delivered to William Mirfield my sone. Also I wille that my wife have xl. marcs in the name of hir dower for to be taken in the formes aforesaide, except the Maner of Holay, which I will that my sone have when he comes to full age . . . Also I wille that myn executours finde a preste vj yere at my parish kirke to sing for my saule, myne elder for al Christen saules.”

By the courtesy of the Librarian, Bodleian Library, Oxford, I am enabled to give the following extracts from manuscripts, most of which refer to the early years of the 14th century.

Dodsworth MSS., 127 p., 150b :-
W. de Riffler . . . de Ryther, Scardecroft, Gildehusum.

Dodsworth MSS., 129 p., 84b :-
Oliver Mirfield, Squyer, ob.: 1461.
First I will that all my ffeofees . . . Gildosome.

Dodsworth MSS., 39 p., 37b. :-
R. de Ryther ffeod de Mil. Gildersome.
W. Rither Chr. ffeod in Rither et Gildersome.

Dodsworth MSS., 34 p., 55 :-
W. de Rither nup R. Rither Militis.

Dodsworth MSS., 34 p., 60b :-
W. Ryther ffeod in Barkstone et Gildersome.

Dodsworth MSS., 34 p., 83b :-
W. Rither mil. ffeod in Rither et Gildersome.

Ryther is near Church Fenton and the Rythers of Ryther held the Manor of Gildersome in 1304 on condition that they rendered military service for the Manor to their superior Lord. The will of a W. Ryther was proved in 1476, and a R. de Ryther, who died in 1491, was High Sheriff of Yorkshire in 1487. Scardecroft is Scarcroft, and Gildehusum, Gildersome.

In 1583 a deed of exchange of land in Gildersome was made, and by the courtesy of Mr. Reuben Brown, of Morley, I have been enabled to take a copy of this document, which is in his possession, and in the transcription, which is by no means easy, I have had the assistance of Mr. Wood, of Morley Peel St. School.

“This indenture made the 10th day of June in the 25th year of the reign of our sovereign lady Elizabeth by the grace of God, Queen of England, France, Ireland, Defender of the Faith, etc. Witnesseth Robert Popeley of Popeley in the County of York gentleman of that one part and Robert Appleyerde and George Appleyerde of Gildsum in the said county of that other part witnesseth that the said Robert Popeley hath given granted and confirmed to the said Robert and George Appleyerde his two lands of meadow in the ing fields of Gildsum aforesaid and they lie now at the east side of the lands of the said Robert Appleyerde in the nether side of the

said big fields near unto the same here late made by Rodger Stringer. To have and to hold the said two lands to the said Robert Appleyerde and George Appleyerde and to the heirs and assigns of the said George for and in exchange for their two lands hereafter given to the said Robert Popeley. And in like manner the said Robert Appleyerde and George Appleyerde have given granted and confirmed to the said Robert Popeley their two lands of meadow in the said ing fields and they now lie there at the west side of lower lands of the said Robert Popeley in or about the midst of the said ing fields. To have and to hold the said two lands in or about the midst of the said ing fields to the said Robert Popeley his heirs and assigns for and in exchange for the said two lands heretofore given by the said Robert Popeley to the said Robert Appleyerde and George in witness whereof the parties beforesaid to the parties of these indentures interchangeably have set their seals given the day and year of the above written.”

In Barnard’s Survey, under date August 23rd, 1577, reference is made to the “ Hamlet of Gildersom.”

In 1561 according to the *Kirkburton Parish Registers*, Vol 2, by Collins, there was an action at law between Thomas Apleyerd, plaintiff, and Thomas Wentworth, Esq., and Elizabeth, his wife, deforciant, relative to four messuages with lands in Gildersome. The same authority records :-

“Year 1584, Richard Hardcastell and Humphrey Reyner, plaintiffs; John Mychell and Johanna his wife, William Hunter and Ann his wife and George Apleyard and Rosamund his wife, deforciant; Messuage with lands in Gildersome and Morley.”

On July 8th, 1544 Henry VIII., for a consideration of £437 10s. 0d. granted several lands, etc., to Richard Pymonde and in addition

“Also our tythes of sheaves of corn and grain in the village of Gildersome, now or late in the occupation of Christopher Danby.”

Pymonde has also to pay yearly –

“For the rectory of Batteley, tythes, etc., in Batley, Morley and Gildersome, twenty-seven shillings and two pence to the King.”

For the above record and to many which follow I am indebted to Sheard’s *Records of Batley*. The will of Lawrence “Otes,” as his name is spelt, may be of interest, as probably he was some connection of the late Mrs. Robert Holliday, of Gildersome, a native of Morley (my mother-in-law), whose maiden name was Oates.

“In the name of God, amen, the 16th day of Aprile in the yeare of our Lord God 1536. I Lawrence Otes of Morley in the Parishe of Batley being of hoole mind and pfecte memorie, thanked be Almyghtie God, nev’theless seke in bodie, dothe ordane and make thys my laste Will and testamente in maner and forme following: ffirste I gyue and bequeathe my Saule to God almyghtie, to the blessed virgine our ladie sancte Mane, and to all the celestially company of heven, and my bodie to be buried in the parishe church yeard of Batley aforesaid, also I bequeathe to the hye alter in the said churche for tithes and oblations negligentlie forgotten xij^d. Also I will that all my goodes and catells moveable and immoveable be divided into iij. parts, one parte to be brought forthe honestlie according to my degree at the sight of myn executors. The seconde parte I gyve to Jenet my wife, and the thirde part I gyve and bequeathe to my children that bee unmarried, ffyrste of all my dettes contented and paid. Itm., I will that Jenet my wife and Adam my sone to kepe and occupye my farmhold, with all the closes that longeth thereto, so long as my wyfe kepeth a widoe, and yf it fortune my said wyfe to marye again then I will that Adam my sone shall have, enjoie and occupye my said farmholde with all appurtennce. Also I doe ordane and make Sir William Otes my sone, Jenet my wyfe, and Adam my sone full executors of this my testament and last will to dispose for the h’the of my soule as they thinke God beste to be pleased. Itm. I bequeathe to Rose Otes my daughter iij^s. .iiij^d. The residue of my parte not bequeathed I will that it be divided to my wyfe and my children. Also I will and desyre Henrie Brigg and Thomas Armatege to be supervisors and overseers in the fulfilling this my laste will and testamente. Written at Morley the day and yeare abovesaid. Theis witnesses John Blackborne, Richard Armatege, William Otes, Robert Scotte with many mor. Proved 10 July 1536.”

John Greathead by will made in 1595 leaves “to the poore in Morley 5s., to the poore in Gildersome 5s.”

The will of John Thomson of Morley in 1602 was witnessed by Edward Halliday, John Ellis and others. The Halliday may be some connection of my wife’s family, Holliday and Halliday being different spellings of the same surname.

By the will of John Dighton in 1602, money is given to Gildersome in the terms which follow :- “I give to the poore of the township of Morley and Gildersome vj^s. viij^d.”

Sir Thomas Norcliffe, who was born in 1579, bought Langton, in the East Riding in 1618, was High Sheriff in 1626, and died in 1628, executed a deed as under :-

“Nov. 3rd, 1627. Deed Poll of Covenant whereby Sir Thomas Norcliffe, of Nunnington Kt. covenants with Sir Thomas Fairfax of Gilling Kt.; Sir Thomas Wentworth of Elmsall Kt.; Sir Richard Young of London Kt.; and Richard Brend, of Howsam, gent., to levy a fine on his lands in Langton . . . Beeston, Churwell, Cottingley, Morley, Gomersall, Gildersome and Batley, to use of himself for life; remainder, one third to Dame Katherine his wife, in lieu of Dower, and one third till her sons are of age, and a third to raise portions for younger children, with divers remainders over.”

Sir John Savile, who died on Aug. 31st, 1630, at Howley Hall, was certified to be possessed of the Manors of Headingley, Batley, Morley, East Ardsley, Woodchurch and Gildersome, in addition to lands in Wakefield, Dewsbury and other places. His descendant, James Savile, 2nd Earl of Sussex, who died in 1671, left no heir, so the Manor passed to the Cardigan family, into which a Savile had married.

John Copley, of Batley Hall, died on August 19th, 1643, from wounds received at the battle of Adwalton Moor.

The following is taken from the Riding records :-

“At a sessions holden at Wakefield the 16th day of January, 1661, before John Kay, Bart., R. Tankard Kt. and other Justices of the Peace &c. Forasmuch as Nathaniel Wright, Moses Sikes, Robert Pearson . . . all of Bradford; John Crowder, William Midgley, Robert Midgley, James Burnley, Joseph Armitage all of Morley; . . . William Nayler of Ardsley East; . . . Thomas Heard of Tonge; William Crabtree of Pudsey; . . . Michael Pratt of Gildersome; . . . being all of them above the age of eighteen years and having had the oath of allegiance tendered to them by the Justices of the Peace in open Sessions according to the tenor of the Statute made in the third year of our late Sovereign Lord James, late King of England, Chap. IV., have contemptuously refused to take the same. These are therefore in His Majesty’s name, to will and require you to receive into your gaol the bodies of the persons above-named, there to remain without bail or mainprize, until the next General Sessions to be holden for the said Riding, whither they are to be sent back again, where they are further to be proceeded against according to the intendment of the said Statute. Fail not herein at your perils. Dated at the said Sessions the day and year above.

Per Cur; Richard Clapham, Pacis ibm.

To the Goaler of the Castle of York, his Deputy or Deputies.”

Wheater, in his *Pictures of Old Leeds*, records that an Anabaptist preacher named Jeremy Marsden held an assembly at Gildersome on Oct. 6th, 1663, and this is probably the first record of Baptist teaching in the place. Marsden was connected with the Farnley Wood Plot, Oct. 12th, 1663, and associated with him were, as recorded by Scatcherd,

“Joseph Crowther, Timothy Crowther, William Dickinson, Thomas Westerman, and Edward Webster, all of Gildersome.”

William Dickinson and Joseph Crowther successfihlly petitioned the King for pardon, but twenty-two

of the plotters were executed. The men sought to secure

1. An adjustment or a change in the system of taxation, Hearth Money.
2. A more Christian Magistracy.
3. A gospel ministry.

The Hearth Tax or Chimney Money, imposed in 1662, was particularly obnoxious and will be referred to later.

Oliver Heywood, one of the ejected ministers, in his diary says :-

“On Saturday, June 26th, 1669, I went to Mr. Smith’s at Gildersam and preached at Morley the day after, upon a solemn call, when I was in the pulpit singing a psalme comes up Mr. Broadhead vicar of Batley passing among the croud up the alley, and got with much adoe to the clark, bade him tell Mr. Heywood to come down, and let him haue his owne pulpit, and then hasted away he left his goune at an house, took horse and went to Batley, told Justice Copley what a multitude of people ther was at Morley hearing a Non-conformist, he took no notice of it, bad let us alone, and so through God’s mercy we enjoyed the day quietly, and it was a good day, blessed be God.”

On August, 1678, he writes :-

“Mr. John Haliday of Morley dyed and was buried at whose funeral I was. He was an honest man and very usefull in his place, a promoter of good, had been Lord Savel of Hoolys Steward, great lamentation was made at his funeral.”

This man was probably a descendant of William Halliday, about ‘whom there is a record in 1561 in the Batley Registers.

Heywood’s diary has the following reference :-

“Mr. Smith of Gildersom (whose father was my dear friend, a rich man) imprisoned in Fleet, at London, for debt about Hearth Money, died in Rodwell jail; was buried July 20th 1689 at Rodwell aged 50.”

It is evident that more than two centuries ago men in our village were courageous enough to protest against unjust taxation. The tax was one of two shillings per annum on every fire, hearth, or stove, on all houses rated above twenty shillings, and the proceeds went to the King for his own benefit. The tax was abolished in 1689, the year of this man’s death in prison.

White’s *Clothing Directory for 1861* says :-

“Rothwell is a large ancient village which was long noted for the Debtors’ Gaol of the Honour of Pontefract, now converted into 2 genteel houses.”

I have lately come across a very interesting receipt for the payment of Hearth Tax of which the following is a copy :-

July the 20th 1600 & eighty six REceived of Wm. Hodgson the sum of one shillings, in full for one Fire hearths in his house in Dent due and ended at Lady Day last past. I say received by } 1s.

JNO OGLE,

Collector.

For ye house Chrf Rogerson dwells in.

Fol. 37
L 4

A curious receipt amongst the same papers reads as under :-

November 29th, 1700.

Reced Now of Win. Hodgson of Grisdale -Thirty four
shillings in full of all accounts both for his father
deceased and for himself from the beginning of the
World to this day. I say reced: } £ s. d.
per JEFF BORRITT. } 1 14 0

The Hearth Tax Bill for Gildersome for the year 1666 is as under :-

	No. of Hearths.
Appleby Marmaduke	1
Atkinson Jeremy	
Birkhead John	3
Broadhead Gamaliel	2
Buneli William	2
Crabtree Thomas	1
Crowther Joseph	2
Dickinson John	5
Dodgson William	2
Ellis Christopher	-
Hardcastle Thomas	2
Lepton Richard	3
Oates, Samuel	1
Rayner John	2
Rayner William	2
Rowland Thomas	2
Smith John Mr. Junior	3
Scott Joseph	3
Thackeray William	1
Westerman John Senr.	1
Westerman Thomas	1
Westerman William	1
Wilkinson Widow	3
Armitage Widow	1
Ball Mark	1
Boulton Jeremy	3
Brogden Elkanah	1
Clough John	1
Crowther Johnathan	1
Crowther Richard	1
Dickinson William	2
Dymond Widow	3
Greathead Joshua Junr.	5
Leathley Francis	1
Naylor Thomas	1
Orrigg George	1
Rayner John	2
Ryley Christopher	1
Smith John Mr. Senior	6
Stout Stephen	2
Scott William	3
Walker John	1
Westerman John Junr.	2
Westerman William	3
Whitaker Abraham	4
Total	<u>90</u>

JOHN GREATHEAD, Collector.

Mr. John Smith, Junr., is the man who was imprisoned for nonpayment and died in Rothwell Gaol; the

Scotts gave their name to Scott Green, where they resided. The Westermans were evidently the most numerous as we find no less than five of them in occupation of houses. Christopher Ryley was no doubt a relative of Jane Ryley who married John Booth, Record A.

Heywood in his diary makes further references to Gildersome and people associated with it, the most interesting of which are :-

“1661 (?) Sir George Booth with many other gentlemen pleading their liberty to sit in Parliament with the rest of their members then sitting at Westminster at last took up arms in Cheshire.”

“1667. Friday March 20th. I came to Isaac Balme at Gildersome and there preacht, the day after being Saturday, March 21st. I returned home.”

“1674. Oct. 2nd. I was at Isaac Balme at a day of thanksgiving, I prayed, preacht, baptized the child, ther was John Balme, James Jewet, John Taylour, being members of the church at Little Horton, they joined with us in prayer, praise, but when I baptized the child they all went out. I was much offended thereat, resolved to examine their reasons, but Margaret Hodgson prevented me, desiring me not to take offence thereat, wch guided me.”

“Marmaduke Reiner of Gildersome near Morley was buryed at their burying place near Woodkirk, being a member of that church many years. Feb. 7th 1680-1, aged 73.

“Mr. John Smith of Gildersom having an unruly bull, his man came to him and told him he must not come near him, desired him to sell or feed him, he ans. the bull is quiet enough, he went to him, the bull got him on his horns and killed him on Thursday, July 8th 1669, he was buried on Saturday, a good man, rich and very useful.”

“1684. June 29th. - Up pretty early; walked to Gildersham where at Mr. John Dickenson’s had a curious opportunity of privacy to hear an excellent sermon from Mr. Sharp.”

“1688. Jan. 1st. John Crowther brought home his wife.”

It is quite evident that the people who went out on Oct. 2nd, 1674, were Baptists who believed in the baptism of believers only.

The Mr. John Dickenson lived at Old Hall; one of his descendants corresponded with my father and was so much in love with the home of his ancestors that he called his son Gildersome Dickinson.

In the 17th century, owing to the want of small change, tokens were issued by many tradesmen and amongst the rest one was issued as under at Gildersome :-

Obverse. – “Henry Scott of Gildersum neer = Strike light, Weigh right. A pair of scales.”
Reverse. – “Leeds I will exchaing my peny = a woolpack 1670.”

The mark = signifies that what follows is in the central part of the token. An article on “Yorkshire Tokens” will be found in *Old Yorkshire*, Vol. 5, pages 120 to 134, by W. Boyne, F.S.A., London. In the notes on the above token he says, the house of the issuer of this token is still standing with the inscription ‘Henry Scott 1685’ over the door. Scott no doubt was a woolstapler; the principal trade of the district being the woollen manufacture. The motto ‘strike light, weigh right’ is a rhyming version of giving good weight and measure. The strike is a piece of wood used to strike off the corn above the brim of a measure; if used rapidly there would be less in the measure than if used lightly. Strike is also a name for a bushel.” Plates of the tokens are shown along with the article.

During the repair of Turton Hall, called Gildersome Hall in a paper I shall quote from later, about the year 1900, a copper token was found, which is now in the possession of Mr. Bedford.

On one side appears the name “Ic Newton,” and a man’s head, on the other “T H Farthing 1793.”

Isaac Newton was probably the Agent of the Turton Hall Estate, and the letters T H in that case stand

for Turton Hall.

A hill overlooking the village is called Hart Hill, from the fact that harts from the surrounding forest could be seen there, and there is a tradition of a "Dean Sew," that is a sow from Dean Wood, of a ferocious nature, which was a terror to wayfarers, and in my childhood it was somewhat of a bogey. I gather from this that in olden times the wood was a haunt of wild boars.

An old inhabitant reported to me many years ago that in ancient times a hornblower perambulated the village calling out the hour of the day, and the state of the weather, in this wise, "Four o'clock and a frosty morning," and on Christmas Day he had a special message,

"Come rise ye wives
And bake your pies,
And let your maids lie still.
For they have risen all the year
And sore against their will."

Between the Church gate and the adjoining School, in a recess which has been enclosed, there used to be a pair of stocks in which offenders were placed.

Scatcherd says Mr. Smith, Senr., of Gildersome, probably fell at the battle of Adwalton Moor. The Batley registers record – "John Smith, of Gildersoine, senior, buried Aug. 20th, 1643."

It is also recorded by Scatcherd that early in the 17th century Gildersome contained "many families whom it is not beneath the dignity of history to mention, since, owing to the generous efforts, the disinterested sacrifices of such as they, the Parliamentary army out of weakness was made strong, waxed valiant in fight, and put to flight the armies of the aliens."

Scatcherd adds :-

"The finest house, incomparably, which Gildersome ever had in it, was the house of Mr. John Smith, formerly mentioned, and which was pulled down in 1748 to make way for an insignificant dwelling occupied now by Widow Halstead. The outbuildings which were appurtenant to the old mansion still remain, as is the most curious ancient bedstead I ever beheld. This was but one of the fine bedsteads of Mr. Smith who died 1643, or of his son. The property of the Smiths was finely situated, commanding, amongst other objects, a beautiful view of Leeds and of the adjoining villages. It was well wooded. One of the noblest oak trees I ever beheld was lately cut down near the house. It was memorable as having been the oak to which Mr. Wood (?) a former owner of the property, fled from a bull of his own, which suddenly turned furious and killed him on the spot; and it was at this time, and consequent upon this event, that the annual feast or wake was established at Gildersome.

Not many years back there were in this village many cottages of the early and middle part of the seventeenth century, which have now disappeared. . . . I regret exceedingly the destruction of these cottages . . . lowly, unpretending, and inexpensive, but firm and independent, like their first owners, long did they triumph over the pelting storm and the wintry blast."

Major Greathead, of Gildersome, was one of the Trustees of Morley Old Chapel, and it is stated that he fought bravely at the battle of Adwalton Moor. He was born about 1615 and lost his father in early life. He married Susan, daughter of Mr. Ralph Crowther, of Gildersome, a man of some fortune, by which lady he had four sons and three daughters. He lived in an old house which stood opposite Gildersome Church, just above Springfield House, but was pulled down some years ago. In 1644 he was appointed Major of a regiment of foot commanded by Colonel Richard Thornton, but in later years he lost his fair fame not only by his submission to the Government of Charles, but also by his acceptance of a mercenary office under it. A daughter, Alice, married the son of Mr. John Smith, of Gildersome, a gentleman of some fortune.

Miss Bosanquet, of Leytonstone, where she had established an orphanage, along with one of her assistants, Mrs. Crosby, came to Gildersome in 1769, but afterwards purchased Cross Hall, Morley, for £650. She was a lady of distinguished piety and ample fortune, which she generously distributed. She

was a devoted follower of John Welsey, who was occasionally her guest. In his diary he says :-

“1775. Aug. 27th. I went to Miss Bosanquet’s and prepared for the Conference. How willingly I could spend the residue of a busy life in this delightful retirement.”

On Sept. 12th, 1781, Miss Bosanquet was married at Batley to the Rev. I. W. Fletcher, of Madeley, and in Jan. 1782, they left Cross Hall. Cross Hall was sold by them for £1,470 to Henry Preston, of Leeds, in 1781, who again sold it in 1832 to the Rev. A. G. Kinsman, Incumbent of Gildersome, for £1,600. In 1836 the Rev. Mr. Kinsman sold it to Mr. B. Walker for £2,000.

Mr. John Smith, of Gildersome, of whom I have made previous mention, who was killed July 8th, 1669, was a very worthy man and one of the first trustees of Morley Old Chapel. He lived in a sort of baronial mansion near the entrance to Morley New Road. He was a man of considerable wealth, who was summoned to London by Charles I. To be knighted, but he declined the dishonourable distinction, as the offer was made not so much to give honour to the individual, as to extract money, and gratify the malevolence of the Cavaliers. He paid the fine and took a receipt from Strafford.

Mr. John Crowther, another of the first trustees of Morley Chapel, was probably a native of Gildersome, and an eminent merchant. He joined in a petition to Cromwell praying for a convoy to protect certain ships homeward bound which were in danger from the Spaniards.

William Henry Harrison, President of the United States, who died in 1841, and whose father signed the Declaration of Independence, is said to have been descended from a Gildersome family.

The West Riding Sessions Records contain a few items relating to Gildersome.

On April 14th, 1640, at the General Sessions held at Pontefract, “Humph. Reyner, Senr., of Gildersome,” was one of the Jurors, and a “Humphrey Reyner, Yeoman,” served as a Juror at Wakefield Sessions on the 7th October, 1641, but his address is not given.

At the Wakefield Sessions held on the 16th July, 1640, Christopher Brown, of Wortley, clothier, was charged “with stealing at Gildersome on 20 May, 1640, sixteen yards of woollen cloth, value £5, the property of Peter Squire. Witn., Peter Squire. (Puts himself, guilty to 10d., no chattels.)”

The words “puts himself” signify that when asked to plead he answered that he put himself on the country,” *i.e.*, that he desired to be tried by a jury. A man found guilty only to the extent of 10d. escaped with a flogging. A sound whipping was generally the punishment for petty offences - the culprit being first stripped from the waist upwards.

An interesting item appears on the proceedings of the Sessions at Knaresbrough on Oct. 5th, 1641, *re* attendance at Church.

“Wheras by the Statute made in the first yeare of the late raigne of Quene Elizabeth of famous memorie, all and everye person and persons inhabiteing within this realme, or any other of her Maties dominiones, shold diligently and faithfully (haveing noe lawfull or reasonable excuse to be absent) endeavour themselves to resort to their parish churche or chappell accustomed, or upon reasonable lett thereof to some usuall place where common prayer and such service of God shalbe used in such time of lett, upon everye Sunday and other dayes ordained and used to be kept as holy-daies, and then and there to abide orderly and soberly dureing the time of the common prayer, preaching, or other service of God, there to be used and ministred, upon paine and punishment by the censures of the Church, and alsoe upon paine that every person soe offending shall forfeite for everye such offence twelve pence, to be levied by the churchwardens of the parish where such offence shalbe done, to the use of the poore of the same parish, of the goods, lands, and tenementes of such offenderes, by way of distresse, which lawe being of late time neglected to be putt in execucon by the churchwardens of every parish, not onely many persons neglect and absent themselves from the church, but the poore are deprived of the benefitt intended by that lawe towards their reliefe, Ordered that everye churchwarden in everyc parish within this W.R. doe forthwith take notice, and see the said lawe putt in execucion, and make knowne att everye monethly meeting, or to the next justice of peace, their proceedings in the premisses.”

After the battle of Marston Moor, in 1644, a party of flying cavaliers took post in Farnley Wood, where they remained for some time, and one of their number in a work entitled *The Memoirs of a Cavalier*, has given a curious account of their adventures in this place. On the restoration of the Stuarts, the recesses of Farnley Wood formed a place of assembly for a number of Roundheads.

Many Gildersome people were associated with the Farnley Wood Plot, about which Whitaker, in his *Loidis and Elmeze*, 1816, makes the following references :-

“On the 12th October 1663 a misguided and enthusiastic rabble met in Farnley Wood for the purpose of overturning the existing Government, though without any rational plan, and threw up a trench, the remains of which were lately visible, declaring for a Christian magistracy and a gospel ministry. Their leaders were Joseph Crowther, William Dickenson and Thomas Westerman of Gildersome, Edward Webster a servant of Gildersome and others.”

In his evidence against the conspirators, Ralph Oates, M.A., said :-

“Four or five days before the meeting at Farnley Wood a messenger came from London to John Nicholson’s house at Gildersome, who was dispatched to have the day put off because they were not ready in the South . . . that one George Ogden of Gildersome was sent with Joshua Sparling towards Bradford to meet with Bradshawe who was to command 60 horse.”

Some of the conspirators were concealed in coal pits at Gildersome until they could escape from the country. Richard Oldrovd, of Dewsbury, was examined about the plot, and he denied being present, but said he was at Gildersome on Oct. 1st, 1663.

Scatcherd records that Joseph Crowther, Timothy Crowther, William Dickinson, Thomas Westerman and Edward Webster of Gildersome, were among the plotters. The rising failed ignominiously, some of the men became informers, and many were executed.

The Manor of Farnley was sold in 1799 by William Danby, of Swinton Park, near Masham, to Mr. James Armitage, of Leeds, an opulent merchant.

In an action Copley v. Cooke, 1715, Mr. Christopher Hodgson and Mr. George Wilson proved that Morley and Gildersome were manors in Batley Parish, and that the late Marquess of Halifax and Lord Cardigan are the Lords, and have royalties and profits thereof.

The 4th Earl of Cardigan, who succeeded in 1732, was in 1766 advanced to the dignity of a Marquess and Dukedom, as Marquess of Monthermer and Duke of Montague. His Grace died in 1790, and leaving no issue these honours became extinct.

In the *St. James’s Chronicle or the British Evening Post* for June 23rd, 1767, the following advertisement appeared :-

“To be sold together or in Parcels, situated in the several Parishes and Places hereinafter mentioned.

In Gildersome, in the Parish of Batley, in the West Riding of the County of York, a capital Mansion House, called Gildersome Hall, with extreme good and convenient Stables, Graineries, and other Out-buildings, Courts, Yards and Gardens planted with the best kinds of Wall-Fruit, thereunto belonging; and also a large Paddock adjoining to and lying in the Front of the said Mansion-House, beautified by a large Fish-pond frill of Tench and divers Plantations standing dispersedly in the same, and several Closes of land, occupied with the said Mansion-House. The Whole is in the possession of James Maude, Esq., and consists of sixty acres of Ground or thereabouts.

“N.B. - The Purchaser may enter on this Estate immediately, and, if he chooses to do so, the Grass and Corn now growing thereupon, with a large stock of very good old Hay, will be sold to him at reasonable prices.

"A Farm in the possession of Michael Broadbent.
 "Another in the possession of Robert Watson.
 "Another in the possession of William Hopkins.
 "Another in the possession of John Stephenson.
 "Another in the possession of John Hodgson.
 "And another in the possession of Richard Gaunt.
 "Several closes of land in the possession of Samuel Booth.
 "A Close of land in the possession of Mr. Hudson.
 "Another in the possession of - Royds, Widow.
 "And another in the possession of Mr. Elijah Cordingley.
 "A House in the possession of Mr. Priestley and Richard Linsey, and another in the possession of James Hartley.

"N.B. - All the above estate is Tythe-free, and there is very good coal in all or most of it, and it is situate about five measured miles from Leeds, eleven from Halifax, nine from Wakefield, and six from Bradford, and very near to the great Turnpike Roads leading to the said several Towns."

Many other properties in Wakefield and the surrounding district, in Birstall and other places, are mentioned, and the advertisement concludes :-

"The Gildersome Estate will be shown by Mr. Robert Newton, of Gildersome aforesaid; and the rest of the above Estates by the respective Tenants thereof."

The first settled minister of the Baptist Church, the Rev. John Tommas, studied Hebrew with the celebrated Dr. Priestley, the Scientist, from 1749 to 1751, and the second, the Rev. Thomas Ashworth, married a Priestley of Field Head, Birstall, a relative of the Scientist. Cordial relations existed between him and the Nonconformist Ministers in the Spen Valley. A daughter married the Rev. Hammond Roberson, who spent her fortune in building Liversedge Church. This man, Roberson, kept a large boys' school, and made himself dreaded and respected by his pupils. He was very bumptious, and conspicuous in putting down the Luddites. Charlotte Bronte took him for the character of Mr. Helstone in Shirley. His wife maintained her membership with Gildersome Baptist Church, and rode over on Communion Sunday on a grey pony. In order to prevent this he deliberately shot her pony before her eyes. I have heard many vehement and angry denunciations of his conduct from her relatives and mine. He died in 1841, aged eighty-four.

People came from two miles or more to worship with the Baptists at Gildersome, and one poor old woman, journeying on a stormy day, was accosted by some one on the way in this fashion, "Nay, Betty, ye'll niver get to Gildersome Chapel to-day," and she replied, "Ah, but I knaw I sall, for my heart's there, an' I know that where my heart is my poor old legs will carry me." I wish people had such hearts now.

An old map shows a meeting-place of the Quakers in the corner of a field near Turton Hall, lately used as a cricket field.

During the Napoleonic wars drilling of ballotted men took place before the Griffin Inn. Edward Booth, the organist, was drawn at the ballot.

In 1780 only one Gildersome name appears on the list of those who paid the tax on male servants, *viz.*, that of Mr. Turton.

Christopher Watson, who signed the Trust Deed of the Baptist Chapel in 1707, when aged thirty, lived seventy-four years longer, dying on August 4th, 1781, aged 104, and is buried at Batley.

Eleanor, relict of the late Mr. Isaac Reyner, of Gildersome, died Dec. 20th, 1829, at the advanced age of ninety-three years. She retained her faculties until the last, but her death was hastened by a severe fall. The burial took place at Batley Church.

Mr. George Hartley, of Gildersome, died on Tuesday, Dec. 30th, 1856, aged ninety-four years.

Mrs. Mary Scott, of Gildersome, died on Monday, May 16th, 1837, aged ninety-two years.

Mrs. Hannah Holliday, of Gildersome, died March 6th, 1913, aged ninety-three years. It is a singular circumstance that her death also was hastened by a fall.

The five cases of longevity are very remarkable.

MILITARY TRAINING.

Copy of a notice published in 1807.

NOTICE is hereby given,
That the Deputy Lieutenants of the West Riding of the
County of York, acting for the Subdivision of
MORLEY
will meet at the house of
Mr. John Wood, the Talbot Inn, Bradford,
On Friday the 27th Day of March next
At Ten o'clock in the Forenoon
To Ballot for the Men to be raised by the Township of Gildersome
within the said Subdivision, towards the
Fourteen Thousand and Seven Men

directed, by an Order of His Majesty's Privy Council: to be furnished by the said Riding, to serve in the manner directed by the Training Act of the 46th Year of His present Majesty, entitled "An Act to enable His Majesty, annually, to train and exercise a Proportion of his Subjects in England, under certain Regulations, and more especially to provide for the Defence of the Realm."

Notice is also hereby given, That by the above-mentioned Training Act it is enacted, "That in all Cases in which any Ballot shall be directed, and any persons between the Ages of Eighteen and Thirty years, and fit for Military Service, shall voluntarily Enrol themselves for Military Service, under the Provisions of that Act, in any Township, and shall agree to be Trained and Exercised, and to serve according to the Provisions of that Act, if the Persons so voluntarily enrolling themselves and agreeing to be so trained and exercised, and serve, shall amount to the number to be enrolled by Ballot under the Apportionment made for any such Township, then no Ballot shall take place in such Township; and if the Persons so voluntarily enrolling themselves and agreeing as aforesaid, shall not amount to the Number required to be so enrolled by Ballot in any such Township as aforesaid, then the Number of Persons so voluntarily enrolling themselves, and agreeing as aforesaid, shall be deducted from the Number so required to be enrolled by Ballot, and the Remainder only shall be Ballotted for in such Township: and all Persons so voluntarily enrolling themselves, and agreeing as aforesaid, shall be trained and exercised, and serve in the same Manner, and at the same Time and Places, and under the same Regulations, and be subject to the same Provisions, as if they had been Ballotted for."

And it is thereby further enacted "That it shall be lawful for his Majesty, if he shall see fit, to order, by one of his principal Secretaries of State, that any Volunteers under that Act shall receive Pay of One Shilling per day for any additional number of Days of Training and Exercise, not exceeding Twenty-four Days, an addition to the Twenty-four Days in the Schedule to that Act mentioned; or if he shall see fit, in like Manner to order and direct that any Volunteers Training and Exercising under that Act, for any number of Days not less than Twenty-four, shall receive, at the Expiration of such Number of Days Training and Exercise, any sum not exceeding Ten Shillings, in Addition to the Pay of One Shilling per Day in the Schedule to that Act mentioned, to be paid to such Volunteers, in such Manner, and in such Proportion as his Majesty shall please to direct."

(The Schedule referred to by the Act.)

RULES AND REGULATIONS RELATING TO PERSONS ENROLLED UNDER AN ACT
FOR THE DEFENCE OF THE REALM.

All Persons trained under this Act to be allowed Pay for Twenty-four Days, at One Shilling per Day.

To attend at the Places and Times fixed for Exercise, and obey all Orders of Officers or Serjeants relating to Training and Exercising, during Times of Exercise; to take due Care of Arms; and to deposit them where required.

Dated this 28th Day of February 1807.

By Order,
WM. HOLDEN,
Clerk of the said Subdivision.

DIVISION OF MORLEY.

By Virtue of an Order from His Majesty's Deputy Lieutenants, I am ordered to inform you, that the Quota of Men to be raised for your Township will be 33.

THOMAS SELBY,

Bingley, March 6th, 1807.

Chief Constable.

Note. - The Subdivision of Morley covered a large area, including the towns of Bradford and Halifax and the townships surrounding them, including Gildersome. The district was eventually divided into two; East Morley, of which Bradford is the centre, and West Morley, the chief town of which is Halifax. As shown elsewhere, Gildersome was transferred to the Skyrack Division later.

My grandfather, Benjamin Booth, was the owner of a stand for the exhibition and sale of cloth in the Coloured Cloth Hall, Leeds, a large brick structure with a spacious yard in which many historic meetings have been held, including one addressed by the late Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone at which I was present. There were gangways at the front of the stands, down which the buyers passed, and at the back a small space in which to store cloth. I was taken by my father to see the stand which had still on it my grandfather's name, and I saw a few people exhibiting cloth, and a few buyers, but in the main the place was deserted as customs had changed. In former years my father attended regularly on market days, and I have heard him say that in a bad time he attended a whole year and never sold a piece of cloth. The General Post Office is built on the site, and when the place was sold by the Trustees, the proceeds were divided amongst the standholders, The certificate of my grandfather's stand is still in existence and reads as under :-

	Mix'd Cloth-Hall,		
	Leeds.		
	Decr. th3o	1806.	
Number 504.		Benj. Booth, Gilidersom.	
		THOS. DENISON	}
		THOS. BUTTERFIELD,	
		F. Baines, Printer, Leeds.	<i>Trustees</i>

James Booth, record E, in 1817 went to New York, and on returning bought for his voyage from New York to England the articles as under:

	£	s.	d.
28lbs. bread at 8d. per lb.		18	0
14 lbs. sugar at 1s. 2d. per lb.		16	0
1lb. tea		12	0
7lbs. butter at 2s. 2d. per lb.		15	2
3½lbs. cheese at 1 1¼d. per lb.		3	4
Onions		1	0
½gallon spirits		6	0
Apples		6	0
Apples		8	0
1lb. Coffee		2	0
Total	£4	1	6

It will be noted that the calculations are not correct, or possibly there was some discount given, but the items are taken from his diary, which also gives the following account of his passage.

“1817. Oct. 8. Sailed out of the harbour at New York, North America, about 9 o’clock in the morning in the ship “Courier,” Captain Browne, bound for Liverpool in England. At noon we made the lighthouse Sandy Hook, and at 3 o’clock in the afternoon lost sight of land. Wind-West.

“Oct. 10. Spoke an English brig in distress 70 days from Bridport, with passengers 68 in all, and 16 crew, bound for Philadelphia (her name was “Derwent”), who day before fell in with a ship dismantled in a gale on Thursday 9th Oct.

“Oct. 11. Strong wind with a very rough sea. Passengers in general very sick. Sailing from 9½ to 11 knots an hour.

“Oct. 16. At noon we had performed half of our passage after being 8 days out and still a fair wind North East by North.

“Oct. 21. Light wind from N.E. We passed two brigs, but where from or where bound I know not as we did not speak to them.

“Oct. 24. Had a very fair wind, sailing 10 knots an hour. In the evening we heaved the lead and found a bottom at 70 fathoms, off Cape Clear.

“Oct. 26. Landed in England.”

CHAPTER II LOCAL INFORMATION.

GILDERSOME is 5 miles S.W. of Leeds, 6 miles from Bradford, 84 miles from Wakefield, and is in the Skyrack Division of the West Riding of the County of York. Moorfield House is 520 ft. above sea-level, and Greystone 592 ft. The chief industries are the manufacture of cloth, wagon building, and a little coal mining. Up to the year 1880, coal mining gave employment to a large number of men, and has given employment therein for more than two centuries.

It has a postal telegraph office, a money order office, two post offices and several pillar-boxes. There are two deliveries and two collections of letters. On Sundays letters are delivered to callers only.

Most denominations have places of worship, the seniority resting between the Society of Friends and the Baptists, then follow the Wesleyan, Church of England, United Methodist and Pentecostal, in the order given.

Local Government is conducted by an Urban District Council, consisting of twelve members, four Overseers of the Poor, and two Poor Law Guardians, who are elected Guardians of the Bramley Union. For County Council administration, Gildersome is part of the Drighlington Electoral Division, which sends one representative to that body, the present member being Mr. Horace Render, of Wyre Hall, Drighlington. Mr. P. H. Booth is a County Alderman for the area.

There are railway stations on the Great Northern and London and North-Western lines, though the latter is somewhat inconvenient.

The late Mr. Henry Booth was the first Justice of the Peace for the Township, his election taking place in 1894, and at the present time Mr. Cyrus Holliday and Mr. Philip H. Booth are acting magistrates, in addition to the Chairman of the District Council for the time being.

Baines's *Directory of the County of York* in 1823 gives the following information :-

Leeds Post Office - Walking Postmen.

John Cowburn to Beeston, Churwell, Morley, Bruntcliffe, Gildersome, Adwalton, Drighlington, Tong, Westgate Hill, Birkenshaw, Bierley, Fulneck and Pudsey every day.

(This would be a round of about 14 miles.)

Gildersome, in the parish of Batley, wap. of Morley, and honour of Pontefract; 5 miles S.W. of Leeds. Pop. 1592

Clark C. T. Gentleman.
Elam Jervas Gentleman.
Hudson Wm. Gentleman.
Kinsman Rev. A. G., Incumbent.
Scarlett Wm., Baptist Minister.
Bentley John, Gardener.
Bilbrough M. & M., Drapers.
Bilbrough John, Maltster
Booth Joseph Senr., Glazier and Organ Builder.
Cliff, Joseph, Horse Dealer.
Buttrely John, Woolstapler.
Elam Daniel, Boiler Maker.
Crossley Luke, Cattle Dealer.
Fenton Samuel, Cooper.
Ellis Mr., Schoolmaster.
Holdsworth Robert, Corn Miller.
Nussey John, Listing Maker.
Greenwood Thomas, Machine Maker.
Smith John, Blacking Maker.
Stead Jonas, Scibbling Miller.
Hornby Han. vict. Shoulder of Mutton.
Williamson William, vict. New Inn.

Oddy Richard, Blacksmith.
 Stables Wm., vict. Griffin.
 Westerman John, Cotton Manfr.
 Butchers - Clapham George, Hornby William.
 Cloth Dressers - Mitchell Isaac, Sanderson Benjamin.
 Drysalters - Bilbrough James, Bilbrough Daniel, Dennison Robert.
 Gear and Slay Makers - White John, White William.
 Grocers - Beaumont John, Beevers George, Bilbrough M. & M., Dawson Lanc., Holdsworth James, Middlebrook T., Moore John, Pullan William, Stevenson Martha, Thackrah John.
 Tailors - Bentley William, Dixon William.
 Wheelwrights - Stead William, Wilson Thomas.

Woollen Manufacturers with the Inns they attend in Leeds :-

Those marked 1 attend the Dusty Miller; 2, Old White Swan; 3, Old George; 4, Malt Shovel; 5, Rodney; 6, Saddle; 7, Griffin.

1. Benn John, Booth S. & J., Booth John, Dawson Lan., Fisher Francis, Gilpin Isaac, Harrison Thos., Smith John, Smith Samuel, Webster Fred, Wilcock Joseph, Mortimer John.
2. Gaunt Joseph, Stead Joseph, Geldard W. & Sons.
3. Gilpin Benjamin, Watson Samuel.
4. Jackson John.
5. Horsfall Joshua.
6. Stevenson Matthew.
7. Lindsey Richard.

Carriers - Gomersal M., Balmforth J., and T. Rycroft to Leeds, Tuesdays and Saturdays.

Amongst the Trustees of the Coloured Cloth Hall, Mr. Benjamin Gilpin is given as representing Gildersome and Adwalton.

The late Jeremiah Hartley was the last Trustee representing Gildersome.

Each stands in the Coloured Cloth Hall originally cost 3 guineas, and in the early years of the 19th century they sold at from £ 16 to £ 24, but at the time the Directory was written (1823) they were only worth about £ 2 10s. 0d. The cost of receipt stamps is given as £ 2 to £ 5, 2d.; one for £ 100, 1s. 6d.; £ 500, 5s. ; and one for £ 1,000 and over, 10s.

The oldest woollen mill was perhaps Philadelphia Mill, once occupied by Wm. Geldard & Sons, which stood just below Philadelphia Colliery, on the same side of the road, of which there remains sixty years ago, but what is known as the Old Factory is fairly ancient, and the same can be said of the original Old Hall Mill, occupied by my maternal grandfather in his trade of Cloth Finisher.

In 1861, the Old Factory was occupied by Dodgshun & Dickenson, scribblers, and the directory gives the following as cloth manufacturers in Gildersome :-

William N. Ackroyd.
 S. Almond & Sons.
 Henry Booth.
 Francis Dawson.
 Francis Fisher.
 Jereh. Hartley.
 Jereh. Smith.
 Matthew Stephenson & Sons.
 Joseph Webster & Sons.

Of the nine firms only one is at present connected with the trade.

Gildersome in the 18th and 19th centuries was noted for its schools, one of the oldest being conducted by a member of the Society of Friends, named Ellis, at Gilead House, and many members of noted

Quaker banking families were educated there. Turton Hall had a noted school, and a ladies' school was conducted at Chapel House, to which pupils came from places so far distant as Wiltshire. In 1861 we had three "academies" conducted by

Rev. John Sargent,
Miss Ann F. Tetley,
Wm. Whitaker.

When I read the list I thought a mistake had been made, as I could not remember Wm. Whitaker, but I suddenly remembered a man known as "Old Whitaker" who held a school in his own house, and occasionally elsewhere, who taught reading and writing. He was a good penman and regarded writing as a fine art.

My grandfather was a paid teacher of a Sunday School at a time when writing was taught there.

Gildersome is now in the Skyrack Division of the West Riding, but up to March 1st, 1854, it was in the East Morley Division.

The entries in the Sessions Order Book are as under :-

"Quarter Sessions held at Leeds, 18th October, 1853.

Ordered that the statement sent to the Clerk of the Peace and laid before this Court that the Townships of Churwell and Gildersome should be transferred from the Division of East Morley be advertized by the Clerk of the Peace and that the same be taken into consideration at the next General Quarter Sessions of the Peace to be holden by adjournment at Wakefield in and for the said Riding."

"Wakefield Sessions, 3rd January, 1854.

Whereas the Rev. James Armitage Rhodes, John Calverley, George Pollard and William Nicholson, Esquires did certify that in their opinion it would be conducive to the public convenience and the better administration of Justice and would afford great accommodation to the ratepayers and inhabitants of the Townships of Churwell and Gildersome forming a part of the East Morley Division if they were annexed to the Skyrack Division it is ordered by the Court that the said statement be and the same is hereby wholly adopted and that it is further ordered that this order shall take effect from the 1st day of March next."

By this order the administration of justice was transferred from Bradford to Leeds.

The population in the years named was

Year.	Inhabited Houses.	Inhabitants.
1801	241	1232
1811	278	1409
1821	306	1592
1831	328	1652
1841	387	1917
1851	431	2126
1861	558	2701
1871	729	3448
1881	714	3470
1891	726	3175
1901	732	3073
1911	749	2981

In 1838 there were 120 hand looms engaged in the woollen manufacture, and 360 inhabited houses. The assessable value was £11,437, and the amount raised for the relief of the poor £283 18s. The

number of inhabited houses this year (1917) is 856, the assessable value £14,220, and the amount raised for the relief of the poor £2,755. The area of the Township is 992 acres.

Shortly after the formation of the District Council steps were taken to secure suitable offices for the transaction of public business and ultimately the Grove House estate was purchased. The house itself was altered, and very satisfactory offices provided, in addition to three dwelling houses, besides which a large field is used as a recreation ground. The offices were opened in the year 1899.

Education is conducted by a District Sub-Committee, under the control of the West Riding Education Committee and the three elementary schools in the area are efficiently taught by able Head Masters and teachers. Evening classes in science and art have been very successful, but owing to the war they have been temporarily suspended. Higher education is provided for at Morley Secondary School, for which Gildersome is rated; at Batley Grammar School in which there are certain rights owing to Gildersome having been part of the ancient parish of Batley; and students are sent to Leeds University. A scholar in one of the elementary schools (Street Lane School) won a scholarship at Batley, a scholarship tenable at Oxford, and he is now a Professor of the Leeds University. I refer to Professor Charles Crowther, M.A., Corpus Christi College, Oxford, Ph.D. Leipzig, the son of Mr. Samuel Crowther, Hart Hill House, Gildersome.

The first Urban District Council was elected on Dec. 15th, 1894, the names of the candidates and the votes recorded are as follow :-

ELECTED.	Votes for
John Harrison Gilpin	229
Walter Clayton	228
Walter Ellis	219
Philip H. Booth	218
William Bedford	206
Ezra Holliday	204
William Wood	196
Thomas M. Brooke	177
John Allison	161
John Stocks	144
W. W. Thackray	144
Joseph H. Towler	141
NOT ELECTED.	
Rowland Leathley	99

At a subsequent election in 1898 the votes recorded were

ELECTED.	
Philip Henry Booth	200
Walter Ellis	187
Walter Clayton	168
Scarlett Inman	146
Four Members wanted.	
NOT ELECTED.	
Alfred Buttrey	143

The present Council consists of the following gentlemen –

Arba Brooke (*Chairman*)
 W. Bedford (*Vice-Chairman*)
 George F. Wilson.
 A. D. Barker.
 Alfred Booth.

Walter Crowther.
J. Hudson.
Chas. F. Payne.
George Seed.
S. Stead.
J. Thornton.
A. Gardner.
H. B. James, *Clerk*.
W. Wilby, *Asst. Clerk*.
Orlando Stephenson, *Collector*.
Ameles Holliday, *Nuisance Inspe.*
Medical Officer: W. H. Holliday, M.D.

Other officers of the Township are

Overseers of the Poor –
William Bedford.
George F. Wilson.
S. Stead.
J. Thornton.

Guardians of the Poor –
Jim Goodson.
Robert A. Holliday.

The first School Board elected under the provisions of the Education Act, 1870, consisted of –

Henry Booth (*Chairman*)
John Haslam.
George Webster.
John Moore.
Chas. H. Gibson.

and the Gildersoine members of the present Drighlington and Gildersome Education District Sub-Committee are

Samuel Crowther (*Chairman*)
Geo. B. Wilson.
Sam Barron.
Philip H. Booth.
A. Gardner.

The District Nursing Association has for its officers –

The Chairman of the District Council (*Chairman*).
Miss M. H. Crowther, *Secretary*.

Mayhall's *Annals of Yorkshire* has the following information :-

In January, 1803, Isabella Holmes and Thomas Wilcock of Gildersome were knocked down and killed in Leeds, by carriages passing over them.

On Nov. 28th, 1833, William Sharp, of Bradford, a very distinguished Surgeon died, aged 64, and was interred at Gildersome in the family vault. All the shops in Bradford were closed on the day of the funeral.

On Nov. 23rd, 1843, James Byram, Gildersome, was charged before the Leeds magistrates with offering for sale 40 lbs. of spent tea leaves, which had been re-dried and coloured in imitation of black tea. He was convicted in a penalty of £5 for every pound of tea, *i.e.* £200 and damages one shilling, or in default to be imprisoned for six months.

On June 17th, 1844, colliers on strike from Lofthouse, Gildersome, Churwell, and other places held a public meeting on Richmond Hill, Leeds, the magistrates having refused to permit them to meet in Kirkgate Market or Vicar's Croft.

On June 24th, 1844, during a violent thunderstorm, two women at Gildersome, named Hartley and Harrison, were struck by lightning, and very great damage was done in the surrounding district.

On Feb. 13th, 1858, a robbery took place at the parsonage at Nova Scotia, Gildersome, the residence of the Rev. A. G. Kinsman. Two men named John Hainsworth and Josiah William were convicted of the offence at York Assizes and sentenced to penal servitude for life. The prisoners with three other persons entered the house, masked, and armed with pistols, and compelled the prosecutor to tell where his money was on pain of having his brains blown out.

A fearful boiler explosion took place at the mill of Mr. Samuel Almond, cloth manufacturer, Gildersome, on Sept. 4th, 1858, by which six persons lost their lives, *viz.* John Bradley, George Woffington, Samuel Halliday, Alice Wright, Caroline Gregson, and a boy 14 years old. Many others were injured. The explosion was caused by carelessness and ignorance, the boiler having been allowed to get red hot, and in that condition cold water was turned in to cool it.

The railway which runs through Gildersome, which has since been acquired by the Great Northern Ry. Co., was opened on Oct. 3rd, 1857.

March 25th, 1862. The turn out of colliers at Gildersome caused by the resistance of the men to a reduction of ten per cent, on their wages, gave rise to some violent demonstrations on the part of those on strike, and several of the men were bound over before the West Riding Magistrates at Leeds to keep the peace.

Dec. 22nd, 1864. Edward Ackroyd, aged 49, colliery owner of Gildersome was put on his trial at the Leeds Assizes for making away with his estate within three months after he had been made a bankrupt; also with destroying documents and bills of exchange, and withholding books - all for the purpose of concealing the state of his affairs. After the examination of two witnesses for the prosecution, the case had been adjourned until this day. Mr. Maude and Mr. West, counsel for the prosecution, occupied some further time to establish the case fully. There were many complications, involving the production of the voluminous proceedings which had been filed in the Bankruptcy Court. The bankrupt was formerly a colliery and coal owner who was adjudged bankrupt on Feb. 29th last. The first charge was that a month after the bankruptcy the bankrupt asked Mr. Webster, manufacturer, Gildersome, to discount a bill for £154, drawn by the bankrupt and accepted by Mr. G. Ellison, of Morley. Mr. Webster declined to take the bill, and did so a second time; but according to his statement in the Bankruptcy Court the bankrupt said he gave that bill to Mr. Rayner, who, in his evidence, stated that he received the bill before the bankruptcy, and therefore there was a disagreement between his evidence and that of Mr. Webster, unless there was another bill of which no evidence had been given. The second charge was as to a bill at four months for £296 17s. 6d., dated Feb. 18th, 1864, eleven days before the bankruptcy and accepted by Mr. H. Wilkinson, in payment for the plant at the prisoner's colliery. That bill, the prosecution said, had been withheld, but the bankrupt's statement was that he had either paid it to Mr. Morrell, to whom he had sold his colliery, or given it to his father to give up to his creditors. He had, however, made a different statement to the effect that he did not know where the bill was. The third charge was making away property by deed to two persons named Haigh and Yeadon, as trustees for the prisoner's daughter who was about to be married, and by another deed to John Morrell, of Liverpool. The question in reference to these was whether the prisoner was solvent at the time he executed the deeds. Mr. Seymour in a very able speech, addressed the jury for the prisoner, arguing that at the time of all these transactions he was solvent, but his ruin had been hurried on by unforeseen circumstances. Not a single witness had been called to show that at the time of these bills or deeds being executed there was a single dishonoured bill or unsatisfied judgment. The Judge having summed up, the Jury retired to consider their verdict, and in half an hour returned a verdict of "guilty." A sentence of twelve months imprisonment

without hard labour was imposed.

Aug. 2nd, 1866. The Baptist Chapel, Gildersome, was opened.

June 21st, 1868. The Allied Mill, Gildersome, entirely destroyed by fire.

Aug. 4th, 1868. The Local Government Act was adopted at Gildersome, the result of the poll being - For the Act 316, against 313, majority 3.

June 4th, 1869. The orders of the Poor Law Board with regard to the new unions were received. To Bramley were annexed Armley, Farnley, Gildersome and Wortley.

Feb. 9th, 1873. Mr. Thomas Greenwood, the senior partner in the firm of Messrs. Greenwood, of Batley, Leeds, died aged 65 years. Hailing from Gildersome where he traded as a joiner, he commenced business in Leeds in 1833, in conjunction with his brother as machine makers, but his brother dying soon afterwards Mr. Greenwood was thrown on his own resources. He sought employment in the drawing office of Sir Peter Fairbairn, where Mr. Batley was cashier. Being a man of energetic mind, and of considerable foresight he conceived the idea of preparing machinery for the making of Enfield rifles, and otherwise develop the manufacture of small arms, and succeeded in persuading his employer to undertake the manufacture of the necessary tools. In 1856, Mr. Greenwood and Mr. Batley left Sir Peter Fairbairn and commenced business on their own account at Lords & Brook's old workshop in Low Fold, Bank, naming the place Albion Foundry. Subsequently they built extensive works in Armley Road known as Albion Works. Their trade soon became varied in character and they were known all over the world for their silk spinning machines. Their works gave employment to 1,800 hands. Mr. Greenwood shortly afterwards connected himself with the Birmingham Small Arms Co., and acted as a Director of many commercial enterprises. He was a member of the Society of Scientific Engineers and took a great interest in its proceedings. He travelled in America and Russia and secured large orders for his firm. He left Leeds to take up his residence near London, but only lived a few months after. A life-size portrait and address were presented to him by his workpeople on his leaving Leeds as a mark of their esteem. His remains were brought from London to Leeds for interment at Woodhouse Cemetery.

Feb. 15th, 1873. Gildersome Church was destroyed by fire. The building was not insured and the fire was supposed to have originated in a stove used for keeping damp from the organ.

Aug. 19th, 1874. The corner stone of the new church at Gildersome was laid by Mr. Thomas Stephenson, in the absence of his wife.

On March 30th, 1916. Maiden Mill, Gildersome, was destroyed by fire and it has since been rebuilt on modern lines.

Moor Head Mill, Gildersome, was burnt down on Nov. 28th, 1919, and is being rebuilt.

An ancient account of the Overseers of Gildersome, somewhat incomplete, and mutilated, in my possession, reads as follows :-

And over seares want	£	4	0
July the 11 going to Northarme an 1 shiling payed to the Chef Constable		4	0
July the 24 expenses at inkewest	0	12	0
four Jure men	0	2	0
going to Halifax for the Crowoner	0	3	0
August the letter from Cornel of the milisha	0	0	7
September the 20 going to Halifax and 1 shilin paid to the Chefe Constable	0	4	0
September the 22 cring a towns meting	0	0	6
September the 26 going to Shelf	0	3	0
Brig money	2	19	0
for going to Corte	0	2	0

for going Aboute	0	12	0
payed William Wilson	0	10	0
payed Jerrey Walker	0	12	6
payed James Beamount	0	2	4
	£15	10	7

Rec.ByAn sesment, £19 14 8
Remans Due to the towne, £4 4 1

There is unfortunately no year mentioned, but it probably dates back to the early years of the 18th century. Spelling seems to have been somewhat elastic on the part of the writer as he spells Chief and shilling in two ways. Over seares for overseers, Northarme for Northowram, Jure for jury, cring for crying, Corte for court, sesment for assessment, and various other things in the document make it amusing. These were the good old days when a poor rate which only produced £19 14s. 8d. more than satisfied the needs of the township. The Overseer seems to have been careful to keep money in hand.

In the year 1818 a Committee was appointed to deal with matters affecting the Township of Gildersome, called the "Gildersoine Committee," from the minute book of which I have taken the following extracts :-

"At a Public Meeting held in the Committee Room at the New School on the Twenty-second Day of September, 1818. It was unanimously agreed to, that the following persons are nominated a Committee to assist and advise the Overseers of the Poor, and other Officers belonging to the Township, and to audit their accounts.

John Buttrey.
Matthew Stephenson.
Joseph Horsfall.
Rev. Joseph Wardle.
Benjamin Gilpin.
James Bilbrough.
Gervas Elam.
William Hudson.
John Bilbrough.
John Westerman.
Joseph Geldert.
Isaac Gilpin.

At a meeting of the Committee held in the Committee Room at the New School on the Fifteenth day of October, 1818, the following rules and regulations were agreed to :-

First. That this Committee consists of Twelve Persons, who consider themselves engaged for one year; together with the Churchwarden for the time being, and the permanent Overseers.

Second. That the Committee shall meet at the Committee Room on the pay day, which shall always be the first Monday in the Month, at Ten O'clock in the morning; and each member who is not present at Eleven O'clock shall forfeit Two Shillings. As the Committee feel most anxious that unanimity should entirely prevail in all their proceedings; and there appearing great Difficulty in deciding upon what excuse should be admitted for justifiable absence; it is thought best to leave every case of absence to the honor of each individual member.

Third. That Three Members present shall be competent to act.

Fourth. That a Chairman shall be elected who shall hold the Office for One Year, and if absent at any Meeting at the Hour when business commences the Committee shall proceed to the choice of another Chairman for that Meeting

Fifth. That the Chairman shall have power to call a special Meeting by notice, on any Business of Importance. On which occasion, every Member absent at one quarter of an hour after the time appointed for meeting, shall be subject to the forfeit of Two Shillings as on monthly

meetings. And generally only a quarter of an Hour after the time fixed for any meeting shall be allowed for the Difference of Clocks.

Sixth. That it is the duty of the Chairman for the time being to confine each Member when speaking to the subject under consideration.

Seventh. That the Chairman shall determine all questions by a Majority of Voices; and in all cases where the votes are equal, he shall have a casting Vote.

Eighth. That all Forfeits shall be at the disposal of the Committee.

Ninth. That any Member shall be at liberty to withdraw from a Meeting after three Hours attendance though the Business of the Meeting should not be finished.

Tenth. That the Committee will be at all times glad to avail themselves of the attendance and advice of the inhabitants of the Township, each attendant submitting to the Regulations of the Meeting.

Eleventh. That no person but a Member shall be allowed to vote in the Committee.

Twelfth. That it is the object of this Committee to see that the strictest frugality be observed in dispensing the public money; that all Bills be regularly discharged every month; that the accounts be kept and audited in a regular manner; to judge of applications for parish relief; to discourage the clamorous, and to see that Justice be done to the Poor; to see that every Assessment be duly collected; and, generally to give their best advice on any subject relating to the Affairs of the Township.

Thirteenth. That a Book shall be kept in which every transaction of the Meeting shall be regularly recorded, as the same shall pass in the Meeting, which shall be signed by the Chairman before the Meeting breaks up.

Fourteenth. That the Committee shall dine together on the first Monday in May, to which Dinner a general Invitation of the principal inhabitants shall be given: each person shall pay his own Expense, which shall not exceed Five Shillings.

Fifteenth. That on the First Monday in May one third of the Committee may retire; but if a greater number wish to withdraw, the one-third retiring shall be determined on by Ballot."

Copy of a Notice put up at all the Places of Worship in the Township on the second day of April, 1820.

"Notice is hereby given that a Meeting will be held in the Committee room on Wednesday the 12th Inst. at 6 O'clock in the Evening in Order to form a Committee to assist the Overseers of the Poor in the Discharge of their Duty during the present Year.

It being a Time of general Depression and the Expenditure likely to be considerably increased, the Overseers are particularly anxious that Gentlemen would lend their assistance, not only for their own, but the public satisfaction.. - Jn^o. Benn, Constable."

April 12th, 1820. This Meeting pursuant to public Notice unanimously agrees that the following Persons whose Names are hereunto annexed are nominated to stand as a Committee or select Vestry for the Management of the Poor, agreeable to an Act passed in the last Session of the late Parliament.

Mr. Matthew Stephenson.
Mr. Jno. Buttrey.
Mr. Thos. Gilpin.
Mr. Joseph Geldert.
Mr. Geo. Beevers.
Mr. Isaac Gilpin.
Mr. Clark.

Mr. Jno. Benn.
 Mr. Elam.
 Mr. Jno. Richardson.
 Mr. Hudson.
 Mr. Jno. Ellis.
 Mr. Jas. Bilbrough.
 Mr. Richard Lindsey.
 Mr. Jno. Westerman.

Copy of the sanction by a Justice of the Peace –

“West Riding of Yorkshire, To wit. I one of his Majesty’s Justices of the Peace acting in and for the said Riding do hereby appoint the within named persons being fifteen substantial Housekeepers in the Township of Gildersome in the said Riding to constitute a select Vestry for the Care and Management of the Concerns of the Poor of the said Township, according to the Statute in that Case made and provided. Given under my Hand and Seal the 18th day of April, 1820. Thos. Benyon.”

Assessment granted to the Overseers by the Committee.

1820	Jany.	Rate of 2/- in the pound.	}Benjn. Gilpin,
1820	June 26th	Rate of 4/- in the pound.	}Win. Dixon.
1820	Oct. 22nd	Rate of 4/- in the pound.	}Overseers.
1821	Jan. 22nd	Rate of 2/- in the pound.	}
1822	April 15th	Rate of 2/- in the pound.	}Jno. Mortimer,
1823	May 15th	Rate of 2/- in the pound.	}Assistant.

Extracts from Minutes.

1821 April 16th. Resolved that in Cases of Inquests in future the Jurymen shall not be allowed by the Township more than 3/6 per man and that the Constable shall be one of the Jury.

1821 May 28th. A motion was made by Thomas Greenwood and seconded by John Westerman that a particular account shall be kept in future by the Town’s Clerk of the expenditure of the Highways, to be entered monthly, which motion was carried unanimously.

1821 July 9th. Resolved unanimously that no public Officer in future shall be allowed by the Township more than 3/6 per day and not anything to be allowed for expenses.

1822 April 24th. In public Meetings assembled Mr. Wm. Newton in the Chair, the following Resolution was unanimously agreed to, viz. - 6 Arm Chairs and a deal Table shall be got (with a drawer in it), 4 feet 6 inches square for the use of the Town and Committee and that Wm. Stead be employed to purchase them.

(These were evidently for the Town’s School which stood on the Green opposite Moorfield House.)

1822 Aug. 14th. At a special Meeting called on Wm. Sykes’ case after careful examination it was resolved that he should no longer impose upon the Town with Impunity and the following Address was signed by the Members present and laid before J. Plumbe, L. Hird and E. C. Lister, Esqrs. at Bradford, the following day when they unanimously left Sykes to the Care of the Overseers and Committee.

We the undersigned Members of the Committee of Gildersome beg leave to ask the Magistrates who may be assembled at Bradford to-morrow whether they can for a moment, suppose the Committee could debase themselves so far as to afflict a Pauper without some extraordinary cause, six of them being possessed of Property enabling them to vote for a Registrar at Wakefield in Case of a Vacancy.

Mr. Matthew Stephenson.
 Mr. Jno. Westerman.

Mr. C. T. Clark.
Mr. Jno. Jackson.
Mr. Geo. Beevers.
Mr. Saml. Atkinson.
Mr. Jno. Benn.

1822 Oct. 14th. Collectors of King's Taxes. It is unanimously agreed that the Collector shall from henceforth receive nothing for Journeys.

1822 Oct. 28th. The Overseer in future shall be in the Committee-room at half past nine in the morning, in order to have the Poor dispatched by a quarter after ten, the time appointed for the commencement of the Meeting of Committee.

1824 March 1st. People in the Workhouse to have an additional 6d. per week laid on to their present pay.

(The Workhouse was nearly opposite Miners' Arms).

1824 May 10th. An Agreement between the Gentlemen forming the Select Vestry in Gildersome and John Swinden, Surgeon of Morley, the said John Swinden agrees to visit and afford medical aid to the Poor in the Township on a note being presented to him signed by one of the Overseers of the Poor from the 1st of April, 1824 to the 1st of April, 1825, for the sum of six guineas. Surgical Cases and Midwifery to form a separate charge, and Journies out of the Township to be paid for by the Overseers of Gildersome after the usual rate of 1/- per mile.

1825 Feb. 14th. Mr. Swindon reports that Wm. Firth requires an opening medicine.

1826 Dec. 22nd. At a special Vestry . . . present Mr. Wm. Gelderd, *Chairman* ; Mr. Abram Halliday, Mr. Wm. Stead, *Overseers*; Mr. Geo. Beevers, Mr. Saml. Atkinson, *Assistant Overseers*; Mr. Matthew Stephenson, *Constable*.

1827 Oct. 22nd. Wm. Oddy - If he still continues to misbehave in the Workhouse the Assistant must take out a warrant against him.

1828 Feb. 25th. Town's Desk to have 2 locks, one key kept by the Clerk and the other by the Overseer.

1828 Mar. 10th. The Constable for the time being to have 4/- per day and so in proportion for the time engaged for returning Overseers taking Militia names or any other business whatsoever that falls to the above Office.

1828 April 7th. The Assistant Overseer when attending the Quarter Sessions shall have 6/- per day and bear his own Expenses.

1828 June 30th. The Physician having recommended Ilkley Wells, the Overseer is ordered to give Robert Watson £ 1 to defray his expenses.

There are a few very interesting agreements.

We agree with the Surveyors of the highways of the Township of Gildersome to make a Stone kiln in Gildersome Lane Quarry at three pence three farthings per yard to Bare and Get the stone and Scale and set the same in a workman Like manner to mix the stone and Scale by the Derection of the Surveyors finding all our own Tools Excepting Planks - to have subsist according to the work Done at the discretion of the said Surveyors and to have it Completed Redy for burning by the first day of September next has Witness Our hands.

His X
Wm. Hopkinson,
mark
Charles Boys.

July the third, 1828.

I agree with the Surveyors of the Highways of the Township of Gildersome to find coal for the burning of the Stonekiln in Gildersome Lane Quarry at the following prices, namely, Blendings at 5/- per Dozen at the Pit, Black out of the above at 3/6 per Dozen, the coal to be good and clean.

Wm. Newton.
3 July, 1828.

I agree with the Surveyors to lead the Coal in the above contract with Wm. Newton to the Gildersome Lane Quarry at eightpence per Dozen and to furnish the Kiln Makers in sufficient quantities so as they shall not have to stand. 3 July 1828.

I agree with the Surveyors of the Highways of the Township of Gildersome to lead a quantity of dross at 2/5 ¹/₂ per Ton free of all other expense from the Bowling Foundry to unload at the Places where the Surveyors of the Highway shall direct and to deliver good and clean dross. 3 July 1828.

There are no signatures to the last two agreements but they are probably the agreements of Wm. Newton, the father of Mrs. Edward Ackroyd. He seems to have taken a prominent part in public work in his time, and was often Chairman of the Vestry. The Quarry was near the Old Pit in Street Lane, or as it is called in the agreement "Gildersome Lane." Stone was there burnt for use on the roads, a circumstance well-known to the old inhabitants.

Some of the entries in the books are rather amusing, for instance many times the following appears –

"The following cases were decided, namely, No Cases."

The entry as to the price of coal "per dozen" means per dozen corves. It is somewhat uncertain what the weight of a corve would then be, but probably there would be 30 cwts. of coal to the dozen. Taking this as the basis the price of Black coal at the pit would then be 2s. 4d. per ton.

From an old book in my possession printed in the reign of George IV. I have taken the following which will show the taxes levied in the so called good old times. The date is 1828 and I print it specially to show the window tax.

ASSESSED-TAXES.

WINDOWS

<i>No of Windows</i>	£	s.	d.
8	0	16	6
9	1	1	0
10	1	8	0
11	1	16	3
12	2	4	9
13	2	13	3
14	3	1	9
15	3	10	0
16	3	18	6
17	4	7	0
18	4	15	3
19	5	3	9
20	5	12	3
21	6	0	6
22	6	9	0
23	6	17	6
24	7	5	9
25	7	14	3

26	8	2	9
27	8	11	0
28	8	19	6
29	9	8	0
30	9	16	3
31	10	4	9
32	10	13	3
33	11	1	6
34	11	10	0
35	11	18	3
36	12	6	9
37	12	15	3
38	13	3	6
39	13	12	0
40 not ab. 44	14	8	9
45 not ab. 49	15	16	9
50 not ab. 54	17	0	5
55 not ab. 59	18	13	0
60 not ab. 64	19	17	9
65 not ab. 69	21	0	3
70 not ab. 74	22	2	6
75 not ab. 79	23	5	0
80 not ab. 84	24	7	6
85 not ab. 89	25	10	0
90 not ab. 94	26	12	3
95 not ab. 99	27	14	9
100 not ab. 109	29	8	6

DWELLING-HOUSES.

Every house, with the offices, yards, and gardens, of the annual rent of £10, and under £20, 1s. 6d. In the pound; £20 and under £40 – 2s. 3d. ; £40, rent and upwards, 2s 10d.

MALE SERVANTS.

<i>Domestic Male Servants</i>	<i>At per Servant.</i>			<i>Total per Year.</i>			<i>Batchelors.</i>					
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	<i>At per Servant.</i>			<i>Total per Year.</i>		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
For one servant	1	4	0	1	4	0	2	4	0	2	4	0
Two ditto	1	11	0	3	2	0	2	11	0	5	2	0
Three ditto	1	18	0	5	14	0	2	18	0	8	14	0
Four ditto	2	3	6	8	14	0	3	3	6	12	14	0
Five ditto	2	9	0	12	5	0	3	9	0	17	5	0
Six ditto	2	11	6	15	9	0	3	11	6	21	9	0
Seven ditto	2	12	6	18	7	6	3	12	6	25	7	6
Eight ditto	2	16	0	22	8	0	3	16	0	30	8	0
Nine ditto	3	1	0	27	9	0	4	1	0	36	9	0
Ten ditto	3	6	6	33	5	0	4	6	6	43	5	0
Eleven ditto	3	16	6	42	1	6	4	16	6	53	1	6

And 3l. 16s. 6d. or 4l. 16s. 6d, (as the case may be) for every additional male servant.

	£	s.	d.
For one traveller, or rider, 1l. 10s. - Two or more, each..	2	10	0
For every clerk, book-keeper, &c. except apprentices without a premium, or a premium less than 20l.	1	0	0
For two or more ditto, each	1	10	0
For every shopman or warehouseman	1	0	0
For every male servant employed as a waiter in any tavern, eating-	0	10	0

house, &c. 1l. 10s. - For every occasional waiter employed for six months in any year, 1l. - if employed for less than six months
 For every driver and guard of a stage coach, or carriage let on job 1 5 0

Under and occasional gardeners, and also male servants retained for the purpose of husbandry or trade, who are occasionally employed as a groom or stable boy, are exempted.

CARRIAGES . - For every coach, chariot, landau, chaise, caravan, &c., with four wheels (except carriages or coaches licensed by the Commissioners for managing the stamp duties).

	£	s.	d.
For one such carriage, with four wheels	6	0	0
Two such carriages, £13. ; three such carriages	21	0	0
	3	3	0

For every additional body, used on the same carriage, is to be charged

For every carriage kept for the purpose being let hire without horses, for any period of time less than one	6	0	0
For every such carriage let to hire for travelling post, by the day, or by the mile, by any post-master or innkeeper, &c. duly licensed; and for every stage coach or diligence, with four wheels, duly entered	5	5	0
For every calash, chair, &c. with two or three wheels drawn by one horse	3	5	0
Ditto, if drawn by two or more horses	4	10	0
And for every additional body successively used on calashes, chaises, curricles, chairs, or cars, with less than four wheels	1	11	0

Carriages, with four wheels of less diameter than 30 inches each, built, &c. according to the regulations prescribed for Taxed Carts (except as to the number of wheels), the original price not exceeding £15, without springs, drawn by one pony or mule under twelve hands high, or by an ox or ass, 14s. 6d. each.

Ditto, with a spring or springs of any materials, except of a metallic substance, and drawn as above, £1 7s. 6d. each.

Ditto, with four wheels, described as above, and drawn by a pony, mule, ox, or ass, £3 5s. each; ditto by two ponies, &c. £4 10s. each. And for every additional body successively used on the same carriage, or number of wheels, £1 11s. 6d.

HORSES . - For every Horse, Mare, or Gelding,	£	s.	d.
used for riding or drawing carriages	1	8	9
For two such horses,mares, or geldings	4	14	6
For three ditto	7	16	9
For four ditto	11	0	0
For five ditto	13	18	9
For six ditto	17	8	0
For seven ditto	20	18	3
For eight ditto	23	18	0
For nine ditto	27	6	9
For ten ditto	31	15	0
For eleven ditto	34	18	6
For twelve ditto	38	2	0
For thirteen ditto	41	8	9
For fourteen ditto	44	12	6
For fifteen ditto	47	16	3
For sixteen ditto	51	0	0
For seventeen ditto	54	8	0
For eighteen ditto	58	1	0

For nineteen ditto	61	15	0
For twenty ditto	66	0	0
For horses let to hire, race-horses, &c. each	1	8	9

BUTCHERS HORSES. - Where one is kept only for his trade, 1l. 8s. 9. : and where two are kept, 10s. 6d. for the second.

DOGS. - For every greyhound 20s.; for every hound, pointer, setting-dog, spaniel, lurcher, or terrier, or for two or more dogs of any description, 14s. each; and for every other dog, kept by any person inhabiting an assessed dwelling-house, 8s. Such dogs to be six months old. - Persons keeping hounds may compound for the whole number at 36l. a year.

In the year 1798 a Sick Club was formed for the Township, to which Members contributed quarterly, and from the funds of which allowances were made to members in case of sickness, and to the widows or representatives in case of death. The Society was very flourishing at one time and had accumulated funds to the extent of £1,200, but as other Clubs were started, and young men ceased to enter, it was ultimately wound up about the year 1854.

On the first page of the book I find the following members enrolled:

1798 Oct. 17th. Booth George Senr. aged 35. Clothier.
 1798 Oct. 17th. Barraclough Samuel aged 40 Clothier.
 1798 Oct. 17th. Beaumont John aged 29 Salter.
 1798 Oct. 17th. Bilbrough William aged 26 Clothier.

At the end of the first year the accumulated funds were £40 15s. 4d.

At the end of the 12th year the accumulated funds were £358 13s. 8d.

The Secretary to the Society was Mr. George Craven, whose writing is very much to be admired, and for his services he was paid the munificent sum of £1 11s. 6d. a year, an amount afterwards reduced when the membership declined, to £1 1s. 0d.

On Oct. 2nd, 1834, there is an entry "Paid James White for 191 dinners for members £14 6s. 6d." and "Paid waiters 10/-." After the building of the Sunday School in the Town End the meetings of the Society were held there and there are quarterly entries of "1/-, Trustees of New School."

On Oct. 1st, 1846 an entry reads "By James White 110 dinners £11 0 0." There were a good many members named Booth. and some had the same Christian name, so to distinguish them we find

Booth Joseph son of William.
 Booth. Joseph son of George.
 Booth. Joseph son of James.
 Booth., Joseph, Plumber.

On the first page there are no less than 10 Booths named.

The Pinfold at the bottom of Hart Hill has long ceased to answer its purpose, but the public right to the property should be maintained and not forgotten.

For very many years a Town's school which was built on land bought by the Overseers, and for which they hold the deeds, was used for the transaction of the business of the Town and I have been present on many interesting public occasions therein, conducted amid grime, smoke and dirt. The building has been demolished and unless some effort is made the rights of the Township to the land will be lost. The School was quite opposite the large window on the West of the Church School. There were two rooms, one of them originally being used for the payment of poor relief.

There was at one time a large thorn tree on the Green with seats around it.

We have had many eccentric inhabitants, of whom the present generation has no knowledge, and whose

memory will be lost unless some record of them is made. Priscilla Gomersal, who was I should think born about 1800, was a noted character. It was reported that she had been jilted, and lost her reason owing to it, but anyhow she must at one time have been a fine woman, though in my time she was a regular Meg Merrilees, gaunt, and at times, when crossed, most furious. People had a certain amount of fear of her, whilst at the same time showing charity towards her. She existed somehow on I think a little payment by the Overseers, and on charity.

Betty Reyner another character who lived near the bottom of Harthill was a recluse, seldom seen outside her door, and who never opened the door more than a few inches when anyone came to the house. On the rare occasions on which she walked abroad children followed her just as they would follow a mountebank. I know nothing of her history but think only the direst need caused her to come forth. She also I should think was born about 1800.

In my childhood we had no police force like we have at present, but one or more men were sworn in as Constables, given a staff, and became responsible for the preservation of the peace. I am uncertain whether they were paid or not, but no doubt if they took an offender to Court, a notable event in their lives, their expenses were paid. The first regular police officer sent to the Township was Richard Shackleton, who single handed kept the peace for very many years. Since that time, with a smaller population, we have had a Sergeant and two Constables to do the same work. Since the war however many Special Constables have been sworn in to assist the force, especially on the occasion of air raids. Though the explosion of bombs has been heard, fortunately no aerial craft has come within ten miles or thereabouts of the place, but inhabitants had to be warned of the danger and all lights extinguished.

An interesting old house near Moorfield House has on the mantel piece the inscription but I have been unable to trace the builders of the property. The R probably stands for Reyner.

T
IR
1713

Messrs. John Holliday Bros. were at one time the largest colliery proprietors. They sunk the Quarry pit in Street Lane (now called the Old Pit and dismantled) in 1844, and Gildersome Colliery, near the Railway Station, G.N.R. in 1855. The sole remaining partner Mr. Robert Holliday, in 1872 started the East Ardsley Collieries, in association with his sons, Mr. Cyrus Holliday and Mr. Henry Holliday, under the title of Robert Holliday & Sons.

The collieries at present worked are those of Messrs. W. & J. H. Towler, and S. & A. Rushforth.

Cloth manufacturing is carried on by the following firms :-

Henry Booth & Sons.
John Wilson, Ltd.
A. & A. Brooke.
Arthur Womersley, Ltd.
Troydale Woollen Co.
O. H. Hartley's Sons, Ltd.

A large wagon building trade is carried on by Robert Hudson Ltd., at Gildersome Foundry.

CHAPTER III PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS.

The late Canon Raine had in his possession a perfect copy of the Yorkshire Poll Book for 1708, from which I take the following extract

“An alphabetical account of the Poll for the Election of Knights for the County of Yorke to serve in the Parliament of Great Britain summoned to meete at Westminster the eight day of July Anno Domino 1708, And then prorogued to the ninth of September next following. Taken before Henry Iveson Esqr., High Sheriffe of the said County The 19th, 20th, 21st and 22nd dayes of May of the said year.

The Right Honourable the Lord Viscount Downe, Sir William Strickland, Bart., The Honourable Conyers Darcy Esqr., Sir Arthur Kaye Bart., and The Honourable Thomas Wentworth Esqr. Being Candidates for the said Eleccion. The first Two of which were on ye 22nd of May above menconed chosen and declared Members of the aforesaid Parliament. Lord Downe polled 4,737; Sir Wm. Strickland 3,452; Hon. Conyers Darcy 3,257; Sir A Kay 3,136; Hon Thomas Wentworth 958; Total 15,549.”

A poll was taken on May 15th, 1734, at York Castle for the election of two members for the County of York.

Candidates : - Sir Miles Stapylton 7896 votes.
 Cholmley Turner 7879 votes
 Sir Rowland Wynne 7699 votes
 Edward Wortley 5898 votes

Gildersome is spelt in the return “Gildersom or Gilderston” and the names of the Gildersorne voters are

Smith, Joshua.
Benson, Thomas.
Atkinson, Joshua.
Mimer, John.
Appleyard, Abraham.
Cawdraw, William.
Crummack, John.
Burket, John.
Dickinson, Joseph.
Riley, John.
Scot, Timothy.
Reynard, John.
Banks, John.
Wood, Obadiah.
Barker, John.

The information is obtained from a rare old book shown to me by the very courteous officials of the Bradford Free Library. The British Museum has not a copy of the work.

In the year 1741 the following Gildersome voters registered their votes at the election of a representative to serve in Parliament for the West Riding of Yorkshire.

The poll lasted eight days and the result was –

Cholmley Turner (Whig.) 8003.
George Fox (Tory) 6940.

Ten voted for Turner, *viz.*:-

Appleyard, Abraham.
Armitage, John.
Benson, Joseph.

Birkett, Joseph.
Birkett, Samuel.
Clift, Moses.
Reynar, John.
Taylor, Jonathan.
Thackwray, John.
Wood, Obadiah.

Six voted for Fox, viz.:-

Appleby, John.
Cawthrey, William.
Middlebrook, George.
Pearson, James.
Scott, Jeremiah.
Sharp, John.

For sixty-six years after this there was no contested election in Yorkshire.

On Wednesday, May 20th, 1807, a poll for the election of two Knights of the Shire for the County of York was taken at the Castle of York by Richard Fountayne Wilson, Esq., High Sheriff, and for fifteen days, until the close of the poll on Friday, June 5th, there was a memorable struggle for mastery between the two political parties. The candidates were William Wilberforce, Esq., in whose election all parties agreed, Viscount Milton (Whig), and the Hon. Henry Lascelles (Tory). A vast amount of money was expended on the election, probably £500,000, and the Lascelles family was much impoverished thereby. The votes cast were –

Wilberforce	11,806.
Milton	11,177.
Lascelles	10,989.

At this election twenty-four Gildersome electors voted as under –

For Milton 16 - Booth, Nathaniel, Shopkeeper.
Baker, Samuel, Clothier.
Burrill, Richard, Gentleman.
Gilpin, Benjamin, Clothier.
Gomersall, Matthew, Clothier.
Greenwood, Thomas, Joiner.
Hudson, William, Gent.
Horsfall, Samuel, Clothier.
Jackson, John, Clothier.
Jackson, James, Drysalter.
Poole, Thomas, Yeoman.
Reyner, Isaac, Gent.
Scott, John, Clothier.
Turton, Wm., Gent.
Turton, Edward, Gent.
Weatherill, Joseph, Yeoman.

For Wilberforce and Lascelles 7 -
Crosby, Luke, Farmer.
Clapham, George, Butcher.
Richardson, John, Clothier.
Sharp, Abraham, Woolstapler.
Stephenson, Thomas, Clothier.
Wade, John, Shopkeeper.
Watson, Abraham, Painter.

For Lascelles 1 –

Gray, Robert, Gentleman.

From 1807 until 1830 there was no contested election, but in the latter year five candidates went to the poll for four seats with the following result –

Lord Morpeth,	1464 votes.
Henry Brougham	1295 votes
Hon. W. Duncombe,	112 votes
Richard Bethell,	1064 votes
Martin Stapylton,	94 votes not elected.

An important feature in this election was that the members were returned free of expense, the cost to the candidates in a county like Yorkshire having hitherto been ruinous. The election seems to have been a senseless one, and a foregone conclusion, only about a tithe of the electors having recorded their votes.

Gildersome votes registered at the West Riding Election, May 11th, 1835.

Candidates : - Lord Morpeth, 9066 votes.
Hon. J. S. Wortley, 6259 votes.

Twelve voted for Wortley.

Atkinson Saml.
Crosby, William.
Dixon William.
Elam, John.
Stephenson Matthew.
Stephenson, Thomas.
Stead Jeremiah.
Stead, Farrar.
Stead James.
Sharp, Abraham.
Walsh, William.
Westerman, John.

Eleven voted for Morpeth.

Buttrey, John.
Buttrey, Edward.
Bilbrough, John.
Bilbrough, James.
Booth, John.
Denison, Robert.
Fisher, Frank.
Gelder, William.
Gomersall, Neriah.
Scarlett, William.
Rayner, John.

Names of Gildersome Electors who voted at the poll for the election of Two Knights of the Shire for the West Riding of Yorkshire on August 3rd and 4th, 1837. There were fifty-four Gildersome electors.

Candidates : - Lord Morpeth, Whig.
Sir George Strickland, Ind. Whig.
Hon. John Stuart Wortley, Tory.

At the nomination at Wakefield on July 31st, there was a serious riot, heads were laid open, and faces disfigured with blood met the eye in every direction. A show of hands was dispensed with and a poll

demanded. The military authorities sent four troops from Leeds to suppress the riot. Two persons lost their lives. 40,000 persons were present.

In Gildersome fourteen electors did not vote.

Fifteen voted for Morpeth and Strickland, viz.:-

Bilbrough, John.
Bilbrough, James.
Booth, John.
Beevers, Thomas.
Bedford, William.
Denison, Robert.
Denison, Michael.
Fisher, Frank.
Hudson, William.
Lockwood, James.
Morris, George.
Rayner, Roger.
Stephenson, Thomas.
Smith, Eli.
Webster, Samuel.

Twenty-four voted for Wortley, viz. :-

Atkinson, Samuel.
Buttre, George.
Crosby, William.
Crosby, John.
Cowling, T.
Dixon, William.
Elam, Daniel.
Gilpin, Benjamin.
Grayshon, Samuel.
Groundwell, Thomas.
Heapes, Richard.
Kinsman, Guyse A.
Render, Benjamin.
Revel, John.
Sharp, Abraham.
Stephenson, Matthew.
Stead, Jeremiah.
Stead, Farrar.
Stead, James.
Stephenson, Thomas.
Stephenson, Matthew.
Sowden, Jmh.
Walsh, William.
Westerman, John.

One for Strickland, viz. :-

John Savele.

Total votes polled –

Morpeth	12,638 elected
Strickland	12,004 elected
Wortley	11,566 not elected

Names of Gildersome Electors who voted at the election of Two Knights of the Shire for the West Riding on the 8th and 9th July, 1841.

Candidates -	Hon. John Stuart Wortley, Tory,	13,165 votes.
	Edmund Beckett Denison, Tory,	12,780 votes
	Viscount Morpeth, Whig.,	12,031 votes
	Viscount Milton, Whig.,	12,080 votes

Twenty-four voted for Wortley and Denison.

Atkinson, Samuel.
Beevers, Richard.
Butterey, George.
Clapham, Benjamin.
Cowling, Thornton.
Crosby, John.
Dixon, William.
Elam, John.
Grayshon, Samuel.
Heape, Richard.
Kinsman, Andrew G.
Pullon, George.
Rayner, John.
Render, Benjamin.
Stephenson, Matthew.
Stephenson, Thomas.
Stead, Farrar.
Stead, Jeremiah.
Shaw, William.
Smith, John Dixon.
Sowden, Jeremiah.
Stephenson, M., junior.
Sharp, Abraham.
Walsh, William.

One plumped for Denison, *viz.*

Benjamin Gilpin.

One voted for Denison and Morpeth, *viz.*

William Bedford.

Nineteen voted for Milton and Morpeth.

Bilbrough, Brooks P.
Bilbrough, James.
Blibrough, John.
Beevers, Thomas.
Booth, John.
Buttrely, Edward.
Buttrely, Richard.
Dawson, Samuel Taylor.
Denison, Michael.
Denison Robert.
Fisher, Francis.
Hartley, Jeremiah.
Jackson, John.
Roberts, William.
Savele, John.

Smith, Eli.
Wade, John.
Westerman, John.
Webster, Samuel.

One plumped for Milton, *viz.*

George Morris.

Nine did not vote.

There were fifty-five registered voters.

List of Gildersome voters who voted at the Election for the West Riding on Dec. 14th and 15th, 1848.

Candidates - E. B. Denison, C., 14,743 votes.
Sir C. B. Eardley, Ban., L., 11,795 votes.

Thirty-one voted for Denison.

Ackroyd, Edward.
Atkinson, Saml.
Beevers, Thomas.
Brigg, Alfred.
Butterey, George.
Buttrely, Richard.
Clapham, Benjamin.
Cowling, Thornton.
Crosby, John.
Denison, Michael.
Dixon, John.
Dixon, William.
Elam, John.
Fisher, Francis.
Gilpin, Benjamin.
Grayshon, Sam.
Hartley, John.
Holdsworth, James.
Holliday, John.
Holliday, Robert.
Holliday, Roland.
Holliday, Samuel.
Kinsman, A. G.
Ogden, Thomas.
Render, Benjamin.
Smith, Eli.
Sowden, Jeremiah.
Stephenson, Matthew.
Stephenson, Thomas.
Walsh, William.
Webster, Geo.

Thirteen voted for Eardley.

Bentley, John.
Bilbrough, Alfred.
Bilbrough, John.
Bilbrough, W. P.
Booth, John
Hartley, Jeremiah.

Heape, Richard.
Morris, Samuel.
Roberts, William.
Smith, William.
Stead, James
Stephenson, W. Bilbrough.
Webster, Joseph.

List of Gildersome electors who voted at the election of two Knights of the Shire for the West Riding, on Tuesday, May 10th 1859.

Candidates - Sir John W. Ramsden, 15,978 votes, Liberal.
Frank Crossley, Esq., 15,401 votes, Liberal.
Rt. Hon. James S. Wortley, 13,636 votes, Cons.

Eighteen voted for Ramsden and Crossley.

Bailey, Thomas.
Booth, John.
Buttrely, Edward.
Buttrely, George.
Buttrely, Richard.
Ellis, William.
Fisher, Francis.
Hartley, Jeremiah.
Jackson, John.
Morris, Samuel.
Naylor, James.
Naylor, Joseph.
Smith, Thomas.
Stead, James.
Stephenson, Thomas.
Stephenson, W. Bilbrough Rev.
Watson, Robert.
Westerman, Joseph.

Eighteen voted for Wortley.

Ackroyd, Edward.
Beevers, George.
Buttrely, William.
Clapham, Benjamin.
Gilpin, Joseph.
Gomersall, John.
Hartley, John.
Hartley, William Lord.
Holdsworth, Thomas.
Holliday, John.
Holliday, Rowland.
Hudson, William.
Kinsman, A. G.
Mitchell, Isaac.
Ogden, Thomas.
Stephenson, Matthew.
Stephenson, Thomas.
White, John.

Election for the Eastern Division of the West Riding, Nov. 28th, 1868.

Candidates - C. B. Denison, 7,437 votes, C. elected.

Joshua Fielden, 7,135 votes C. elected.
H. S. Thompson, 7,047 votes L.
Isaac Holden, 6,867 votes L.

Forty-seven voted for Denison and Fielden.

Atkinson, Joseph.
Bedford, G. T.
Bedford, Thomas.
Beevers, George.
Beevers, George¹.
Boulton, Arthur.
Buttrey, Richard.
Buttrey, William.
Clarke, Samuel.
Dawson, Francis.
Dawson, James.
Ellis, Simeon.
Farrar, Richard.
Firth, James.
Geldard, Joseph Wm.
Gilpin, Joseph
Hartley, James.
Hartley, John.
Hartley, Joseph.
Helliwell, John.
Holdsworth, Thomas.
Holliday, Lewis.
Holliday, Rowland.
Kinsman, John G.
Ogden, Thomas.
Scatcherd, Joshua.
Smith, John Dixon.
Stephenson, Joseph L.
Stephenson, Thomas.
Westerman, Geo.
Bywater, Wm.
Buttrey, Joseph.
Cassells, Andrew, Rev.
Cliff, Dan.
Johnson, Wm.
Rhodes, John.
Scargill, Joseph,
Shaw, Joseph.
Webster, Robert.
Hartley, William Lord.
Holliday, Robert.
Leathley, James.
Scatcherd, Oliver.
Sowden, Jeremiah.
Stephenson, Matthew.
Thompson, John.
White, John.

Forty-three voted for Thompson and Holden.

Akers, Isaac.
Auty, Matthew.

¹ The name George Beevers appears twice in the original document, perhaps there were two George's?

Bedford, Thomas.
 Bilbrough, Alfred.
 Booth, Henry.
 Booth, Joseph.
 Brown, Jonas.
 Burnley, Benj.
 Buttrey, Edward.
 Clayton, Frederick.
 Dixon, George.
 Ellis, John.
 Ellis, William.
 Fisher, Francis.
 Gomersall, James.
 Hartley, David.
 Hartley, Jeremiah.
 Haslam, John,
 Heape, Richard.
 Hemingway, Thos.
 Hirst, Henry.
 Hirst, John.
 Lister, John.
 Lister, William.
 Mirfield, Edward.
 Naylor, Joseph.
 Naylor, Samuel.
 Richardson, George.
 Sanderson, Thomas.
 Sargent, John.
 Saville, Mark.
 Smith, Jeremiah.
 Smith, Thomas.
 Stead, Horatio.
 Stead, James.
 Stead, John.
 Stephenson, Dan.
 Sykes, William.
 Thompson, Charles.
 Thornbury, William.
 Webster, George.
 Webster, Joseph.
 Wilkinson, John.

List of West Riding elections since 1832.

1832 Lord Morpeth, L.
 Sir G. Strickland, L.
 1835 Lord Morpeth, L.
 Sir G. Strickland, L.
 1835 Bye election -
 Lord Morpeth, L., 9,066.
 Hon. J. S. Wortley, C., 6259
 1837 Lord Morpeth, L., 12,576 elected.
 Sir G. Strickland, L., 11,892, elected.
 Hon. J. S. Wortley, C., 11489. ..
 1841 Hon. J. S. Wortley, C., 13,165 elected.
 E. B. Denison, C., 12,780, elected.
 Lord Milton, L., 12,080.
 Lord Morpeth, L., 12,031.
 1846 Bye-election -
 Lord Morpeth, L.

- 1846 Bye-election -
Lord Morpeth, L.
- 1847 Lord Morpeth, L.
Richard Cobden, L.
- 1848 Bye election -
E. B. Denison, C., 14,743.
Sir C. E. Eardley, Bart.,L., 11,795.
- 1852 B. B. Denison, C.
Richard Cobden, L.
- 1857 E. B. Denison, C.
Lord Goderich, L.
- 1859 Bye-election.
Sir John W. Ramsden, L.
- 1859 Sir J. W. Ramsden, L., 15,978, elected.
Frank Crossley, L., 15401, elected.
Hon. J. S. Wortley, C., 13,636.

1865 Northern Division of the West Riding to which Gildersome was allotted.
July 15th Sir F. Crossley, L.
Lord F. Cavendish, L.

1868 Eastern Division of the West Riding to which Gildersome was allotted.
Nov. 28th C. B. Denison, 7,437 C., elected.
Joshua Fielden, 7,135 C., elected.
H. S. Thompson, 7,047, L.
Isaac Holden, 6,867 L.

Elections after 1868 were conducted by ballot.

1874	C. B. Denison	C 8,240, elected.
	J. Fielden	C 8,077 elected.
	Sir John Ramsden	L 7,285.
	Isaac Holden	L 7,218.
1880	Sir A. Fairbairn, Ban.,	L 9,518 elected.
	Sir John Ramsden, Bart.	L 9,406 elected.
	C. B. Denison	C 8,341.
	Lord Lascelles	C 8,157.

Owing to a redistribution of seats after the election in 1880 the Eastern Division of the West Riding was divided, and Gildersome became part of the Pudsey Division. The representatives sent to Parliament and the votes recorded for them and the unsuccessful candidates, are as follow :-

	<i>ELECTED.</i>		<i>NOT ELECTED.</i>		
1885	Briggs Priestley	L 6363	Sun W. Duncan	C	4039
1886	Briggs Priestley	L 5207	A. W. Rucker	C	4036
1892	Briggs Priestley	L 5527	B. Woodhouse	C	4924
1895	Briggs Priestley	L 5540	Sir A. Fairbairn	C	5070
1900	George Whiteley	L	B.B. Faber	C	5424
1906	George Whiteley	L 7043	Col. Ford	C	3541
	Bye election -				
* 1908	J. J. Oddy	C 5444	Fred Ogden	L	5331
			J. W. Benson	S	1291
1910	Jan. Fred Ogden	7358	J. J. Oddy	C	5934
1910	Dec. Fred Ogden	6518	J. J. Oddy	C	5888

* Mr. 'Whiteley was raised to the peerage as Lord Marchamley.

Before another election took place Gildersome was taken from the Pudsey Division, and added to the Spen Valley Division, and at the succeeding election votes were recorded as under –

1918	Sir T.P. Whittaker	L 10664	Myers	S	8508
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Sir Thomas Whittaker died on Dec. 9th, 1919, and at the by-election which followed the result of the poll was –

Myers	Soc.	11,962.
Sir John Simon	Lib.	10944.
Fairfax	Coal.	8,134.

**CHAPTER IV REGISTERS AT OXFORD, BATLEY, MORLEY AND
RAWDON, AND INSCRIPTIONS ON TOMBSTONES.**

ALUMNI Oxonienses :- Booths and others students at Oxford.

Booth. Edmund (Bouthe) of Cheshire eq. fil. University College. Matric. 6th Mar 1583-4 aged 16; Bar, at law Gray's Inn 1598 as son of Sir William of Cheshire Kt. brother of George 1580.

Booth Edward (Bouth) of Cheshire, gent. Brasenose College, Matric. 21 Nov. 1617 aged 18 B.A. 8th Feb. 1620-1 (as Edmund).

Booth George of Cheshire, gent. Gloucester Hall matric. entry under date 10th Jany. 1574-5 aged 19.

Booth (Sir) George (s. William) of Cheshire, mil. Lincoln College, matric. entry under date 24th July 1580 aged 14 a student of Lincoln's Inn 1584, knighted 1596 and created baronet 22 May 1611, married in 1577 when 11 years old, died 24th Oct. 1652, grandfather of George, Lord Delamere and brother of Edmund 1854

Boothe George, arm. Queen's Coil. matric. 18th Nov. 1650, and query bar, at law Middle Temple 1661 as son and heir of John of Cheshire Esquire.

Booth Henry, born at Mere, Cheshire son Henry, Earl (of Delamere) Wadham Coll. matric. 14 Dec. 1704 aged 16; bar, at law Middle Temple 1713, ruined by the South Sea Bubble, retired to Rotterdam where he died unmarried 2nd Feb. 1726. Brother of Lang-ham, 1701.

Booth John (Bothe, Bowth, or Boyth) of Brasenose Coll.; B.A. 13th Dec. 1512, M.A. 27th June 1616, proctor 1520, one of these names archdeacon of Hereford 1523, and canon 1524, died in 1542.

Booth John (Bouthe) s. John of co. Chester, cler. Brasenose Coil. matric. 10th Nov. 1615 aged 15 B.A. 8th May 1618, fellow (? M.A. 23rd May 1622) will proved at Oxford 5th Sep. 1627.

Boote George (Bote) B.A. 4th Dec. 1571.

Booth John of co. Chester, pleb. University Cd. matric. 1st Dec. 1581.

Booth John s. George of Chester (city) arm. Brasenose Coil. matric. 8th July 1687 aged 17, Bar. at law Middle Temple 1695, Bencher 1718.

Booth Langham, born at Warrington s. Henry (Earl of Delamere) Christ Church, matric. 19th March 1750-1 aged 16, groom of the bedchamber to Geo. II., M.P. Cheshire 1705-10, 1715-22, Liverpool Feb. 1723 until his death 1724.

Boothe Nathaniel, s. Nathi. of Moshiram (? Mottram) Cheshire, arm Brasenose Coll., matric. 20th Feb. 1679-So aged iS; Bar. at law Gray's Inn 1689; bencher 1715, treasurer 1729; brother of Thomas.

Boothe Robert, s. John of Mattcester (Manchester) co. Lancaster, pleb. Brasenose Coll., matric. 6th Dec. 1622 aged 16; B.A. 9th Feb. 1625-6 M.A. 30th Ap. 1629, Vicar of Rochdale 1636.

Booth Robert, s. Robert, Baron Delamere, Christ Church matric. 10th Dec. 1678 aged 16, B.A. 1681, M.A. 1684, B.D. 7 June 1708, rector of Richmond, Yorks, 1700, archdeacon of Northumberland and Durham 1691, dean of Bristol until his death 7th Aug. 1730.

Boothe William (Bothe or Bowthe); B.A, 9th May 1524, M.A. 2nd Dec. 1528.

Booth John s. Richard of Glendon, Northants, arm. Merton Coil. matric. 1st Feb. 1813 aged 18; of Glendon Hall aforesaid, High Sheriff etc.

Booth Richard, s. John of Glendon, Northants arm. Exeter Coll. matric. 13th May 1856 aged 18; of Glendon Hall J.P.

Booth Richard Salwey, s. Benjamin of Westminster arm. Christ Church, matric. 2nd Nov. 1781 aged 19; B.C.L. 1788.

Dighton John, University Coll. matric. 8th Dec. 1626 aged 16, B.A. 8th July 1630, M.A. 1633.

Dighton, John, pleb. Trinity Coll. matric. 4th March 1652-3.

Dighton John, pleb. Trinity Coll. matric. 26th Oct. 1660.

Crowther Charles pleb. Corpus Christi, matric. Oct. 1895, B.A. (1st Class Honours School of Chemistry) July 1898, M.A. July 1902. University of Leipzig, matric. Oct. 1898; Ph. D. (magna cum laude) June 1901. Lecturer in Agricultural Chemistry the University, Leeds 1903-1912, Professor of Agricultural Chemistry the University, Leeds 1912.

Copies of entries in the registers of Batley Church and elsewhere.

The Batley registers are incomplete for burials in 1579 and 1595 and no entries are made from 1596 to 1604 inclusive. In 1605, 1606 and 1607 neither marriages nor burials are entered, in 1609 no burials, and no entries are again made in the years 1610 to 1613 inclusive, and 1645. There are deficiencies in 1626, 1631, 1633, 1636, 1639, 1641, 1642, 1647 and 1652, but up to the year 1800 so many as 5458 burials are recorded.

1559	April 4th	is the first entry in Batley registers. Henry son of William Ellis baptised the 4th day of April.
1561	Jan. 6	John son of William Halliday baptised.
1563	Ap. 21	Johan daughter of Nicholas Greathead baptised.
1566	Feb. 16	Agnes Greathead baptised.
1584	March 7	William Crowder baptised.
1615	Feb. 11	Thomas son of Edward Oates buried.
1625	Sep. 14	Jonathan son of William Crowder baptised.
1626	Aug. 6	John son of Thomas Crowther baptised.
1629	Oct. 8	Baptism of Alice d. of Edmund Booth.
1631	Oct. 9	Baptism of Thomas s. of Edmund Booth.
1635	Jan. 17	Baptism of Edmund s. of Edward Booth.
1644	Aug. 1	Birth of James s. of Edmund Booth.
1653	Mar. 7	Birth of Nathaniel s. of Nathaniel Booth.
1655	Nov. 8	Birth of Sarah d. of Nathaniel Booth.
1659	Ap. 3	Birth of John s. of Nathaniel Booth.
1660	Oct 17	Birth of Samuel s. of Nathaniel Booth.
1662	Aug. 29	Birth of Mary d. of Nathaniel Booth.
1665	Feb. 3	Burial of Sarah wife of Nathaniel Booth.
1666	July 20	Burial of ? d. of Nathaniel Booth.
1675	Sep. 27	Burial of Nathaniel Booth (Scatcherd page 111 says 1674)
1676	July 24	Marriage of John Tomason... . Booth.
1678		Register states "Here beginneth burying in woollen."
1680	June 27	Baptism of Elizabeth d. of James Booth.
1681	May 29	Marriage of John Booth and Jane Ryley.
1681	Aug. 25	Burial of Edmund Booth.
1682	Jan. 4	Baptism of Mary d. of Nathaniel Booth.
1683	Feb. 6	Baptism of Nathaniel s. of John Booth.
1684	Jan. 17	Baptism of John s. of Nathaniel Booth.
1685	Ap. 15	Burial of George Hudson.
1687	May 30	Marriage of Richard Child and Susan Booth.
1687	Mar. 25	Baptism of Francis s. of Nathaniel Booth.
1687	Ap. 26	Baptism of Mary d. of John Booth.
1688	Mar. 20	Baptism of Rebekka d. of Nathaniel Booth.

1688	July 4	Burial of Hannah Booth.
1688	Dec. 7	Burial of Thomas Booth.
1690	Mar. 4	Baptism of William s. of Nathaniel Booth.
1691	Ap. 1	Baptism of Mary, d. of John Crowther.
1692	Jan. 14	Burial of Elizabeth d. of Nathaniel Booth.
1692	June 25	Burial of Sarah wife of Nathaniel Booth.
1692		Baptism of Samuel s. of Isaac Crowther.
1695	May 15	Baptism of Elizabeth d. of John Booth.
1696	Aug. 18	Burial of Elizabeth d. of Nathaniel Booth.
1698	Jan. 13	Baptism of Joseph s. of Thomas Crowther.
1699	Dec. 24	Baptism of Joshua s. of John Booth of Gildersome.
1703	Sep. 27	Burial of Joshua s. of John Booth of Gildersome.
1716		Burial of James Booth.
1717	July 6	Burial of John Booth of Gildersome.
1719	May 12	Marriage of Samuel Crowther, Churwell, and Elizabeth Booth of Gildersome.
1720	May 23	Marriage of Mary Booth and William Hudson of Gildersome.
1722	Mar. 31	Burial of Jane widow of John Booth of Gildersome.
1722	Oct. 17	Marriage of Joseph Booth and Ann Sykes of Gildersome.

All the above are from Batley Registers.

1734	Nov. 3	Death of Rev. Nathaniel Booth - buried at Morley.
1755	Ap. 3	Death of Hannah widow of Rev. N. Booth.
1755	Mar.?	Birth of Samuel Booth who died Ap. 24th, 1818.
1783	June 2	Birth of Benjamin son of Samuel Booth.
1817	Sep. 1	Birth of Henry son of Benjamin Booth.
1851	May 9	Birth of Philip Henry son of Henry Booth.
1874	Aug. 4	Marriage of Philip Henry Booth and Julia Holliday.
1878	Dcc. 24	Birth of Alfred son of Philip Henry Booth.
1911	Jan. 10	Marriage of Alfred Booth and Marie R. Cooke, Wakefield.
1911	Dec. 29	Birth of Philip Alfred son of Alfred Booth.

Roger Awdley, Vicar of Batley, was ejected by the Commonwealth in 1653, and Thomas Smallwood a Puritan installed in his place. Calamy says "Thomas Smallwood of Oxford University." He was born in Cheshire, sometime chaplain to Lord Fairfax and afterwards to Lambert. He was probably associated with my family in Cheshire and owed his appointment to their influence. He was ejected from Batley in 1660 and preached at Idle until 1662. Under the Five Mile Act he was removed to Flanshaw Hall nr. Wakefield where he died Nov. 24th, 1667, aged 60. His name does not appear amongst the list of Vicars, nor does it appear amongst the Trustees of Batley Grammar School, but he evidently acted in that capacity as he was a party to the lease of some land in Morley belonging to the School on Jan. 27th, 1653.

From the names of the Trustees of Batley Grammar School I extract the following.

1612	Sep. 24	John Rayner, Morley, Yeoman died August 1638.
1612	Sep. 24	Humphrey Rayner, Yeom. Gildersome.
1634		John Rayner, Gildersome.
1652	Aug. 28	John Hardcastle, Yeom. Batley (connected with Gildersome Hardcastles).
1664	Jan. 28	Nathaniel Booth, Staincliffe Hall, died Sep. 1675.
1680	July 28	John Smith, Gildersome, Yeom., died May 1682.
1694	Oct. 29	Nathaniel Booth, Stayncliffe Hall.
1716	July 19	Bolton Hargreaves, Gildersome.
1716	July 19	Samuel Scatcherd, Morley.
1752	Feb. 22	John Sharpe, Gildersome, Salter.
1775	Feb. 28	John Turton, Gildersome.
1810	Oct. 27	Abraham Sharpe, Gent., Gildersome.
1839	Nov. 21	John Elam, Gildersome, Merchant.
1873	Aug. 30	John Moore, Gildersome, Cloth Manufacturer.

1877	June 14	Henry Booth, Gildersome, Cloth Manufacturer.
1883	July 26	James Ellis, Gildersome.
1884	June 26	Charles J. Webster, Gildersome.
1892	May 26	William Lister, Gildersome.
1898	Oct. 3	Samuel Crowther, Gildersome.
1911	Oct. 12	John Thornton, Gildersome.
1911	Nov. 15	Samuel Crowther, Gildersome, elected by Leeds University.

Tombstones in Batley Church Yard.

“In memoriam omnium Johannium de Dighton de Woodhousham in Batley, quorum Exuvia spe resurrectionis, in pulvere juxta acquiescunt.”

Under 3 crosses with some animal in the centre is found *Johannis Undecimes successivæ Oxon posuit 1642*” the rest of the stone is almost worn out but according to Scatcherd there follows -

“Here also was buried the body of Nathaniel Booth of the said Woodhousham the 27th day of September 1674.”

Scatcherd was however somewhat careless as the spelling is clearly Nathanael, and the date should be 1675 as the registers which I have examined prove. I am the seventh in succession from this man, who in troublous times fled from Cheshire and found asylum with the Dightons, who were at the time wealthy and important people. One of them was a Trustee of Batley Grammar School, along with Sir John Savile and others in 1614. John Dighton himself left the country, probably on account of the dangerous times and died abroad. The translation of the Latin is “In the memory of all the John Dightons of Woodhousham, in Batley, whose remains lie hard by in the dust in the hope of the Resurrection. The eleventh John in succession of Oxford erected this tomb 1642.”

“Here lyeth the body of Alice wife of William Banks of Gildersome who departed this life the 30th of October Anno Domini

AB
1651

“Here lyeth the body of Isaac Rayner of Gildersome the 11 day of November Ac Dom 1700.

Sacred to the memory of Isaac Reyner of Gildersome who departed this life the 16th day of July 1814 aged 77 years.

Here also lyeth the body of Mary his daughter who departed this life the 10 day of November A^o Dom 1700.”

We have a Rayner Fold in Gildersome which evidently takes its name from these people.

“Here lyeth the body of Ann daughter of Isaac Reyner of Gildersome who departed this life the 9 day of October A^o Dom 1700.

Here also lieth Martha wife of John Reyner of Gildersome who died Jan. 28th, 1787 aged years 76.

1708-1770

Here also was interred the body of John Reyner of Gildersome, Yeoman who departed this life February the 10th 1770 in the 62nd year of his age.”

1695-1740

“Here lyeth interr’d ye body of Joseph Appleby, of Gildersome who departed this life ye 7th day of August Anno Dom 1740 in ye 4th year of his age, also John his son who died July ye 15th 1727 in ye 1st year of his age.”

John Walsh, Mary Walsh, and Samuel Walsh yeoman of Gildersome are names appearing on another stone.

1675-1733

“Here lieth interred the body of William Appleby of Gildersome who departed this life the 8th day of October 1733 in the 58th year of his age.

Here also lieth the body of John son of the abovesaid William Appleby of Gildersome who died July the 24th Anno Dom 1757 in the 47th year of his age, also Sarah daughter of the above said John who died October the 30th, 1737 in ye 4th year of her age.”

“Margaret Cordingley of Gildersham Anno 1745.”

“John Plows of Gildersome 1767.”

“Hannah Atkinson of Gildersome 1755.”

The names Appleby, Cordingley and Plows are quite lost to Gildersome now. William Appleby was a witness to the Baptist Chapel Deed dated 1726.

1644-1724.

Here was interred the body of Samuel Crowther of Gildersome who departed this life the 6th day of October in the 80th year of his age Anno q Dom 1724, also adjacent lyes Mary his wife and four children Thomas and Mary, Samuel and Martha.

God hath them called his praises for to sing.

God hath them called to joys everlasting.

Shall we not be contented with this thing which is the pleasure of God our Heavenly King, when soul and body reunited are, then perfect Happiness will to them appear.”

1640-1727.

Here was interred the body of Alice wife to Mr. John Smith of Gildersome, gentleman, who departed this life the 17th day of December in the 87th year of her age Annoq Domini 1727. Adjacent lies the body of Hannah daughter of Nehemiab Wood of Gildersome who died November the 24th 1751 in the 58th year of her age.”

Alice was daughter to Major Greathead. Hannah was niece of Alice.

1644-1721.

Here lieth interred the body of Samuel Greathead of Gildersome who died ye 9th day of July 1721 in the 77th year of his age.

Here is also interred the body of Susannah Greathead of Gildersome who departed this life the 21st day of October 1741 and in the 89th of her age.”

These are the Major’s children.

Extracts from Morley Old Chapel Register.

1749 Ann wife of Joseph Booth of Gildersome died Jan. 25th aged 46.
1755 Hannah wife of Rev. Nathaniel Booth of Gildersome died Ap. 3rd.
1757 Sarah wife of John Booth of Gildersome died Sep. 16th.
1761 Joseph Booth of Gildersome died Dec. 16 aged 66.
1765 Hannah wife of Samuel Crowther died June 24th aged 27.
1765 Elizabeth wife of Samuel Crowther of Churwell died Oct. 31st aged 70.
1771 Martha wife of John Westerman of Gildersome, hunter, died Feb. 28th aged 73.
1777 Benjamin Booth of Gildersome buried Sep. 9th aged 17.
1779 Hannah wife of John Booth of Gildersome buried June 3rd aged 56.
1783 John Booth of Gildersome buried July 25th aged 68.
1786 Samuel Booth of Gildersome buried Aug. 6th aged 60.

1793 Sarah widow of Samuel Booth of Gildersome buried April 20th.
1812 Joseph Booth of Gildersome buried Feb. 29th aged 83.

It will be noticed that up to 1771 the date of the death is given and afterwards the date of the burial.

The following inscriptions are copied from tombstones in Morley Old Chapel grave yard.

“Here lieth interred the body of the Reverend Nathaniel Booth of Gildersome who departed this life the 3rd day of November 1734 in the 51st year of his age. Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord even so saith the Spirit for they rest from their labours and their works do follow them. Here also lieth the body of Hannah wife of the above said Nathaniel Booth who departed this life the 3rd day of April 1755 aged 75 years.”

Scatcherd in his history makes a serious mistake as he gives the date of the Rev. Nathaniel Booth's death as 1755, and his age as 75, whereas he died in 1734, aged 50, or in his 51st year as stated. Scatcherd adds on page 75.

“Of this Mr. Booth an Anabaptist Minister I shall have occasion to speak hereafter. His grandson the late Nathaniel Booth, grocer, &c. in Gildersome, it was believed was the proper heir to the tide “Delamere” and peradventure might have preferred his claims, had not the ordinary accompaniment been wanting, and his own education not less so.”

Scatcherd adds “As Mr. Booth was not only a sensible but a very excellent man - one who delighted in peace and amity, and was regarded by all denominations as the common pacificator of his village: it is doubtful whether he would have made ends meet had he not with another Minister supplied alternately at Rawden. It was this circumstance which led to his being interred at Morley; for to prevent any altercation between the two Churches he directed his remains to be brought to Morley unwilling to show any preference between those whom he sincerely loved. Between Mr. Booth and Mr. Aired, I have reason to think there was the same cordiality which has ever subsisted between the Baptists and Presbyterians.”

“About this time the spinning of wool was done by the hand, but already had machinery for this purpose come into use, and a person at Huddersfield by means of it did much work all the country round. Now spinners were as necessary to Mr. Booth in his trade, as auditors were to his ministry, and if this worthy man tended the fold on the Sabbath, giving his “charge” two or three of Bishop Tilson's good fotherings and probably working with his flail at other times, it surely was but reasonable that he should enjoy his hire or an equivalent. Now as some of his people were too poor to pay in money, and some could not spin wool, as well at least, perchance, as the Parson could his texts, they remunerated him in what was called “spinners siller” that is to say, they allowed him so much out of their collections as would pay for the spinning of his wool.”

Mr. Alred was minister at Morley from 1709 to 1763 and a ripe scholar.

The next grave to that of the Rev. Nathaniel Booth has the following inscription.

“Here lieth interred the body of Sarah wife of John Booth of Gildersome who departed this life the 17th Sep. 1757 in the 55th year of her age, also the body of John Booth of Gildersome who died July 22nd, 1783 aged 67 years.”

The tombstone, as also that of the Rev. N. Booth, is this 7th August, 1915, in a very good state of preservation, the stone being sound and the lettering almost perfect.

Sarah Booth was one of the signatories to the Covenant of the Gildersome Baptist Church on Sept. 3rd, 1749, and her death is recorded in the Church Book.

John Booth was baptised on Sep. 5th 1756 along with William Hudson, and the Church Book contains the following entry about his death –

“22nd June 1783. Our dear and well beloved friend John Booth finished his course after having supported an honorable character. Of a pious, peaceable and inoffensive life he died in

peace and we hope is blessed. May we follow those who thro' faith and patience now are inheriting promises. Mr. John Booth was a member of this Church 27 years and all that time was never under the Church's censure." The date should be July 22nd.

John Booth signed the Chapel deed in 1774.

"In memory of Hannah the wife of Mr. Abraham Watson of Gildersome Street only daughter of the late Rev. John Ashworth minister of the gospel in London and niece of the late Rev. Thomas Ashworth of Gildersome. Died 4th Oct. 1798 aged 59."

"In memory of James Bilbrough of Gildersome who departed this life May 1st, 1805 aged 63 years."

His wife Martha died in 1827 and is buried at Gildersome Chapel.

1636-1721.

"Here lieth interred the body of John Crowther of Churwell who departed this life the 24th day of September in the 85th year of his age A.D. 1721.

1695-1765

Also the body of Elizabeth the wife of Samuel Crowther of Morley Lane Side who departed this life the 31st day of October 1765 aged 70 years.

1695-1773.

Here also lieth the body of the abovesaid Samuel Crowther who died the 12th day of December 1773 aged 78 years."

There is a change of style here from "departed this life" to the shorter "died." So far as I can make out this Elizabeth was the sister of the Rev. Nathaniel Booth.

"Here lyeth the body of John Halliday who departed this life October 23rd 1677."

Possibly an ancestor of the Gildersome Hollidays.

1611-1699.

"Here lyeth the body of William Hauden, Minister, who departed this life the 26 of August 1699 and of age 88. The righteous hath hope in his death. Prov. the 14THE 32 vers."

He was one of the ejected ministers and in 1685 suffered imprisonment in York Castle. He often preached at Morley.

1651-1722.

"Here's interred the body of Mr. Henry Greathead of Gildersome who departed this life the 5th day of July 1718 in the 60th year of his age.

Also Martha the wife of ye above Henry who died the 15 day of August 1722 in the 71st year of her age. Finis miseride mors."

Henry was a son of the Major.

Extracts from Rawdon Church Book.

At a meeting held at Rawdon 31st August 1715 Mr. John Wilson was ordained Pastor of the Church. The Rev. Mr. Richard Ashworth of Rossendale put questions, first to Mr. Wilson, and afterwards to the people. The questions to the people "which were answered on their behalf by Nathaniel Booth" were

"1st Are you willing to receive and acknowledge this man as the minister of Christ unto you....

2nd Will you obey and submitt to him as having rule over you in the Lord.

3rd Will you maintain him, encourage and assist him, in all the parts of his office.

to all of which agreeable answers were given and consented and agreed to.”

The Church Covenant was renewed April 3rd 1724. The first signature is that of the Pastor, John Wilson, and after him in the order given –

Nathaniel Booth. Thomas Hardcastle, Elders.

and the following also sign but not in the order given –

William Hudson. Joseph Booth. John Marshall.

In 1754 Joseph Booth was made a Deacon and in the book there are mentioned the following Booths–

Hannah. Mary. Alice.

and another Joseph, probably brother to the Schoolmaster Nathaniel. Nathaniel Booth mentioned 1715 and 1724 is the Rev. Nathaniel who died 1734. Thomas Hardcastle was son of the ejected minister of Bramham. Joseph Booth mentioned 1724 and 1754 is the Rev. Nathaniel’s brother. He died 1761. John Marshall born 1661 died 1745, mentioned in 1724, signed Rev. N. Booth’s inventory.

He lived at Lower Yeadon.

In the ancient and disused Baptist Burial Ground at Rawdon tombstones are found with inscriptions as under –

1661-1745.

“Here lieth interred the body of John Marshall of Lower Yeadon who departed this life June the 20th in the 84th year of his age Annoq Domini 1745.”

He was a member of the first Rawdon Church and his signature is quite an ornamental one. The writing seems to correspond with very lengthy entries in the Church Book which are very neat and precise, so it is probable that he occupied the position of Secretary to the Church. He signed the inventory of the Rev. N. Booth, and the Gildersome Chapel deed 7th April 1726.

1692-1749.

“Here lieth interred the body of John Marshall of Lower Yeadon who departed this life the 30th day of March in the 57th year of his age A.D. 1749.”

Probably the son of the preceding.

1691-1755.

“Under this stone and by doth lye ye remains of Mary, James, and Sarah Booth late of Rawdon wood Bottom who died Mary aged 64, James age 30, and Sarah age 27. A.D. 1755. But the resurrection day wipes the reproach of Saints away.”

I cannot trace any relationship with this family, three members of which evidently died in one year probably of some epidemic.

1720-1732.

“Here lieth interred the body of Mary the daughter of Mr. Alverey Jackson and wife of Samuel Collier of Baildon who departed this life Feb. the 20th 1739 in the 20th year of her age.”

1689-1744.

“Here lieth interred the body of Christopher Hird of Lower Yeadon who departed this life the 21st day of August in the 55th year of his age Annoq Domini 1744.”

He signed the Gildersome Chapel deed 7th April 1726.

CHAPTER V GILDERSOME BAPTIST CHURCH.

The Baptist Church at Gildersome is one of the oldest Baptist Churches in the country. Wheater in his pictures of old Leeds says that an Anabaptist preacher named Jeremy Marsden held an assembly at Gildersome on Oct. 6th 1663. In 1706 land was bought, on which a chapel was erected in 1707, and worship was conducted in alliance with Rawdon until the year 1749 when a separate church was formed under the pastorate of the Rev. John Tommas. In 1754 Mr. Tonunas removed to Bristol, and in 1755 Thomas Ashworth was ordained. He was followed by the Rev. James Ashworth in 1770, and we are told that during his ministry the Church was in a flourishing condition. The Rev. William Tate followed in 1797 or 1798 and served until 1800. James Brooks succeeded in 1801 and remained until early in 1806. Both Mr. Tate and Mr. Brooks became Unitarians. In 1807 William Scarlett of Hull became Pastor and he continued his ministry until his death in 1841. The Rev. R. S. Frearson followed in 1843, but his pastorate was short, only lasting until 1846. In 1850 the Rev. John Sargent took charge but he resigned in 1856. From that time, until 1861, there was no settled minister, but in that year the Rev. John Haslam accepted a call, and entered on his work in 1862. His ministry extended over the long period of 35 years, during which a new Chapel, a commodious Sunday School, and a Manse were built. In 1898 the Rev. G. M. Rice took up the work, but in 1904 he removed to Brisbane, Queensland, and was followed in 1905 by the Rev. Harold Spooner, the present Pastor.

The present chapel was opened on August 2nd, 1866.

List of Baptist preachers who officiated at Gildersome, and of recognised Pastors.

1663-1749	Jeremy Marsden, William Mitchell, Thomas Dewhurst, John Wilson, Nathaniel Booth and others.
1749-1754	John Tommas.
1755-1769	Thomas Ashworth.
1770-1797	James Ashworth (nephew to Thomas).
1797-1800	William Tate.
1801-1806	James Brooks.
1807-1841	R. S. Frearson.
1850-1856	John Sargent.
1862-1897	John Haslam.
1898-1904	G. M. Rice.
1905	Harold Spooner.

Copy of the Call of the Church to the Rev. John Tommas.

“To Our Dearly Beloved Brother in the Lord the Revd. Mr. John Tommas –

We whose names are here under-written, having had Sufficient time for ye Due trial of your Ministerial Gifts and Christian Conversations amongst us; and finding abundant Reason to Approve of them, and to be thankful to the Father of Mercies, and God of all Grace on Your Behalf.

We do now as with one Heart and Soul, jointly and Unanimously Cordially and freely, Desire and Intreat Call and Invite You to fix your Settlement with us at Gilderson, in ye work of the Ministry of the Gospel of Christ.

And upon the Receipt of our Dismission, which so Many of us are Members there have Requested and Expect from the Church at Rawden, in order to sit Down to gather as a Church of Christ in this place; it is our further desire and Request, that You would please (with ye Consent of the Church to which you Belong) to joyn Yourself as a Member with us, in order to take ye Pastoral Care and Charge over us in the Lord: in which good work, we hope by the Grace of God that it shall be our daily Prayer and Joint Endeavour, that you may Meet with all proper Encouragement from us, and with all needful help, Assistance and Blessing from ye Lord of ye Harvest for Your Comfort and our Mutual Good unto Edification.

William Hudson.
Joshua Smith.

Miles Oddie.
 Grace Crowshay.
 Daniel Crowshay.
 Mary Oddie.
 Joseph Turton.
 Tamar Turton.
 John Redfean.
 James Proctor.
 mary midgly.
 Joseph Booth.
 Han Stead.
 Mary Proctor.
 Abraham Appleyard.
 Mary Proctor Younger.
 Hannah Booth.
 Jerry Newton.
 John Spawton.
 Joseph Atkinson.
 Sarah Booth.
 Samll. Walker.
 John Gant.
 Thomas Dodgson.
 Wm. Hudson, Junr.
 Edmund Ward.
 Obe^h. Smith.
 William Overend.
 Saml.l Pearson.
 X Sarah Plows.
 Jos. Popplewell.
 X Susanah Scott.
 X Sarah Revil, her Mark.
 Moses Cliff.
 X Hanah fenton, her Mark.
 Benjamin Ellis.
 William Midgley.
 Joseph Watson.
 Han. Nettleton.
 Robert Watson.
 Jhan Smith
 Abram Watson.
 John Booth.
 John Taylor.
 Martha Vickers.
 Jacob Hudson.
 Samuel Perigo.
 Nathaniel Booth.
 Mary Popplewel.
 Samuel Gilpin.
 John Ruhman.
 J. Sanderson
 William Dixon.
 Joseph Lax.”

Gildersome Baptist Register of Dedication of Children with notes. The trade given is that of the father.

1754	Jan. 5	Ann daughter of Joseph and Hannah Booth.
1755	Ap. 6	Samuel son of Samuel and Sarah Booth, Clothier.

Note - this man was my great grandfather. His father Samuel was born in 1724.

1756 Sep. 8 Hannah d. of John and Ann Mortimer.

Note - this woman was my great grandmother, male side.

1758 June 9 John son of Nathaniel and Alice Booth.
1758 Jan. 8 Elizabeth d. of Samuel and Sarah Booth.
1759 Feb. 10 Benjamin son of Samuel and Sarah Booth.
1759 Dec. 4 James son of Nathaniel and Alice Booth.
1760 July 16 Nathaniel son of John and Mary Booth

(Scatcherd's Delamere).

1760 Dec. 6 Francis son of Joseph and Hannah Booth.
1762 July 2 Sarah d. of John and Mary Booth, Woolstapler.
1762 Aug. 4 Ann d. of Nathaniel and Alice Booth, Clothier.

Note - Born 1st July 1762. Married Samuel Crowther. Died Jany. 26th, 1835. She was my great grandmother, female side.

1762 Dec. 29 Hannah d. of Joseph and Hannah Booth.
1763 Sep. 8 George s. of Samuel and Sarah Booth.
1763 Oct. 9 John s. of John and Mary Booth.
1764 May 6 Hannah, d. of Nathaniel and Alice Booth.
1767 Feb. 11 Mary d. of John and Mary Booth.
1769 Jan. 14 Mary d. of Nathaniel and Alice Booth.
1760 Ap. 26 Joseph s. of John and Mary Booth.
1774 Ap. 2 Alice d. of Nathaniel and Alice Booth.
1776 July 7 Jane d. of John and Mary Booth.
1777 Jan. 20 Agnes d. of Nathaniel and Alice Booth(m. Rev.W. Tate).
1783 July 10 Benjamin s. of Samuel and Hannah Booth

(clothier, my grandfather, b. June 2nd, 1783, d. Ap. 21st, 1830)

1784 Sep. 26 Nathaniel s. of John and Sarah Booth
1785 July 4 Joel s. of Samuel and Hannah Booth (died 1800).
1787 Feb.28 Mary d. of Samuel and Ann Crowther

(my grandmother).Note - Born Jan. 12th, 1787. Died June 14th, 1851.

1766 Sep. 12 Elizabeth d. of Nathaniel and Alice Booth (grandmother of Henry Booth of Wakefield).
1765 Aug. 5 Joseph s. of Joshua and Betty Atkinson, Badger.

All entries up to Feb. 15th, 1769 are signed Mr. Thos. Ashworth, and beginning 26th March, 1769 James Ashworth, except where otherwise stated.

1774 Mch. 24 James s. of James and Mary Ashworth, Minister, dedicated by Mr. Fawcett, Wainsgate.
1784 May 9 Betty d. of James and Mary Booth.
1786 Feb. 26 Ann d. of James and Mary Booth, there is a note born Dec. 28th, 1785.
1788 Ap. 20 John s. of James and Mary Booth, there is a note born Mar. 5th, 1788.
1764 Ap. 8 Samuel s. of Saml. and Sarah Crowther, Gildersome Street, Clothier.

(my great grandfather).

1789 May 10 James s. of Saml. and Ann Crowther, there is a note March 14th, 1789.
1789 May 12 Birth of Elizabeth d. of John and Alice Haworth in the Forest of

		Rossendale.
1790	July 27	Birth of Mary d. of James and Mary Booth.
1791	Mar. 13	Birth of John and Samuel sons of Samuel and Ann Crowther.
1793	Jan.20	Birth of Susannah d. of James and Mary Booth.
1793	Mar. 7	Birth of Thomas s. of Samuel and Ann Crowther (He died in Cuba).
1795	Feb. 28	Birth of Joseph s. of James and Betty Booth.
1795	May 26	Birth of Joseph s. of Samuel and Ann Crowther of Dean Hall.
1796	Dec. 31	Birth of Betty d. of Samuel and Ann Crowther of Dean Hall.

The last entry signed James Ashworth is April 13th, 1797, but an entry in his writing, without a signature, appears Ap. 15th, 1798.

The next two entries have no signature but the writing is that of the Rev. W. Tate and they are as follow

1799	Mar. 9	Sally d. of John and Mary Barraclough, Cordwainer.
1800	Ap. 7	Samuel s. of John and Mary Aykroyd, Slaymaker.

Then follow four entries signed J. Brooks.

1801	Nov.4	William s. of John and Mary Barron.
1801	Ap. 10	William s. of Thomas and Sarah Greenwood.
1803	Ap. 5	Matthew s. of Joseph and Hannah Holdsworth, Moor Side, Farnley.
1803	July 9	Robert s. of Samuel and Betty Sanderson.

Extracts from Gildersome baptist Register. Burials.

1786	Feb. 25	aged 29 Hannah Booth.
1787	Apl. 11	Mary Ashworth, aged 64.
1790	Oct. 15	Elizabeth Crowther, aged 78.
1793	Mar. 12	Mary wife of James Booth aged 30.
1795	Oct. 25	Joseph s. of James and Elizabeth Booth, aged 8 months.
1797	Mar. 10	William s. of John and Elizabeth Cawthery.
1835	Jan. 26	Ann wife of Samuel Crowther.

She was the daughter of Nathaniel Booth, Schoolmaster and was born in 1762. A very able woman of whom her grandchildren spoke with great affection.

1835	July 24	aged 37, Benjamin son of Samuel Sanderson.
1836	Mar. 13	aged 74 Hannah Booth.
1840	Aug. 13	Mary Ann wife of Nathaniel Booth, Clothier.
1842	Mar. 9	aged 78, George Booth.
1842	July 28	Samuel Sanderson.
1847	Ap. 5	Nathaniel Booth.

Notes taken from the Baptist Church Book, Gildersome.

1749	Oct. 7	Death of William Hudson, first signatory to the Covenant.
1756	Feb. 8	Alice Ashworth baptised.
1756	Aug. 1	Baptism of Nathaniel Booth.
1756	Sep. 5	Baptism of John Booth.
1757	Sep. 19	Death of Sarah Booth.
1769	Mar. 10	Death of Rev. Thomas Ashworth from a paralytic stroke.
1770	Aug. 8	Rev. James Ashworth became Pastor.
1771	June 5	Confession of faith signed by William Hudson, John Booth, Nathaniel Booth, Joseph Booth and others.
1773	Mar. 4	Mary Hemingway baptised, and on the 7th she was burnt to death in her cottage.

1776	July 4	Phebe Ashworth baptised, afterwards became Mrs. Roberson of Healds Hall.
1776	July 4	Dorothy Ashworth baptised, afterwards became Mrs. Weatherill. Eminent for ability and piety.
1776	Aug. 1	Luke Haywood baptised, a soldier in His Majesty's service who went the following week to Fort George in Scotland. In 1777 he became minister at Watford, Herts.
1761		Mary Scatcherd baptised.
1771		Mary Scatcherd signed Church Covenant.
1776	Feb. 3	Mrs. Mary Scatcherd was cut off from being a member with us in Christian communion because she was of ungovernable temper and would not be conformable to the law of Christ respecting the law of His Church; and made much disturbance amongst many of the members by being of a railing disposition, and justly termed a busy body in other men's matters.
1777	Sep. 4	Mrs. Scatcherd was restored and received by the Church and sat down in full communion on the 7th instant.
1777	Sep. 4	Mr. Priestley of Birstall excluded for violent conduct.
1779	Nov. 8	Death of William Hudson.
1782	June 7	Death of Mrs. Scatcherd - before her death she was reduced to the state of a child.
1783	June 22	Death of John Booth. (Should be July 22nd.)
1783	Oct. 2	Joseph Booth and Joseph Watson made Deacons.
1786		Hannah wife of Samuel Booth died and was buried Feb. 25th, aged 29.
1790		Elizabeth Crowther died aged 78 and was buried Oct. 15th.
1807		Rev. William Scarlett became Minister.
?		Benjamin Booth baptised.
1837	April 6	Jemima Booth baptised.
1838	Aug. 5	Edwin Booth baptised.
1839	May 5	Caleb Crowther baptised.
1842		Death of Samuel Sanderson a Deacon.

“When the late Mr. James Ashworth left Gildersome the Church was in an unsettled state for a number of years; several ministers visited them among whom was a Mr. Tate who was according to his profession a General Baptist. He turned Unitarian and left. There was also a Mr. Brookes who professed himself to be an Independent - he also turned Unitarian and left.”

“Nov. 8th, 1779. Our dear and well beloved friend Mr. William Hudson died of an apoplectic fit after having supported an honorable character in every relation in which he stood, and at his death was universally lamented by all who had the pleasure of an acquaintance with him for he had a good report of all and of the truth itself In short he was a bright mirror of every social and Christian virtue.”

Note - He was born in 1722 and was the son of William Hudson Born 1690, Died 1749, who married Mary Booth. Mary Booth was born Ap. 26th 1687. Married May 23rd 1720. Died Ap. 2nd 1747.

The Hudsons are William 1690-1749. William 1722-1779 married Mrs. Ford whose children by Ford died in infancy. Her maiden name was Brooks. William 1756-1829.

Extracts from Memoirs of John Fawcett, D.D., published 1818.

“Towards the close of the year 1779 and in the commencement of the year 1780, Mr. F. was deprived by the stroke of death of four of his most intimate and faithful friends. They were the late Mr. Wm. Greenwood of Oxenhope who died Sep. 30th, 1779; Mr. Wm. Hudson of Gildersome, who died Nov. 7th, 1779; Mr. Adam Holden of Halifax; and the Rev. James Hartley of Haworth. The death of the first three was sudden, particularly that of Mr. Hudson, who, though apparently in the vigour of health, dropped down in a fit of apoplexy, and expired a short time after. In memory of this gentleman, he wrote a poem, entitled the “Death of Eumenjo” the name by which he designated his friend, on account of the candour, humanity,

and benevolence by which he was so eminently distinguished. The most intimate friendship, as appears from some of Mr. Hudson's letters, had long subsisted between them, which the congeniality of their dispositions and the similarity of their views on religious subjects, tended to cement and increase.

The following lines extracted from the poem, are evidently the expression of genuine grief and sincere attachment :-

Here is Eumenlo's grave! O my full heart!
A flood of tears would give thee some relief;
Here sleeps the breathless dust of him I loved,
Beloved of all; whose heavenly virtues shone
With an unusual brightness to the close
Of his dear life, alas I (for us) too short!
He was a public blessing to mankind;
And public grief attends his sudden fall:
Each friendly bosom heaves a bursting groan;
Each neighbour pours a sympathizing tear;
Each servant mourns the best of masters dead.

As heavenly Watts lamented Gunston's fall,
So dear Eumenio, I lament for thee.
Inferior is my strain, not so my love.
Friendship divine, that sweet and sacred tie,
Had bound my heart to thee, and made us one:
Hence doubly painful is the parting hour;
Hence I this grave with nightly tears bedew."

Mr. F. preached a funeral sermon for Mr. Hudson from Ps. xii. i. "Help Lord, for the godly man faileth."

Referring to Dr. Fawcett's poems the biographer says –

"These miscellaneous poems, with many others which might be referred to in this volume, principally owe their origin to a friendly connexion with a venerable widow and her three daughters (Phoebe, Alice and Dorothy) who resided at Gildersome, near Leeds. The deceased husband (the Rev. Thomas Ashworth) had been one of Dr. Doddridge's pupils, and having settled as minister at Gildersome, died in the prime of life. Enjoying a decent competency, the attention of the widowed mother, who was eminently distinguished by her sterling sense and piety, was devoted to the education of her young family. Her exertions to train them up in the ways of virtue and religion were attended with a Divine blessing; they all became members of the Baptist Church at Gildersome. For Dr. Young's "Night Thoughts" she had a particular regard, and frequently mentioned having had the pleasure of seeing and expressing her gratitude to a writer to whom she felt herself so much indebted. The younger branches of her family fully entered into her views and sentiments. Much of their time was spent in reading books on religious subjects, and on different branches of polite learning, particularly poetry, in which some of them had a talent for original composition. Mr. F. being often engaged to visit Gildersome in his ministerial capacity, became acquainted with this exemplary family, and the mother, accompanied by one or more of her daughters, occasionally accepted the invitation to spend a few weeks during the summer at Brearley Hall. To this they were induced from motives of friendship, and particularly that they might have the opportunity of attending the ministry of one whose views were so congenial to their own. Many fragments of poetry addressed to this pious family still remain. The Rev. John Parker born at Barnoldswick, March 10th, 1725 and a member of the Rev. Alvery Jackson's Church in early life shone particularly as a correspondent and in "Letter to his Friends by the Rev. John Parker, with a Sketch of his life by Mr. F." many letters appear which were addressed to the pious family at Gildersome and to the minister of that Church. Mr. Parker's longest and most frequent journeys were to Gildersome, where he was always received with the greatest cordiality."

In August 1806 a fund was raised for the purpose of providing a house for the Baptist Minister at

Gildersome. The book containing the list of subscribers is headed.

“A subscription for the purpose of building a house for the Dissenting Minister of Gildersome, Aug. 1st 1806.”

The list of subscribers is as follows :-

	£	s.	d.
William Hudson	40	0	0
John Gawthrop	10	0	0
Mrs. Crouch	5	5	0
John Bilbrough	2	2	0
James Bilbrough	2	2	0
Mrs. Wetherill	5	5	0
John Buttrey	5	5	0
William Woadhead	5	5	0
James Sykes	5	5	0
Nathl. Booth	5	5	0
Mrs. Ashworth		10	6
Jno. Mortimer		10	6
Benj. Booth		10	6
James Whitehead		10	6
Jos. Spencer		5	0
Thos. Mirfield		2	6
Jno. Mitchell		10	6
Jno. Booth		10	6
Thos. Harrison		2	6
Benj. Wrigley		5	0
Saml. Sanderson		10	6
James Webster		10	6
Wm. Booth		2	6
Isaac Ellis		3	0
Jno. Bhenn		10	6
Jno. Barraclough		10	6
Jno. Nicholson	1	1	0
Richd. Middlebrook		5	0
Thos. Greenwood	2	2	0
(?Jos.) Bilbrough		10	6
Robt. Elwand		10	6
Joseph Booth		10	6
John Harrison		10	6
Samuel Barraclough		5	0
Jacob Hudson, Junr.		10	6
Mrs. Ashworth, Elland	1	1	0
Saml. Hudson		10	6
Isaac Crowther		3	0
John Sinclair	1	0	0
Saml. Schofield		2	6
James Sowden, Senr.	1	1	0
Saml. Sanderson		10	6
Joseph Holdsworth, Senr.	1	1	0
James Sowden, Junr.		5	0
Joseph Holdsworth, Junr.		10	0

Some of the promises were not redeemed but the receipts amounted to nearly £ 100.

SUBSCRIBERS TO THE ERECTION OF THE SCHOOL
near the Green in 1810.

£ s. d.

Mr. Wm. Hudson	26	0	0
Mr. Rd. Lindsey	10	10	0
Mr. Wm. Lindsey	10	10	0
Mr. Josh. Horsfall	10	10	0
Mr. Jno. Buttrey	10	10	0
Messrs. W. Gelderd & Sons	10	10	0
Amts. from London, per Messrs. Lindseys	15	0	0
J. Maitland and H. Storey, Esq., London	10	10	0
Mr. Jno. Bilbrough	5	5	0
Mr. Jas. Bilbrough	10	0	0
Mr. Nathl. Booth	5	5	0
Mr. Luke Crosby	5	5	0
Mr. Josh. Wetherill	5	5	0
Mr. Jno. Gilpin	5	5	0
H. Cooke, Esq., London	5	0	0
Mr. Jno. Westerman	5	0	0
Greaves, Swain and Marsden, London	3	3	0
Mr. Isaac Gilpin	3	3	0
Mr. Jno. Ellis	3	3	0
Mr. Josh. Bilbrough	2	2	0
Mr. Jno. Wade	2	2	0
Mr. Chas. Thornton	2	2	0
Mr. Mottage, London	2	0	0
Dyer & Swain, London	2	0	0
Mr. T. Greenwood	1	11	0
Mr. T. Mouldin, London	1	0	0
Mr. N. Gomersall	1	1	0
Mr. R. Swain	1	1	0
Mr. W. Farrer	1	1	0
Mrs. Crouch	1	1	0
Mr. Jno. Bhen	1	1	0
Mr. Jno. Rayner	1	1	0
Mr. Jno. Mortimer	1	1	0
Mr. W. Woodhead	1	1	0
Josh. Booth	1	1	0
Sundry small sums	9	1	0

The School was sold by the Trustees, with the consent of the Board of Education, and the money realised, along with an added amount, invested for the benefit of education in Gildersome. Other subscriptions are as under :-

“A subscription for enlarging the burial ground and repairing the Chapel at Gildersome, Feb. 7, 1812.”

	£	s.	d.
Wm. Hudson	20	0	0
James Bilbrough	5	5	0
N. Booth	2	12	6
John Bilbrough	2	2	0
Josh. Wetherill	2	2	0
Jno. Gawthrop	3	3	0
Jas. Sykes	1	0	0
Saml. Sykes	1	1	0
- Lambert	1	1	0
Saml. Hudson	1	0	0
John Barraclough	1	0	0
Mrs. Crouch	2	2	0
John Nicholson	1	1	0
Chas. Thornton	1	1	0
Mr. Scarlett	1	1	0

John Gilpin	1	1	0
John Richardson	1	1	0
Wm. Woodhead	1	1	0
Mrs. S. Swaine	2	0	0
Jno. Bhen		2	0
James Croft		5	0
Saml. Kitson		7	0
Saml. Booth		5	0
Joseph Booth		2	6
Saml. Barraclough		5	0
Thos. Robinson	10	6	
Moses Webster	2	6	
Mrs. Ashworth	10	6	
Saml. Sanderson	5	0	
Joseph Holdsworth, Jr.	10	6	
Joseph Holdsworth,	2	0	
Sen.			
Saml. Mitchel	3	0	
Thos. Greenwood	10	6	

A subscription for defraying the expenses incurred on burial ground, writings, painting, etc., etc. of Gildersome Chapel, Nov. 3rd, 1813.

	£	s.	d.
Wm. Hudson	15	0	0
John Gawthrop	5	5	0
John Lambert	1	0	0
Mrs. Booth	1	0	0
Mrs. Ashworth		10	6
Jo. Bilbrough	1	0	0
John Gilpin	1	1	0
John Bilbrough	2	2	0
Mr. Wetherill	1	11	6
Jas. Bilbrough	1	1	0
Wm. Bentley		1	0
John Bhenn		5	0
John Barraclough		2	0
Saml. Barraclough		2	6
Thos. Robinson		4	0
Thos. Mirfield		5	0
Jos. Booth		2	6
Wm. Scarlett, Junr.		3	0
Jacob Hudson, Junr.		4	0

A copy of the accounts of the Sunday School for the year 1833 may be interesting :-

“The Treasurer in account with the Baptist School, Gildersome.”

1833	Dr.	£	s.	d.	1833	Cr	£	s.	d.
Jan. 30	To money reed, from Mr. G. Scarlett	0	10	0	April 28	By cash to Geo. Booth for ex pence of fire	0	1	0
Jan. 30	To money reed, from Mr. Joseph Crowther	0	13	1½	May 14	“ do. for 1 doz. S.S. Hymn Books	0	10	0
May 12	To some boys subscriptions. H. Booth	0	1	2½	May 21	“ do. for 1 doz. 10/-, 1 doz Watts Hymns 7/-	0	17	0
May 19	“ do. from do	0	12	7½	May 26	transfer M. Buttrees to feast concern	0	0	6
May 26	“ do. from do	0	12	3	May 28	By cash for four Watts Hymn Books	0	4	8
May 26	“ money for School Feast	2	4	0	May 30	“ John Hirst 51/2 gal. new milk 3/8, 2 qrts. Cream 1/8 for 31/2 lbs. yeast 101/2d. coals 1/-	0	5	4
							0	1	10½

May 30	" do. from Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Bilbrough, School Feast	0	10	0	June 3	Cash to Miss Mary Bilbrough note	2	8	6
May 30	"do. from sundry persons	0	8	7½	Aug. 3	Paid G. Booth one quarter April 1 to July 1	0	13	0
June 2	" do. for Hymn Books	0	1	5½	Aug. 4	Postage of letter from Fawcett	0	0	7
June 9	" do. for do	0	0	2	Aug. 6	Paid for printing handbills 100	0	6	0
June 23	" do. for do		1	5	Sep. 29	Paid expenses of Testaments carriage	0	2	6
July 7	" do. from Joseph Crowther for Mr. Drabble	1	0	0	Sep. 29	Made him a present for his trouble	0	5	0
July 14	" do. for Hymn Books	0	0	11½	Sep. 29	Paid for postage of letter to Mr. Morgan, Bradford	0	0	5
Aug. 19	" Collections at the Anniverany	5	2	3½	Dec 10	Paid for one quire paper	0	0	8
					1834				
					Jan. 5	By cash G. Booth 1/2 year to Jan. 1st	1	6	0
					Jan. 14	" do. for 1 doz S.S. Hymn Books	0	10	0
						By Balance due to the school	4	5	1
							<u>11</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>1½</u>

A later entry is amusing "forgot date 2/6."

The collection for the School in 1835 was £5 14 0.

Mr. John Brooks of Hill Bank, Hyde, near Stockport, writing in 1889 with reference to Gildersome and the ministry of his late uncle, the Rev. James Brooks, said

"When without Minister Mr. Hudson sometimes read a sermon in the pulpit, and one Sunday when his sermon had been on Charity, Mrs. Crouch his housekeeper, sister to Dr. Priestley said "Mr. Hudson, you have given us a good sermon on Charity, I wish you would follow it up by inviting old Judith (a poor woman who came some distance to Chapel) to dinner." He did so and ever after old Judith had her Sunday dinner at Mr. Hudson's.

My uncle writing with regard to his ministry says "While I was at Gildersome I preached three times every Sunday, twice at my own Chapel, and in the evenings at Drighlington in a Chapel built by James Sykes Esquire which had not been consecrated by the Bishop. I had generally good congregations."

I also glean from my uncle's papers that there was a fairly efficient choir at your chapel led at that time by James Beaumont the Blacksmith with a French Horn which he was proficient in playing.'

Miss B. writing to Mr. Radford Bilbrough in 1888 says :-

"Before your father left Gildersome he was Treasurer to the Gildersome Philosophical Society whose aim was 'the advancement of scientific knowledge as a source of personal gratification and national utility.' Can the moderns beat that?"

The autumnal meeting of the Yorkshire Association of Baptist Churches was held on Sep. 20th, 1887 at the Baptist Chapel, Gildersome, under the presidency of Mr. Arthur Briggs of Rawdon and unusually large numbers of delegates were present.

Ministers from neighbouring churches were present in the audience, including the Revs. E. Goodall and Ambrose Shepherd from Morley.

Particulars of Gildersome Baptist Chapel Deeds.

- 1-1706 Jan. 28 Conveyance from William Dodgson of Gildersome Clothier and William Dodgson of Birkenshaw Clothier to William Lepton of Leeds Gent, of House and land.
Lepton is associated with Gildersome by the building of Lepton Place in the Bottoms.
- 2-1706 Jan. 29 Elizabeth Stott the intended wife of William Dodgson made a party to the deed.
- 3-1707 May 17 Between Thomas Hardcastle of Churwell Yeom. Richard Beane of Adwalton Yeom. of the one part and Thomas Dewhurst of Otley, Clerk, Richard Lepton of Gildersome, Yeom. Joseph Smith of Gildersome Yeom. and Christopher Watson of Farnley of the other part.
Richard Beane makes a mark.
- 4-6 April 1726 Lease for a year to Trustees.
- 5-7 April 1726 Appointment of Trustees and declaration of trust.
Trustees :- Joseph Smith of Gildersome, Yeoman.
Christopher Watson of Farnley. Yeoman.
To Thomas Hardcastle of Great Woodhouse, Yeoman.
Isaac Naylor of Clayton.
William Hudson of Gildersome, Clothier.
John Marshall of Lower Yeadon, Yeoman.
Christopher Hird of Lower Yeadon, Yeoman.
Paul Greenwood, of Bowlin, Stapler.
Witnessed by Joseph Booth, William Appleby, John Walker.
By an endorsement on the back three other names are added on September 12th, 1751, viz.
Abraham Hutchinson of Tong Beck, Clothier.
William Hudson of Gildersome, Clothier.
John Booth of Gildersome, Clothier.
Witnessed by Joseph Denison, Jos. Hardcastle.
On Feb. 10th 1774 a second endorsation adds the names of
John Ashworth of Sunneybank, Malster.
Joseph Booth of Gildersome, Cloth Maker.
John Crouch of Birstall.
John Taylor.
The witnesses being James Ashworth, Nathaniel Booth.
- 6-11 Oct. 1784 Lease for a year to new Trustees.
- 7-12 Oct. 1784 Appointment of new Trustees.
Thomas Hardcastle of Woodhouse, Drysalter. (grandson and heir at law of Thomas Hardcastle late of Great Woodhouse, Yeoman the survivor of the six Trustees appointed 7 April 1726) to
John Ashworth of Elland, Corn Factor.
Thomas Ashworth of Elland, malster.
Joseph Booth of Gildersome, Clothier.
William Hudson of Gildersome, Clothier.
Francis Booth of Gildersome, Clothier.
Nathaniel Booth of Gildersome, Clothier.
John Taylor of Drighlington, Cordwainer.
Solomon Overend of Pudsey, Shop-keeper.
Witnessed by Nathaniel Booth, John Mortimer.
- 8 Purchase of ½an acre of land from Samuel Taylor Dawson, Esq. of Hackney.

- 9-9 May 1813 Lease for a year to new Trustees.
- 10-10 May 1813 Appointment of new Trustees.
 William Hudson of Gildersome, Esquire.
 John Bilbrough of Gildersome, Malster.
 James Bilbrough of Gildersome, Drysalter.
 Samuel Sanderson of Gildersome, Clothier.
 Moses Webster of Gildersome, Clothier.
 Thomas Barraclough, Huddersfield, Brush Maker.
- 11-31 Dec. 1822 Purchase of 222 yards of land.
- 12-4 July 1848 Appointment of new Trustees.
 John Bilbrough of Gildersome, Gentleman.
 Moses Webster of Gildersome, Clothier.
- To
- James W. H. Richardson of Leeds, Solicitor.
 Thomas Sanderson of Gildersome, Farmer.
 Alfred Bilbrough of Gildersome, Maister.
 William Ellis of Gildersome, Tailor.
 Joseph Crowther of Gildersome, Cloth Manufacturer.
 David Hardey of Gildersome, Cloth Manufacturer.
 Joseph Brooks Bilbrough of Leeds, Chemist and Druggist.
 Caleb Crowther of Morley, Clothier.
 George Holliday of Adwalton, Coal Miner.
 Benjamin Holdsworth of Farnley Moor Side, Stone
 Mason.
 John Lister of Bradford, Druggist.
 Samuel Watson Scarlett of Bradford, Printer.
 William Hudson Bilbrough of Bradford, Commission
 Agent.
- 13-7 June 1886 Appointment of new Trustees.
 *Thomas Sanderson of Gildersome, Farmer.
 *Alfred Bilbrough of Gildersome, Gentleman.
 *William Ellis, of Gildersome, Tailor.
 *David Hartley of Gildersome, Cloth Manufacturer.
 *Saml. Wharton Scarlett of Bradford, Clerk.
 *Wm. Hudson Bilbrough of Bradford, Com. Agent.
- to
- *John Haslam of Gildersome, Baptist Minister.
 Samuel Crowther of Gildersome, Cloth Manr.
 Walter Ellis of Gildersome, Cloth Manufacturer.
 *Charles James Webster of Gildersome Cloth Manr.
 Philip Henry Booth of Gildersome, Cloth Manr.
 Charles Edwin Booth of Gildersome, Cloth ManE
 *Joseph Booth of Gildersome, Cloth Manufacturer.
 John Israel Booth of Gildersome, Cloth Manf.
 John Bennett of Gildersome, Cloth Manufacturer.
 *Joseph Ellis of Gildersome, Clerk.
 *Abraham Broadhead of Gildersome, Timekeeper.
 John Thornton of Gildersome, Wholesale Clothier.
 Wm. John Haslam of Gildersome, Teacher.
 Wm. Richardson of Gildersome, Power Loom Tuner.
 *Wm. Radford Bilbrough of Leeds, Gentleman.
 *Alfred Bilbrough of Leeds, Gentleman.
 *Ephraim Ellis of Gildersome, Cloth Manufacturer.
 Arthur Holliday of Adwalton, Tailor.
 John Wm. Darnbrough of Gildersome, Brassfounder.

Sykes Firth of Gildersome, Spinner.
*Rufus Holliday of Gildersome, Banksman.
Herbert Crowther of Gildersome, Clerk.
Samuel Sharpe of Bruntcliffe, Colliery Agent.
Albert Ellis of Gildersome, Tailor.
Ezra Hirst of Gildersome, Cloth Finisher.

Those marked * have since died.

Copy of the first deed of the Baptist Church.

This Indenture made the 28th day of January in the fifth year of the reign our Sovereign Lady Anne by the grace of God of England Holland, France and Ireland Queen, Defender of the faith etc. Annoq Dom. One Thousand seven hundred and six Between William Dodgson of Gildersome in the County of York, Clothier and William Dodgson of Birkenshaw in the said County of York Clothier son and heir apparent of the said William Dodgson of the one part and William Lepton of Leeds in the said county of York Gent, of the other part witnesseth that the said William Dodgson the father and William Dodgson the son for and in consideration of the sum of five shillings of lawfull money of England to them or one of them all well and truly in hand paid by the said William Lepton at or before the sealing and delivery of these presents the receipt whereof they do hereby acknowledge and confess themselves to be therewith fully satisfied and paid and for divers other good causes and valuable considerations them the said William Dodgson the father and William Dodgson the son thereunto moving Have granted, bargained and sold and by these presents do grant bargain and sell unto the said William Lepton his executors administrators and assigns All that one messuage dwelling house or tenement with th'appurtenances and one Croft or parcell of ground called Well Croft thereunto belonging and adjoining situate and being in Gildersome aforesaid and now in the tenure or occupation of the said William Hodgson the father or his assignes Together with all and singular the house outhouse barns buildings stables folds orchards garthe gardens backsides ways paths passages water watercourses libertys easements profitts comons commoditys easement advantages and appurtences whatsoever to the said premises belonging or in any wise apperteyning or therewith now or comonly demised used enjoyed or occupied And the reverton and revertions remainder and remainders thereof and of every part and parcel thereof To have and to hold the said messuage dwelling house or tenement and croft or parcell of ground and all and singular other the premises before mentioned and hereby intended to be granted bargained and sold with the appurtenances unto the said William Lepton his executors administrators and assigns from the day next before the day of the date of these presents for during and untill the full end and term of one whole year from thence next ensuing fully to be complete and ended Yielding and paying therefore unto the said William Dodgson the father and William Dodgson the son their heirs or assigns the rent of one peppercorn at the feast of Pentecost onely if the said be demanded to th'intent and purpose that by virtue of these presents and of the statute made for transferring uses into possession the said William Lepton may be in the actual possession of the said premises and be thereby enabled to accept of a grant and release of the reverton and inheritance thereof to him and his heirs for ever to uses In witness wherof the partyes above named to the parts of this indenture have interchangeably set their hands and seals the day and year first above expressed.

Signed seall'd and delivered being
writt upon double six penny stamp
paper.
John Pearson.
Samuel Vickers.

WILLIAM DODGSON.
WILLIAM DODGSON.

Pedigree of the Hardcastles who were connected with the Gildersome Baptist Church.

1. Rev. Thomas Hardcastle, Vicar of Bramham, Yorks, ejected in 1662; afterwards became Pastor of Broadmead Baptist Church, Bristol, from 1671 until his death in 1678.
2. Thomas Hardcastle, his son, of Churwell, Yeoman, granted a plot of land at Gildersome on which to build a Chapel. He was an Elder of Rawdon Baptist Church from 1724 until 1744.

3. Thomas Hardcastle of Great Woodhouse, Leeds, Yeoman, son of the above was appointed a Trustee of Gildersome Baptist Chapel in 1726.
4. Thomas Hardcastle of Woodhouse nr. Leeds, Merchant, was his son.
5. Thomas Hardcastle, his son, as Heir at law of his grandfather again granted the Baptist Estate at Gildersome to Trustees in 1784. Many of the above are buried at Mill Hill, Leeds.
6. Frederick Hardcastle, only surviving son of the above Thomas, was for many years Manager of the Commercial Bank, Halifax, and a constant worshipper at Northgate. He died in 1867 aged 75. He had in his possession a portrait, in oil, of the Vicar.

The following obituary notice appeared in a local newspaper –

DEATH OF MR. F. HARDCASTLE, OF HALIFAX.

It has become our duty to record this week the death, in his seventy-sixth year, of Mr. Frederick Hardcastle, of Rhodes Street, Halifax. From early life Mr. Hardcastle was connected with the banking establishment in Halifax now known as the Commercial Bank, first as clerk, then as principal cashier, and eventually as manager. After many years in this last capacity he retired from the management in 1855 on which occasion a handsome tribute of regard, embodied in a testimonial, was paid to him by a numerous body of friends, who valued him very highly for his honour and integrity, and for his courteous and gentlemanly behaviour as well in his public capacity as in private life. He was on the same occasion presented with a piece of plate and a gold snuff box, accompanied with a purse containing a handsome sum of money. For several years past, the state of Mr. Hardcastle's health has prevented him engaging in any business, but he nevertheless discharged to the last the duties of treasurer to the Board of Guardians of the Halifax union. His loss will be severely felt by many warm and attached friends, and not least by the church at Northgate-end, where he had for so long been a constant worshipper. Mr. Hardcastle was the last survivor of the children of Thomas Hardcastle, of Leeds, the eldest son of another Thomas, and he of previous generations of the same christian name, direct from Thomas the eldest grandson of the Rev. Thos. Hardcastle, who was ejected from the vicarage of Bramham in 1662. The vicar, after his ejection, was settled for some years with the church at Broad Mead, Bristol, where he died. The vicar had three grandsons, who resided at Woodhouse, near Leeds, and were engaged in the local trade as merchants. Four or five generations, commencing with Thomas, the eldest grandson, are interred in the grounds of Mill-hill Chapel, Leeds, amongst them Thomas, the father of Mr. F. Hardcastle, the subject of this notice, who is in possession of the portrait of the vicar as the legal representative of the eldest line of his family. The descendants of the second grandson of the vicar are at this time continued in Mr. Joseph Hardcastle, M.P. for Bury St. Edmunds, his brother Mr. Edward Hardcastle, of Manchester, and the family of Mr. Alexander Haldane, Regent's Park, London, through the late Mr. Joseph Hardcastle, of Hatcham House, Surrey, one of the originators of the British and Foreign Bible Society, and for many years its first treasurer. The descendant of the third grandson of the vicar, an only daughter, was the grandmother of the late Joseph William Denison, the great banker, and of his sisters, the first Lady Wenlock and the first Marchioness of Conyngham, the last of whom alone left descendants, the present Conyngham and Londesbrough families, the only representatives of the youngest grandson.

Thomas Hardcastle was born at Barwick and was trained under Mr. Jackson, a learned divine. He became Vicar of Bramham from which position the Act of Uniformity drove him in 1662. Shortly after this he was imprisoned in York Castle for preaching. Lord Henry Fairfax with whom he was intimate greatly befriended him and ultimately he was released. He then removed to London and in 1671 was chosen pastor of Broadmead Baptist Church, Bristol, which then consisted of 100 members. In a letter written about this time he says:

“I had many friends in Yorkshire where I drew my first natural and spiritual breath, for whom I have endeared affections, and whom I have daily in my remembrance.”

He remained at Bristol until his death in 1678 and the records of the Church contain the following

entry.

“He was a man, as it were a champion for the Lord, very courageous in his work and sufferings. His zeal provoked many, before he came to Bristol. After he had thrown off conformity he suffered about eight months’ imprisonment in York Castle; and then, because he would not give bond to preach no more, as some ministers, his fellow prisoners, did, to get free, he was carried thence, out of his county to Chester Castle, and there he was kept fifteen months more, close prisoner; and then by an order from the King, released without bonds and he came to London where he was baptized. After that he was taken up for preaching, and by the Conventicle Act was six months a prisoner in London. Then being called by this Church to be their pastor, for the defence of the Gospel, he was twice imprisoned in Bristol, two six months; still preaching as soon as ever he came forth, and so continued till his death, having now been pastor seven years and a quarter. He was seven times imprisoned, for Christ and a good conscience, after he left off conformity.”

Inscriptions on tombstones in Gildersome Baptist Chapel grave-yard with some notes.

“Thomas Ashworth a sincere prudent and catholic Christian finished his course with joy March 10th, 1769 aged 31.

He was the son of Richard Ashworth who for 40 years labored in the Baptist cause in Rossendale.

Thomas Ashworth entered on the Gildersome pastorate on June 26th 1755, when quite young. He married Miss Priestley of Fieldhead.

“Sacred to the memory of James Ashworth who departed this life May 1802. He was pastor of the Baptist Church assembling here twenty seven years.”

He was a grandson of the Richard Ashworth, and the nephew of Thomas. He became pastor in 1770 (Aug. 8th) and in June 1797 he left Gildersome to become pastor at Bramley.

“In memory of the Reverend William Scarlett who departed this life the 27th day of June 1841 aged 68 years. He was an able and devoted teacher of the truth as it is in Jesus, adorning by his life the doctrine which he taught, he was endeared to his family, beloved by the Church and looking for the mercy of God unto eternal life through Jesus Christ our Lord he finished his course with joy after having been the faithful pastor of this place 34 years.”

I have heard nothing but good of this man. My mother used to say that every word of the epitaph was true, and that he was beloved by all his people and a welcome guest at every festivity. He kept a school to add to his income and my father was one of his pupils. His scholars were not all brilliant for I have heard the story that on one of them (a man I knew in later life) being asked what vegetables were, he answered “Cocks and hens.”

“Here was interred the body of Mary the wife of William Hudson of Gildersome who departed this life ye 2nd day of April in the 60 year of her age 1747.”

1687-1747.

She was the daughter of John Booth who was born April 3rd, 1659, married on May 29th 1681 to Jane Ryley at Batley Church (I have verified this from the Batley Register) and who died July 6th 1717. The Rev. Nathaniel Booth who is buried at Morley was her oldest brother, and her second brother John, is the father of the Glendon Hall Booths.

“Here was interred the body of William Hudson of Gildersome who departed this life the 7th day of October in the 60th year of his age 1749.”

1690-1749.

His name appears on the 1726 Trust Deed and he signed the Church Covenant on Sep. 6th 1749, his signature coming first after that of the Rev. John Tommas the pastor.

1722-1779.

William Hudson son of the above Wm. Hudson was born in 1722 and died in 1779. In the Church Book there is a very laudatory entry about him. He was baptised in 1756 and became a deacon of the Church. His tombstone is ornamented with cherubs in each top corner and is almost undecipherable. There are the words –

“Sacred to memory in this sepulchre lies buried William Hudson of Gildersome, he was a man endowed with many virtues, etc.”

“In memory of William Hudson Esq. of Gildersome who departed this life 6th of December 1829 aged 73 years. Here the wicked cease from troubling and here the weary be at rest.”

1756-1829.

The grave is the only one with palisades round it which however seem to be rusting away and will I hope soon be removed. He was certainly in his time the most prominent man in the village and took a great interest in the educational well-being of the young men of the place. My Uncle Edwin, my father, and in fact all my relatives spoke of him in the highest possible terms and were indebted to him for a good deal of the interest they had in literature. He was a bachelor and lived at Park House, in the Piece Chamber of which (now pulled down) he used to gather the people together for instruction on Sunday evenings. It seems strange that the 3 generations of Hudsons are unnoticed by Scatcherd in his history. His property passed into the hands of the Bilbroughs.

1753-1827.

Many of the Bilbrough family are buried in the Yard but the only monument I will specially note is an old well preserved stone –

“In memory of Martha relict of the late James Bilbrough who departed this life July 29th 1827 aged 74 years.”

There are other stones in memory of John, William Hudson, James and Alfred Bilbrough.

The family is now unrepresented in the village though at one time it had many members.

William Radford Bilbrough and his brother Alfred, of Leeds, deserve honorable mention amongst the Baptists of Yorkshire.

Miss Ellen D. Bilbrough another member of the family started the temperance cause in the village, and before the days of trained nurses went about the place as an angel of light. It was a source of great regret to us when the Park House estate was sold and she left Gildersome.

1752-1829.

“To the memory of Elizabeth Withington relict of the late John Withington of New York who departed this life on the 8th day of July 1829 aged 77 years. Diligent in business, fervent in spirit, serving the Lord. Rejoicing in hope, patient in tribulation, continuing instant in prayer, distributing to the necessity of saints, given to hospitality.”

Of this lady who had some connection with the United States, and who, if we are to believe the epitaph, was so estimable I can collect no information whatever.

Near the above grave there is a small square enclosure in which are buried members of the family of the late Thomas Greenwood of Leeds, who founded the firm of Greenwood and Batley. Mr. Greenwood was born in a small cottage which stood between Chapel House and the house of the Caretaker, and was well-known to my forbears.

1744-1822.

“In memory of Mary Gawthorp of Adwalton who departed this life the 11th day of April 1822 in the 78th year of her age. Also in memory of the above said John Gawthorp who departed this life the 24th day of November 1824 aged 80 years.”

1780-1824.

“In memory of Benjamin Sanderson of Gildersome who departed this life Oct. 22th 1824 aged

44 years. Also Rosetta wife of the above Benjamin Sanderson who departed this life Jan. 11th 1868 aged 80 years.”

These are my grandparents on my mother’s side. Benjamin Sanderson was a cloth finisher and occupied Old Hall Mill. He died at the Old Hall.

There are also stones in memory of Joseph, Benjamin and Samuel Sanderson the brothers of my mother. The eldest, John, was buried at Leeds, where he died.

1759-1776.

“Here lieth the remains of Caleb the son of John Ashworth of Sunny Bank in Batley who departed this life 29th day of December 1776 in the 18th year of his age.”

The Ashworths are mentioned in the Church Registers as Corn Merchants and I have reason to think were in easy circumstances.

1765-1815.

“Sarah relict of Nathaniel Booth died July 22nd 1815 aged 50 years.

1760-1813.

“Harriet Booth died Dec. 8th 1797 aged 2 years and nine months. Nathaniel Booth died March 18th 1813 aged 52 years.”

Nathaniel Booth was born June 9th 1760 and married the Sarah mentioned above. He had a daughter Mary who married John Proctor, and they had a son Edward who died in 1882. Nathaniel was a Grocer, and he is referred to by Scatcherd as heir to the title of Lord Delamere. He was grandson of the Rev. N. Booth who was buried at Morley in 1734.

1796-1874

“In loving memory of Joseph Booth, Cloth Manufacturer, Gildersome, who died Jan. 10th 1874 in his 78th year, also of Elizabeth his wife who died Nov. 12th 1874 in her 75th year.”

They lived and died at Finkle Farm, Gildersome, and left a numerous family of sons *viz.* Alfred, Franklin, Walter, Edmund and Lewis who (except Walter) joined together in business as Booth Brothers at Valley Mill, Drighlington, which they built. Joseph was son of James 1759-1827.

1788-1869

There are two tombstones on which are recorded the deaths of the two wives of John Booth of Gildersome and their many infant children, and below the record of one child are found the words

“Also of John Booth father of the above who departed this life January 16th 1869 in the 81st year of his age.”

He was the son of James Booth who died in 1827, and his daughter Hannah married Robert Hudson who built Gildersome Foundry. Mrs. Hudson was a member of Leeds School Board, and Leeds Education Committee.

1783-1830

Benjamin Booth, my grandfather, was buried a little outside the old Chapel wall, but when the new chapel was built, in 1866, the wall was taken right over his grave by means of an arch. His grave is just under the small window at the south west side near the front of the building.

The remains of many of my family rest under the floor of the chapel, their graves having been disturbed at a previous extension, and because of this my grandmother was buried right away from the premises and not with her husband.

A suggestive entry is made in the Chapel accounts for 1863 – “Paid George Booth for removing 2 bodies which interfered with the foundation of the new Chapel 12/-.”

1787-1851

“Sacred to the memory of Elizabeth Agnes daughter of Edwin and Hannah Booth of Wortley Lane nr. Leeds who died May 13th 1851 aged 71 years, also Mary relict of the late Benjamin Booth, Clothier, Gildersome who died June 14th 1851 aged 64 years.”

Elizabeth Agnes was an only child and my cousin. Mary was my grandmother.

1811-1876

“In loving memory of Andrew Hodgson who departed this life Aug. 27th 1843 aged 31 years, also Jemima his wife who entered into rest Sep. 24th 1876 aged 65 years.”

Andrew Hodgson was a Town Missionary who married Jemima Booth the eldest child of Benjamin and Mary Booth. She was a tall, fine, well educated woman who married, a second time, John Arran of Dewsbury.

1855-1858

“In memory of Emmeline daughter of Henry and Ann Booth of Gildersome who died Sep. 12th 1858 aged 3 years.

1868-1891

In memory of Carry Sanderson youngest daughter of Henry and Ann Booth who died Nov. 26th 1891 aged 23 years.”

The first death in my father’s family was that of my sister Enimeline, a little chubby bright infant, and the second, after the long period of 33 years without a break, that of Carry in the flower of her youth.

“Here rests the body of Jeremiah Smith son of Joseph Smith of Gildersome who departed this life the 15th day of May 5th year of his age Anno Domini 1719.

“He lies sweet babe asleep in silent death.”

Note - This is the oldest remaining stone.

“In memory of Dorothy wife of Joseph Wetherill and daughter of Thomas and Mary Ashworth who departed this life Jan. 22nd 1812.”

“Here lieth the body of Thomas the son of William Blakey of Gildersome who departed this life the 25th day of May Anno Dom. 1776 aged 19 years.”

“John Taylor of Drighlington died Sep. 18th 1786 aged 59 years.

Mary Taylor died Nov. 28th 1790 aged 62 years.

“To the righteous death opens the gate of happiness and shuts the gate of misery.”

“In memory of James the son of George and Mary Dearden of Gildersome who died Dec. 7th 1790 in the 22nd year of his age.

Life on the wing of time flies swift away
Your last will come and that may be to-day.
Oh then be wise improve each moment given
Bloom here on earth, then sweetly bloom in heaven.”

Inside the Old Chapel, near the entrance, there were placed against the wall two very old tombstones which seem to have been broken when it was pulled down as I cannot find any trace of them. They were objects of interest to me in my childhood, but I cannot recall the inscriptions which dated back to the 17th century or the early years of the 18th.

When the new burial ground was given to Trustees for the benefit of the Baptist Church a space 32 feet by 32 feet in the middle of the area was reserved as a burial place for the Booth family, the donors. It was specified that there was to be a road round it, and a road leading to it. In this plot which has a

polished grey granite curb the following burials have taken place.

Arthur N. Booth 1865-1906 died at Scarborough, accidentally poisoned.
Edwin Booth 1813-1900 died at Wordey Lane, Leeds.
Lucy A. Harland 1848-1900 died at Ilkley.
Henry Booth 1817-1897 died at Moorfield House, Gildersome
Ann Booth 1820-1898 died at Moorfield House, Gildersome.
Gerald A. Booth 1910-1910 died at Hilly Croft, Farnley.
Dorothy E. Booth 1911-1911 died at Hilly Croft, Farnley.

CHAPTER VI SOCIETY OF FRIENDS. WESLEYAN CHURCH. ST. PETER'S CHURCH. UNITED METHODIST CHURCH.

Society of Friends.

IN 1660 land and buildings in the occupation of John Benson were conveyed to the Society by John Rayner of Gildersome, the deed of conveyance being witnessed by Jeremiah Bolton and Josias Brooke.

In the month of February 1710 the Society sent Thomas Benson and Samuel Dickinson as representatives to the Brighthouse meeting, and on April 18th 1711 Hellina Arthington and Sarah Jackson were appointed to attend the monthly meeting at Leeds.

The present Meeting House, a very plain structure, was built in 1758 and took the place of a previous one in the Nook.

The earliest existing record of any of the proceedings of the Society is to be found in a book entitled "Women Friends Preparative Meeting Book beginning 1711 to 4 mo. 1749." The book is well written in a good bold hand by persons who were evidently well educated. The first recorded birth is –

“Mary daughter of William and Mary Horsfall born 4-8-1750” and a record of the marriage of the father of Mr. Rawlinson Ford of Leeds reads –

“Robert Lawson Ford and Hannah Pease married May 1st, 1838” Hannah Pease was the daughter of Thomas Benson Pease of Chapel Allerton, Leeds.

The new meeting house was registered for the celebration of marriages on March 1st, 1758 and the entry states that it is in place of the old one.

I am indebted to Mr. Gervase L. Ford of Leeds the Treasurer of the Society for most of the above information which has been given me by consent.

The name Benson in the records is still in evidence, the Dickinsons built the Old Hall, and the name Arthington is well known as that of a millionaire who died in Leeds some years ago leaving by his will very large sums of money to Missionary Societies.

John Ellis and Mary Horsfall of Gildersome were married in 1774. The John Ellis was grandfather to the late William Ellis a deacon of the Gildersome Baptist Church.

Friends from Morley, Birstall, Drighlington and elsewhere used to attend the meetings for worship very regularly, and the Society was once strong, vigorous, and influential, but the attendance is now very small. In addition to the Sunday services a meeting was held on every Thursday morning.

The property consists of a Meeting House, a caretaker's cottage, stabling, a covered shed, and a library.

Two old tombstones were removed from the old burial ground which are inscribed as under –

“Here lyeth the body of Thomas Jefferson which departed this life the 27 of the 2 month called Adar 1662.”

Though this stone is over 250 years old the lettering is as clear as when it was cut.

“Here lyeth the body of Anthony Casson who dyed the 29 of February 1667 of age 79.”

This man's birth dates back to the reign of Queen Elizabeth. There are other stones which read as under –

“William Hopkins died 28th of 4th month 1850 aged 53 years.”

“James Ventress died 3rd of 1st month 1869 aged 76 years.”

“Hannah Gelderd aged 74, interred 1868.”

William Hopkins was uncle to Mr. R. B. Hopkins, Solicitor, Leeds, the Clerk to the Morley Magistrates; James Ventress was well known to me. There are many anecdotes told about him, one has reference to a sportsman who shot a hare in his garden to whom he said “I’ll tell thee what James I don’t thank thee for shooting that hare in my garden I did’nt thole it a bit of lettuce and a bit of cabbage, I don’t thank thee James.” Again he sold some manure to a farmer at a certain price per load. When the farmer’s man came for it he threw in some manure, then got into the cart and trod it down, repeating the process. At the finish James said “ I’ll tell thee what lad the man who will rob for his master will rob his master himself.” He was a poor man but he would not swerve one hair’s breadth from what he thought was right for the sake of money, and many people robbed him with impunity because they knew he would not prosecute. A man who once caught some offenders let them feel they had not a member of the Society of Friends to deal with. My father made Army Cloth and employed James to cart it, but when he found out that the cloth was for soldiers’ use he said “Henry they tell me that the cloth thou makes is for the soldiers, we don’t believe in war so I cannot carry thee any more cloth “and he did not.

Hannah Gelderd who lived at Gilead Farm was a well known character who drove a conveyance which might have come out of the ark, a cross between a Victoria and a Gig.

In 1771 the Friends established a Workhouse School in Gildersome which they continued until 1796 when it was taken over by John Ellis who had previously conducted it. He maintained it until 1815 when the Society realised the property and invested the proceeds, £400, for the purpose of educating the children of Friends in the district.

Wesleyan Church.

The Wesleyans first built a place of worship in Gildersome in 1805 but the building has since been sold and a greatly improved Chapel erected in 1886 near the Town Green. Before the erection of the first Chapel worship was conducted in a house between Mill Lane and Sharp House Yard, not very far away from the present structure.

The house has on it a stone marked

M
M R
1748

i.e Methodist Meeting Room 1748.

According to *Wesley’s Journal* he visited Gildersome on 3 occasions. The entries are –

1747 March 2nd I preached at Halifax to a civil, senseless congregation; at noon at Gildersome, and in the evening at Armley.

1759 July 26th I preached in Gildersome at noon, and at Morley in the evening. A flame is suddenly broke out here, where it was least of all expected.

1786 April 29th. The wind drove us in the evening into the cloth hall in Gildersome where I expounded and applied “The things that are seen are temporal; but the things that are not seen are eternal.”

Wesley on this occasion arrived at Gildersome at noon and dined and wrote letters; at four retired for prayer; at five had tea and conversed; at six went to the Cloth Hall.

The place called the “Cloth Hall” was the warehouse of Mr. William Hudson in the Nook or as it was usually designated the Piece Chamber, *i.e.* the Chamber in which the pieces were stored. I knew the place well and before my time it was a noted place for meetings of an educational and religious character. My father and my uncle attended there regularly and received instruction of various kinds from Mr. Hudson who was almost venerated by them. It was pulled down many years ago.

John Valton, one of Wesley's preachers visited Gildersome March 14th 1783, and says

“We had a watch-night at Gildersome and the Lord was in the midst of the assembly. I was nearly worn out, but thanks be to God, towards the close of the meeting my lamp was replenished with fresh oil and I was amazed at my support during the week.”

A School Chapel was opened in Gildersome Street in 1851.

John Murgatroyd, a native and resident of Gildersome born May 12th 1723 was a noted Methodist of his day. In 1744 he became one of the most exemplary and useful members of the Society and acted as a² pioneer in the district. He was an associate of Nelson of Birstall, and for 60 years a faithful member of the Methodist Society. On Sep. 14th 1747 he married Deborah North, of Little Horton, a fitting companion, and John Nelson and his wife were present at the wedding. He was a cheerful man, sparing in his diet, and he enjoyed good health for nearly 80 years. In dress he was plain, never failing to wear a blue coat and waistcoat, and refusing to put on mourning for anyone. He hated parade or fuss of any kind. On one occasion when he had business in London, rather than allow his wife to make great preparation for the journey he left her in ignorance as to his destination and walked all the way there and back, 400 miles, before returning to his wondering family.

As the head of a numerous family, it was his constant endeavour to lead them to God. Twice every day his household was called together to hear the reading of God's word and to unite in praise and prayer.

In 1790 he removed to Wansford near Bridlington, where to the close of life, his zeal for God, and his endeavours to do good were unabated. The day before his death, he walked several miles to a service, and appeared unusually animated, and on retiring to rest, calmly fell asleep in God.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, GILDERSOME.

List of Ministers of Gildersome Church.

1780-1787	Samuel Key.
1787-1812	Matthew Sedgwick.
1813-1819	Joseph Wardle.
1819-1867	Andrew Guyse Kinsman.
1867-1885	Charles Henry Gibson.
1886-1889	Henry Bircham.
1890-1895	Hugh Albert Claxton.
1895-1906	David Cowling.
1906-1908	Charles Sydney Hawken.
1908-1911	Sydney Hawthorne.
1911-1915	Claude Hamilton Roe.
1915	William Edward Colvie Barrett.

From *Lawton's Collections*, published in 1840, I have secured the following information –

“Gildersome (Parish of Batley. Perpetual Curacy) consecrated 29th Aug. 1787. Made District Church under 58 Geo. III. On 5th Oct. 1819 an additional burial ground consecrated.

Augmented in 1789 with £200.

Augmented in 1795 with £200.

Augmented in 1797 with £200.

Augmented in 1809 with £200.

Augmented in 1811 with £200.

from the Parliamentary grant; and in 1812 with £400 from the same grant, and all by lot.

² This is as in the original document. I think it should read “as a”.

Value of benefice in 1834 £104.”

1796 May 22nd First burial.

1832 or thereabouts licensed for marriages.

1870 New district formed and constituted a Vicarage.

1873 Feb. 15th Church destroyed by fire.

1876 Mar. 13 New Church dedicated by Bishop of Ripon.

The first Church erected about the year 1777 was not consecrated until 1787. It was a rather ugly stone building to which additions and improvements were made in 1872. A disastrous fire destroyed it in 1873, and after this the present handsome structure was built. The Bishop of Ripon consecrated it in 1876.

The Rev. A. G. Kinsman, a very worthy man, was Incumbent for 48 years, and his successor the Rev. C. H. Gibson served for 18 years. The remaining Vicars have only served for comparatively short periods.

In the Old Church there was a memorial tablet recording the virtues of a Mr. Sharp, but the tablet was destroyed by the fire and has not been renewed.

There are tablets in the present Church in memory of members of the Stephenson family; a family numerous, influential and wealthy, once resident in the village; to the Rev. Hugh A. Claxton, a former Vicar, to the Rev. A. G. Kinsman, and others.

On the floor of the South porch there are two tombstones of members of the Stephenson family, two of the inscriptions reading as under

“In memory of Matthew Stephenson of Gildersome who departed this life on the 20th day of August 1845 aged 70 years.”

“Also of Sarah wife of the above Matthew Stephenson who departed this life on the 6th day of June 1851 aged 68 years,”

and in Harlow Church Yard there are tombstones, side by side, to two sons of the above, on which appear the following inscriptions –

“Thomas Stephenson of Harrogate, late of Gildersome.

Born April 13th 1812.

Died January 4th 1883.

Matthew Stephenson of Harrogate, late of Gildersome.

Born November 9th 1813.

Died April 7th 1883.”

Inscriptions on Tombstones in Gildersome Church Yard with notes.

In memory of Jeremiah Scott of Gildersome who died the 24th of April 1792 aged 80 years.

(This is probably the man who voted for Fox in 1741.)

In memory of George son of George Clapham of Gildersome who departed this life the 9th day of December 1792 in the 5th year of his age.

In memory of Hannah Sharp of Gildersome, widow, who departed this life the 29th May, 1798, aged 84 years, the relict of the late Mr. Sharp of the same place.

(She was a sister of Dr. Hey of Leeds.)

In memory of Mr. Abraham Sharp of Gildersome who departed this life the 3rd day of July 1804 in the 62nd year of his age.

In memory of John Gilpin of Gildersome who departed this life May 31st 1823 aged 80 years.

“The memory of the just is blessed.”

Also of Mary wife of the abovesaid John Gilpin who departed this life on the 8th day of April 1829 in the 83rd year of her age.

In memory of Isaac Gilpin of Gildersome who departed this life July 2nd 1824 in the 50th year of his age.

“Blessed is the man who trusteth in the Lord.”

Also Martha, relict of the Rev. Benjamin Clayton, Wesleyan Minister, and daughter of the late John and Mary Gilpin of Gildersome who departed this life March the 20th 1877 aged 84 years.

“Her end was peace.”

In memory of Martha wife of Joseph Sykes, Cardmaker, Adwalton, and daughter of Edward and Judith Appleyard of Newlanetop who departed this life July 16th 1821 aged 21 years.

Here lieth interred the body of Neriah Gomersal who departed this life on the 4th day of November 1827 aged 68 years.

Also Mary wife of the abovesaid Neriah Gomersal who departed this life on the 1st day of August 1831 aged 58 years.

Here rests the mortal remains of Elizabeth the wife of John Buttrey of Bruntcliffe Lodge who departed this life June 23rd 1837 aged 73 years.

Also of the aforesaid John Buttrey who died September 19th 1838 aged 72 years.

“Whom the Lord loveth he chasteneth.”

In memory of Mary Julia Sarah daughter of the Rev. Andrew Guyse Kinsman who died on the 7th July 1839 aged 19 months.

“Of such is the kingdom of Heaven.”

Also Ann Kinsman the beloved wife of the above who died suddenly on the 17th day of Oct. 1848 in the 51st year of her age.

In memory of Catherine, daughter of the Revd. Andrew Guyse and Ann Kinsman, who died on the 7th day of April 1842 in the 17th year of her age repeating just before her death the following lines –

“Jesus can make a dying bed
Feel soft as downy pillows are;
While on His breast I lean my head
And breathe my soul out sweetly there.”

Also the Revd. Andrew Guyse Kinsman, M.A. who died May 29th 1867 in his 80th year.

In memory of Margaret wife of William Bedford, Coal Master of Gildersome who died Nov. 16th 1835 aged 34 years.

Also the above named William Bedford who died Sep. 12th 1855 aged 56 years.

In memory of Abraham Holliday of Gildersome Street who departed this life on the 20th day of February 1840, in the 56th year of his age. Also of Sarah, wife of the above Abraham

Holliday, who departed this life Aug. 11th 1863 aged 77 years.

Inscriptions on Tombstones in Gildersome Cemetery.

In memory of Robert Holliday of Gildersome who died Dec. 11th 1890 aged 70 years, and of Alice Holliday his wife who died November 27th 1895 aged 71 years.

In affectionate remembrance of Ann Lavinia Ogden who died Aug. 3rd, 1874, the beloved wife of Thomas Ogden of Gildersome and eldest daughter of the Rev. A. G. Kinsman.

Also the above Thomas Ogden who departed this life Nov. 14th 1879 aged 61 years, also John Edmund Octavius Ogden, 3rd son of the above who died Dec. 15th 1901 aged 41 years.

In loving memory of Isaac Beaumont of Gildersome who died 17th July 1875 aged 75 years.

“There remaineth therefore rest to the people of God.”

Also of Mary the beloved daughter of the above who died 6th Jany. 1874 aged 40 years.

“Looking unto Jesus.”

Robert Hudson –
Born October 11th 1839.
Died April 15th 1912.

In affectionate remembrance of Joseph Henry eldest son of Lewis J. and Lucy E. Booth who died May 24th 1891, aged 27 years.

Also of the above named Lewis James Booth, Cloth Manufacturer, Horsforth, who died Nov. 7th 1906 in his 72nd year.

The names Dixon, Ellis, Lister, Helliwell, Leathley, Morris, Brooke, etc. appear on other tombstones.

United Methodist Church, Mount Zion, Gildersome.

Mount Zion was formed by persons who seceded or were expelled from the Wesleyan body, and had for their place of Worship the old School in the Bottoms. In 1863 (May 29th) land was bought from Lord Cardigan at Harthill for the purpose of building the present Chapel. Adjoining this land were two small cottages with garden - the total area being 156 yards, belonging to the Township. To get consent for the sale a Town's Meeting was called on December 24th, 1863. It was held in the old Town's School, under the Chairmanship of John Ellis. The Notice calling the meeting was signed by the Rev. A. G. Kinsman (Minister) Thomas Bedford (Churchwarden) Thomas Clough and Jeremiah Smith (Overseers).

Plans for the Chapel were prepared gratuitously by Mr. Chas. Sands of Birstall, and the work carried out at a cost of £1,200. The members of the Congregation did all the excavating during the evenings and on Saturdays. The Chapel was opened on April 12th 1865. Sermons were preached by Rev. J. H. Carr (Birstall) and Rev. J. Guttridge (Sheffield). A Public Meeting was held, over which J. Fearnside, Esq., of Bradford, presided, the principal speaker being Rev. J. Haslam. The sum of £510 14s. 11d. was raised by subscriptions and collections at the opening services.

The first Trustees were Messrs. Samuel Hall, James Holliday, Albert Sowden, William Dixon, Robert Brooke, William Lister, Samuel Cawthorne, George Dixon, Edward Marshall and Joseph Sowden.

Gildersome was in the Birstall Circuit until 1898 when the Morley and Gildersome Circuit was formed.

In 1889, the old School being too small, land was purchased from Lady Cardigan, adjoining the Chapel in order to build a new School. Plans were drawn by Mr. S. S. Holdsworth of Gildersome in 1892. The Foundation Stones were laid by Mr. Henry Booth (Gildersome), Mr. Wilson Topham (Tong), Mrs. Alfred Page (Armley) and by Mr. Holbert Marshall on behalf of the Scholars. The School which cost

£2400 was opened in November 1893 by Mr. William Mart (Leeds).

The devotion and self sacrifice of the people worshipping here cannot be too highly commended.

CHAPTER VII PEDIGREES

- RECORD A. BOOTHS OF GILDERSOME.
- RECORD B. REV. N. BOOTH and his descendants
- RECORD C. HUDSON FAMILY.
- RECORD D. FAMILY OF JOSEPH BOOTH.
- RECORD B. FAMILY OF NATHANIEL BOOTH, Schoolmaster.
- RECORD F. BOOTHS OF GLENDON.
- RECORD G. BOOTHS OF DUNHAM MASSEY.
- RECORD H. CROWTHER FAMILY.
- RECORD I. HOLLIDAY FAMILY.
- RECORD J. TATE FAMILY.

BOOTH PEDIGREE - RECORD A.

1. **Adam de Booth** - 12th century.
2. **William de Booth**, his son, living in 1274 m. Stella d. of Sir Richard Brereton of Cheshire who had a son Thomas.
3. **Thomas de Booth** whose son was John de Booth.
4. **John de Booth**, Lord of Barton in right of his wife Loretta, daughter and heiress of Sir Gilbert de Barton, 20 Ed. I. *i.e.* 1291 who had Sons Thomas and Robert.
5. **Thomas del Booth** who built the chapel on Salford Bridge married Elena d. of Robert de Workedly. His will is dated 1348. They had children -
 1. John de Booth of Barton, Lord of Barton upon Irwell co. Lanc.
 2. William.
 3. Henry.
6. **John de Booth**, m. 1. Joan d. of Sir Henry Trafford of Trafford.
 2. Maud d. of Sir John Savage.

By his first wife he had children -

1. Sir Thomas whose son Sir John was killed at Flodden.
2. Sir Robert, Sheriff for life died Sep. 14th, 1460.
3. William, Archbishop of York, born about 1390, died Sep. 12th 1464.
4. Richard.
5. Roger, died Aug. 18th 1467. His son Charles was Bishop of Hereford.
6. John, Prebendary of Lincoln.
7. Ralph.
8. Margaret or Isobel, m. Ralph Neville, Earl of Westmorland, and other daughters.

By his second wife -

9. Lawrence, Bishop of Durham afterwards translated to York, enthroned Archbishop 1476, Keeper of the Privy Seal, Lord Chancellor, died May 19th 1480.

To this John de Booth, Thomas Barton gave liberty for ever to bear his arms, *viz.* Argent 3 Boars'

heads erect and erazed sable. Crest on a wreath – and - Lion passant.

7. **Robert de Booth or Bathe**, Knight, made Sheriff, married Dulcia or Douce yr. daughter and coheirss of Sir Wm. Venables. She died Sep. 23rd, 1463. He died 1460. Both are buried at Wilmslow.

They had 14 children.

1. William married 1442 died 1477.
2. Raufé m. Margart Sibell, Sandwich, Kent.
3. Geffrey.
4. Hamond or Hamon, Clerk L.L.D.
5. Lucy m. John Chantler of Bache.
6. Ellen m. Robert Legh of Adlington.
7. Alice m. Hesketh (Robert) of Rufford.
8. Joan m. Hamon Massey of Rixton.
9. Margarey m. James Scarebrick.
10. John, Bishop of Exeter died 1478, Warden of Manchester.
11. Robert, Dean of York.
12. Edward or Edmond, Archdeacon of Stow.
13. Peter.
14. Philip.

8. **William**, m. 1442 Maud or Mary dau. of John Dutton of Dutton, Esq. He died April 6th, 1477 and she remarried Sir William Brereton.

They had 14 children.

1. George b. 1445 d. March 25th 1484.
- 2, 3, 4, 5 Richard, Lawrence, John, William.
6. Douce m. Thomas Legh of High Legh.
7. Anne m. John Legh of Booths, afterwards Geffrey Shakerley.
8. Ellen m. Sir John Legh of Bagiley.
9. Margery m. John Hyde of Hoghton, Lanc.
10. Alice m. John Ashley of Ashley.
11. Elizabeth m. Thomas Fitton of Pownall.
12. Joan m. William Holt of Lanc.
13. Isabel.
14. Catherine.

9. **George**, 1445-1484 m. Katherine dau. of Robert Montford, Lord of Besote, Staff., and Monkspath, Warwickshire.

They had 5 children.

1. William born 1473 died 1519 being a Knight.
2. Lawrence.
3. Roger.
4. Alice or Anne m. William Massey of Denfield Rostherne.
5. Ellen m. Thomas Vawdrey, afterwards Trafford, of Bridge Trafford.

10. **William**, 1473-1519 Knight, m. 1st Margaret coheirss of Sir Thomas Ashton, Ashton-under-Lyne. 2nd Ellen dau. of Sir John Montgomery, Throwley, Staff.

They had 10 children.

1. George, Born 1490 Died 1531. By 1st wife.
2. John m. Margarey d. of Sir Piers Dutton. By 1st wife.
3. William.
4. Hamnett or Hamo.
5. Edward from whom the Booths of Tweinlow.
6. Henry.
7. Andrew.
8. Jane m. 1st Hugh Dutton heir of Sir Piers Dutton. 2nd Thos. Holford of Holford.

9. Dorothy m. Edward Warren of Pointon.
10. Anne m. Sir Wm. Brereton of Brereton.

11. **George**, 1490-1531 m. Elizabeth dau. of Sir Thomas Butler of Bewsey nr. Warrington.

They had 10 children.

1. George, Born 1515 Died 1543.
- 2-3. John, Robert died 1573.
4. Ellen m. John Carrington of Carrington, Esq.
5. Anne m. Wm. Massey of Poddington.
6. Margaret m. Sir Wm. Davenport of Bramhall.
7. Elizabeth m. Richard Sutton of Sutton, Esq.
8. Dorothy m. Robert Tatton of Wythenshawe, Esq.
9. Alice m. Peter Daniel of Over Tabley.
10. Ciceley died without issue.

12. **George**, 1515-1543 m. Elizabeth d. of Sir Edmund Trafford of Trafford on May 20th 1535 and had children.

1. William born 1540, died 1579, knighted 1578 by Queen Elizabeth.
2. Elizabeth or Anne m. Sir William Chantrell of Bache.
3. Mary m. Randle Davenport of Henbury.
4. Anne or Elizabeth m. Thomas Wentworth of Yorkshire.

13. **William** 1540-1579 kt. m. Elizabeth d. of Sir John Warburton of Arley who had 13 children.

1. George, B. 1566 D. Oct. 24th 1652, created Baronet 1611.
2. Edmund, B. 1567 died without issue, Barrister at Gray's Inn 1598.
3. John, m. - Prestwich of Hulme, Manchester, died 1644.
4. Robert, B. 1570 was a soldier in Holland died 1628.
5. Peter, B. 1576 died aged 5 months.
6. Richard, B. 1578 m. - Massy of Cogshall died Mar. 28th 1620.
7. William d. 1572.
8. Mary.
9. Elizabeth, twice married.
10. Dorothy, m. Rafe Bumingham of Barrowcock, Derbyshire.
11. Alice, m. - Panton.
12. Elinor, B. 1573.
13. Susan, B. 1577, twice married.

14. **George**, 1566-1652 Baronet 1611, Sheriff 1623, married at age of 11 Jane d. of Sir John Carrington by whom he had no issue, 2nd Katherine d. of Sir Edmund Anderson, Chief Justice of Common Pleas, who died in 1638 leaving 12 children.

1. William, D. Ap. 26th 1636 m. Vere d. of Sir Thomas Egerton.
2. Francis, b. 1603 D. 1616.
3. Thomas, B. 1604 D. 1632 killed by a fall from his horse.
4. Edmund, B. 1608 D. 1617.
5. John, B. 1611, D. 9th May 1678, Knighted 1660, m. Dorothy d. of Sir Anthony St. John.
6. Mary unmarried.
7. Alice, m. George Vernon of Haslington, Esq. died 1623.
8. Frances, D. 1669.
9. Susan d. 1637, m. Sir William Brereton of Handford, April 3rd 1624.
10. Katherine, unmarried.
11. Cicely died young.
12. Elizabeth 2nd wife of Richard, Lord Byron of Newstead - no issue.

15. **Sir William Bart.**, (?1601)-1636 died 1636, m. Vere d. of Sir Thomas Egerton and had issue.

1. Thomas, B. 1620 D. 1632.

2. George, B. 1621 D. Aug. 8th 1684, created Baron Delamere Ap. 20th 1661.
3. William died in infancy.
4. Nathaniel, B. 1625 died Sep. 27th 1675, buried at Batley in the Dighton tomb.
5. Charles died young.
6. Elizabeth.
7. Katherine, m. John Jackson co. York (? of Hickleton.)

16. **Nathaniel**, 1625-1675 m. 1. Sarah - who was buried Feb. 3rd 1665. 2. Alice Thornton who survived him.

They had children as under.

1. Nathaniel, B. Mar. 7th 1653.
2. Sarah, B. Nov. 8th 1655.
3. John, B. Ap. 3rd 1659, m. May 29th 1681 at Batley Church to Jane Ryley of Gildersome, Died July 6th 1717.
4. Samuel, B. Oct. 17th 1660, died in infancy.
5. Mary, B. Aug. 29th 1662, died in infancy.

17. **John**, 1659-1717 m. Jane Ryley at Batley Church May 29th 1681. She died Mar. 31st 1722.

They had 6 children.

1. Nathaniel (Rev.) 1683-1734.
2. Mary, Born 1687 died 1747, m. William Hudson of Gildersome.
3. John, born 1688 died Aug. 14th 1733, m. Ann Lloyd of Liverpool.
4. Joseph, Born 1694 died Dec. 16th, 1761, m. Ann Sykes Oct. 17th 1722.
5. Elizabeth, Born 1695 died 1765 (? m. Samuel Crowther May 12th 1719.)
6. Joshua, Born 1699 died 1703.

18. **Joseph**, 1694-1761 m. Ann Sykes Oct. 17th 1722 at Batley Church. Ann Booth nee Sykes died Jan. 25th 1749. Joseph Booth died Dec. 17th 1761.

They had 11 children.

1. Jane, B. Aug. 1723 D. Nov. 22nd 1789, m. Rev. Alvery Jackson, Barnoldswick.
2. Samuel, Born March 19th 1724, died Aug. 6th, 1786.
3. Joseph, Born July 25th 1728, died Feb. 29th 1812.
4. Ann, Born Sep. 20th 1730.
5. Nathaniel, Born Feb. 22nd 1732, died Nov. 26th 1816 (Schoolmaster).
6. Mary, Born Jan. 17th 1734 married - Cawthrey.
7. Martha, Born July 13th 1737.
8. Grace, Born Dec. 19th 1739, died Sep. 29th 1800 m. - Peat.
9. Elizabeth, Born Mar. 10th 1741 (? married Radshaw).
10. William, Born Nov. 15th 1744.
11. John, Born Nov. 22nd 1748, m. Hannah - Born 1723, Died June 3rd 1779.

19. **Samuel**, 1724-1786 m. Sarah - She was born in 1728 and died Ap. 20th 1793.

They had 5 children of whom I can find records.

1. Samuel, Born Ap. 6th 1755, died April 24th 1818.
2. Benjamin, Born Feb. 10th 1759 (? died Sep. 9th 1777).
3. George, Born Sep. 8th 1763.
4. Elizabeth, Born Jan. 8th 1758.
5. William, Born June 6th 1769.

20. **Samuel**, 1755-1818 married Hannah Mortimer of Moor Side, Farnley.

They had 2 children -

1. Benjamin, born June 2nd 1783, died Ap. 21st 1830.
2. Joel, Born May 14th 1785, died Oct. 26th 1800.

21. **Benjamin**, 1783-1830 married Mary dau. of Samuel Crowther of Dean Hall, Morley, and Ann his

wife nee Booth. Samuel was born Ap. 8th 1764, died Nov. 16th 1840. He was the son of Samuel and Sarah Crowther of Gildersome Street. Ann was born July 1st 1762, died Jan. 26th 1835.

Mary the wife of Benjamin was born Jan. 12th 1787 and died June 14th 1851.

Mary and Benjamin had 5 children -

1. Jemima, Born June 26th 1811, d. Sep. 24th 1876, m. 1. Andrew Hodgson. 2. John Arran.
2. Edwin, Born Sep. 30th 1813, died Nov. 5th 1900 m. Hannah Naylor.
3. Henry, Born Sep. 1st 1817, died Aug. 9th 1897 m. Ann Sanderson.
4. Hannah, Born Oct. 13th 1819, died Mar. 6th 1913 m. George Holiday.
5. Agnes, Born Mar. 12th 1826, died Aug. 3rd 1876, m. Francis Booth.

22. **Henry**, 1817-1897 married Ann dau. of Benjamin and Rosetta Sanderson, nee Lumby, of Old Hall, Gildersome, on Dec. 25th, 1843.

They had 12 children.

1. Sophia, Born Jan. 18th 1845, m. July 21st 1869 to Henry Booth of Wakefield.
2. Catherine, Born June 19th 1846, died Feb. 19th 1919, m. Oct. 20th 1866 to William Walker.
3. Lucy Agnes, Born Aug. 5th 1848, died May 5th, 1900, m. to Sam Harland.
4. Philip Henry, Born May 9th 1851 m. Aug. 4th, 1874 to Julia Holliday.
5. Ellen, Born July 24th 1853, m. Jan. 9th 1878 to John Oates Kelly.
6. Emmeline, Born Aug. 13th 1855, died Sep. 12th 1858.
7. Emmeline, Born Sep. 19th 1858.
8. Charles Edwin, Born Dec. 12th 1860, m. Feb. 13th 1890 Stella S. Anderson in Australia.
9. Annie Margaret, Born Jan. 28th 1863, m. June 10th 1896 to William Bedford.
10. Clara Lavinia, Born May 2nd, 1864, m. Nov. 15th, 1898 to Francis Sutcliffe.
11. Arthur Nathaniel, B. Nov. 21st 1865, d. Dec. 29th, 1906, m. May 21st 1890 to Charlotte A. Whitehead.
12. Carry Sanderson B. Dec. 8th 1867. D. Nov. 26th 1891.

Henry Booth died August 9th 1897.

Ann Booth born Aug. 26th 1820, died Sep. 14th 1898.

23. **Philip Henry**, 1851 married Julia Holliday, Aug. 4th 1874. (Julia Holiday was born June 12th 1851 and is the daughter of Robert and Alice Holliday of Gildersome).

They have six children.

1. Mary Louisa, Born June 28th 1875, married John Hobson Bates, Aug. 14th 1901, they have children Geoffrey Booth, Ernest and Kathleen.
2. Florence Helena, Born May 11th 1877.
3. Alfred, Born Dec. 24th 1878, married Jan. 10th 1911 Marie R. Cooke.
4. Margaret, Born Sep. 28th 1881.
5. Henry, Born April 27th 1883, married Mar. 15th 1906 Eva Firth.
6. Julia Constance, Born Feb. 21st 1885, married Norrison Stead, June 4th, 1912, they have a child Charles Douglas Holliday Stead.

24. **Alfred**, married Marie Roberts Cooke of Wakefield Jan. 10th 1911. Marie R. Cooke was born June 20th 1888 and is the daughter of Joseph B. Cooke, Solicitor, Wakefield.

They have children.

1. Philip Alfred, Born Dec. 29th 1911

RECORD B

The Rev. Nathaniel Booth, No. 17-1 Record A, and his descendants.

18. **Rev. Nathaniel**, 1683-1734 B. Feb. 6th 1683 died Nov. 3rd 1734, married Hannah Crowther June 30th 1708. She was born Sep. 18th 1679, and died April 3rd 1755, and was the daughter of John

Crowther.

They had a son.

1. John, B. 1716 D. July 22nd 1783, buried at Morley.

19. **John**, 1716-1783 married 1. Sarah Marshall B. 1703 D. Sep. 17th 1757, leaving no children. 2. Mary Aspinal.

They had 7 children.

1. Nathaniel, B. June 9th 1760 D. Mar. 8th 1813 Scatcherd's Delamere.

2. Sarah, B. May 30th 1762.

3. John, B. Sep. 1st 1763.

4. Hannah, B. Ap. 4th, 1765.

5. Mary, B. Jan. 10th, 1767.

6. Joseph, B. Mar. 4th, 1769, D.? 1834, married his cousin Elizabeth, B. Aug. 11th, 1766, D. Sep. 25th 1811.

7. Jane, B. June 3rd, 1776. The father gives her name as "Ginney" in his record which is existent.

20. **Nathaniel**, m. 1760-1813 Sarah Sinkinson, B. 1765, D. July 22nd, 1815.

They had 2 children.

1. Mary B. D., married John Procter.

2. Harriet, B. 1795, D. Dec. 8th, 1797.

21. **John Procter**, had a son Edward who died Nov. 15th 1882.

RECORD C

William Hudson and his descendants.

18. **William Hudson**, B. 1690 D. Oct. 7th 1749, married May 23rd, 1720 to No. 17-2 Mary Booth, sister to Rev. N. Booth.

They had two children -

1. William, B. 1722 D. 1779.

2. Mary, B. April 11th 1724, married John Sinkinson.

19. **William Hudson**, B. 1722 D. 1779. Married?

They had a son -

1. William B. 1756 D. Dec. 6th 1829 unmarried.

20. **William Hudson**, B. 1756 D. 1829 unmarried.

Mary and John Sinkinson had one child, Sarah who married Nathaniel Booth (Scatcherd's Delamere).

Sarah Booth, B. 1765 D. July 22nd 1815.

Nathaniel Booth, B. June 9th 1760, D. March 18th, 1813.

RECORD D.

Joseph Booth, No. 19-6 Record B, grandson of the Rev. N. Booth and his descendants.

20. **Joseph Booth**, B. Mar. 4th 1769, D. 1834? Married his cousin Elizabeth d. of Nathaniel Booth Schoolmaster. She was born Aug. 11th 1766 and died Sep. 25th 1811.

They had children as under -

1. Edward, B. April 23rd 1797, m. May 20th 1826, D. July 20th 1883. Professor of Music.

2. Jane, B. Aug. 14th 1800.

3. Francis, B. Dec. 7th 1802, D. Mar. 15th 1874, Organ Builder of Wakefield.
4. Agnes, B. May 5th 1806, D. Mar. 23rd 1837.

21. **Francis**, B. 1802, D. 1874, married Maria Ackroyd d. of John Ackroyd who married Mary d. of N. Booth, Schoolmaster. Francis and Maria were therefore cousins.

They had two children who attained mature years.

1. Charlie, B. Ap. 27th 1836, D. leaving many children.
2. Henry, B. Dec. 11th 1841, D. Jan. 21st, 1916, married Sophia Booth.

22. **Henry**, B. 1841 D. Jan. 21st 1916, m. July 21st 1869 Sophia d. of Henry Booth of Gildersome.

They had children

1. Frances Marian, B. June 29th 1870.
2. Philip Fred, B. Feb. 23rd 1872.
3. Margaret Hilda, B. Oct. 28th 1876, D. Nov. 30th 1899.
4. Lionel Barton, B. April 29th 1883.

RECORD E.

Nathaniel Booth, Schoolmaster (the son of Joseph numbered 18 on record A) and his descendants.

19. **Nathaniel**, B. Feb. 22nd 1732, D. Nov. 26th 1816, married July 4th 1757 to Alice Ashworth, daughter of Rev. Thomas Ashworth. Alice Ashworth B. Feb. 26th 1735, D. Mar. 27th 1798.

They had eight children.

1. John, B. June 9th 1758, D. Sep. 3rd 1765.
2. James, B. Nov. 20th 1759, D. July 18th 1827.
3. Ann, B. July 1st 1762, D. Jan. 26th 1835, m. Samuel Crowther of Dean Hall.
4. Hannah, B. Ap. 2nd 1764.
5. Elizabeth, B. Aug. 11th 1766, D. Sep. 25th 1811, m. her cousin Joseph Booth, Organ Builder.
6. Mary, B. Dec. 12th 1768, D. Feb. 9th 1852, m. John Ackroyd, March 3rd 1799.
7. Alice, B. Mar. 2nd 1773, m. Tom Harrison.
8. Agnes, B. Dec. 15th 1776, D. May 8th 1853, m. Rev. William Tate, Oct. 13th 1797.

20. **James**, B. Nov. 20th 1759, D. July 18th 1827, m. 1. Mary dau. of Robert and Mary Elliott. 2. Elizabeth dau. of William Birdsall of Rawdon.

They had 17 children as under –

1. Elizabeth, B. Ap. 4th 1784, D. Feb. 5th 1816 unmarried.
2. Ann, B. Dec. 28th 1785 D.
3. John, B. Mar. 5th 1788, D. Jan. 6th 1869.
4. Mary, B. July 27th 1790 married John Raper.
5. Susannah, B. Jan. 20th 1793.
- The above by first wife.
6. Joseph, B. Feb. 28th 1795 died in infancy.
7. Joseph, B. Jan. 21st 1796, D. Jan. 10th 1874. He married his cousin Elizabeth Booth.
8. Hannah, B. Oct. 17th 1797.
9. William, B. June 26th 1799 died 1801.
10. William, B. June 11th 1801.
11. Alice, B. Jan. 7th 1803.
12. Nathaniel, B. Feb. 27th 1805.
13. Sarah, B. Jan. 27th 1807, married Samuel Morris.
14. James, B. Oct. 31st 1808.
15. Benjamin, B. July 12th 1810.
16. Jane, B. May 15th 1812.
17. Jemima, B. Nov. 15th 1815.

21. **John**, B. Mar. 5th 1788, D. Jan. 16th 1869, twice married, had surviving children –

1. Elizabeth m. Rev. Benson.
2. Mary, m. Enoch Hardwick.
3. Hannah, m. Robert Hudson.

21a. **Joseph**, B. Jan. 21st 1796, D. Jan. 10th 1874 married Elizabeth Booth, his cousin, the daughter of George and Mary Booth and had children.

1. Alfred, B. May 14th 1822, D. Dec. 29th 1900, no issue.
2. Walter, B. Feb. 10th 1824, D. Dec. 19th 1894.
3. Edmund, B. Nov. 20th 1827, D. Nov. 29th 1900.
4. Franklin, 13. Feb. 28th 1829, D. Dec. 18th 1909
5. Lewis James, B. Nov. 14th 1834, D. Nov. 7th 1906.

Walter Booth had 2 daughters, Emma and Mary.

Edmund had a son John Israel, and two daughters Selema and Elizabeth.

Franklin had a daughter, Sarah Elizabeth.

Lewis James had four sons Joseph Henry, Alfred, Stead and Walter, and three daughters Emily, Hester Hannah and Arabella.

The sons of Lewis James Booth have migrated to Horsforth nr. Leeds.

RECORD F.

John Booth No. 17 record A and his descendants Booths of Glendon.

18. **John**, B. at Gildersome 1688, D. at Cheshunt Aug. 14th 1733, married in 1720 to Anne Lloyd of Liverpool. Buried at Cheshunt. His widow died in 1737; they had four sons and several daughters.

1. John Lloyd, B. May 1721, D. 1782.
2. William.
3. Montagu, D. Oct. 1791. Buried Canterbury Cathedral.
4. Benjamin, B. June 21st 1732, D. Ap. 21st 1807. He married Jane Saiway of Ludlow; was a London Merchant, and a Director of the East India Company. He is buried at Cheshunt.

19. **John Lloyd** of Theobalds, Herts., then of Glatton co. Huntingdon and lastly of Glendon which he bought 1758. He went to India in 1766. B. May 1721, D. 1782, m. ~~Phoe~~ Phoe Wilkinson of London, who died about 1764.

Had a son Richard, B. March 1753, D. Feb. 24th 1807.

20. **Richard** of Glendon Hall, Northamptonshire, High Sheriff 1794, B. 1753, D. 1807, m. Janet dau. of Sir Gullies Payne, Bart. and had seven children.

1. John, B. Mar. 25th 1794, D. 1848.
2. Richard, B. 1799, D. 1827, unmarried.
3. George Neville died unmarried.
4. Janet m. H. R. Sarel.
5. Anne died unmarried.
6. Letitia Mary died unmarried.
7. Caroline Matilda, m. in 1834 Richard Palmer.

21. **John**, B. Mar. 25th 1794, D. 1848, High Sheriff 1818, and D.L., married Oct. 11th 1835, had issue –

1. Richard, B. Nov. 24th 1836, D. Sep. 21st 1898, educated at Marlborough and Exeter Hall, Oxford.
2. Montagu, D. 1885.
3. John.
4. Thomas.

5. Baron George, Lt.-Col., Royal Scots, B. 15th June 1845, D. Feb. 28th 1912.
6. Charles.
7. Mary.
8. Janet, m. Capt. Wetherall.

22. **Richard**, J.P. North., B. 24th Nov. 1836, D. Sep. 21st 1898, married April 24th 1860 Margaret Home Reeves of Moseley, Worcestershire, and had issue - three sons and four daughters.

1. Beatrice Augusta de Capell, B. 1861.
2. Robert Home Brooke, B. June 25th 1862.
3. Arthur Payne, B. Nov. 27th 1864, m. C. E. Willows.
4. Richard Jasper, B. Feb. 10th 1866, D. Nov. 10th 1912.
5. Margaret Agnes, B. 1868.
6. Mildred Janet, B. 1869.
7. Phyllis Helen, B. 1874.

RECORD G.

George Booth, No. 75-2, Record A, and his descendants.

16. **George**, B. 1621 created Lord Delamere Ap. 20th 1661, D. Aug. 8th 1684, married 1. Katherine d. of the Earl of Lincoln who left a daughter, Vere, who died unmarried Nov. 14th 1717.

2. Elizabeth d. of Henry Grey, Earl of Stamford who had seven sons and five daughters.

1. William, B. 1648, D. Jan. 20th 1661.
2. Henry, B. 1651, D. Jan. 2nd 1693, created Earl of Warrington Ap. 17th 1690.
3. Charles, died in France unmarried.
4. George, D. 1726 leaving a son who died unmarried.
5. Cecil, D. 1711 unmarried.
7. Robert, D. 1730, Dean of Bristol 1708.
- 8-12. Elizabeth, Diana, Anne, Jane, Sophia.

17. **Henry**, Lord Delamere, B. 1651, D. 1693, mar. Mary dau. of Sir James Langham of Cotters Brook, Northampton, created Earl of Warrington Ap. 17th 1690.

They had children.

1. James died in infancy.
2. George, B. May 2nd 1675, D. Aug. 2nd 1758.
3. Langham, B. 1684, D. 1724, M.P. for Cheshire, unmarried.
4. Henry, B. 1687, D. 1726, ruined by South Sea Bubble, unmarried, died at Rotterdam.
5. Elizabeth, D. 1697 m. Sir Thomas Delves.
6. Mary, D. 1741, m. Hon. Russell Robartes.

18. **George Booth**, Earl of Warrington, born at Mere Hall, May 2nd 1675, died Aug. 2nd 1758, married Mary eldest daughter and co-heiress of John Oldbury.

They had one child, Mary, B. 1703, D. Dec. 10th 1772 m. May 1736 to Harry Grey, Earl of Stansford.

19. **Mary** married Harry Grey, Earl of Stamford, their eldest son was

20. **George Harry Grey**, B. 1737, M.P. Co. Staff. 1761, succeeded to Earldom of Stamford 1768, Lord Lieut. co. Chester 1783, created Baron Delamere of Dunham Massey and Earl of Warrington 1796, Died 1819, married 1763 to Henrietta second dau. of the Duke of Portland.

Their eldest son was

21. **George Harry Grey**, sixth Earl, B. 1765, D. 1845 mar. Henrietta dau, of Lord Elcho, who had a son -

22. **George Harry Booth Grey**, B. 1802, D. 1835 summoned to Parliament as Lord Grey of Groby 1832, m. Katherine dau. of Earl of Wemyss, who had a son -

23. **George Harry Grey**, B. 1827 succeeded in 1845 as seventh Earl of Stamford and Warrington, died 1883.

RECORD H.

Ann (the daughter of Nathaniel Booth, Schoolmaster), Record E., No. 19-3 and her descendants.

20. **Ann Booth**, B. July 1st 1762, D. Jan. 26th 1835, married Samuel Crowther of Dean Hall, Morley who was born April 8th 1764 and died Nov. 16th 1840. He was probably the grandson of the Elizabeth Booth who married Samuel Crowther May 12th 1719...

They had children.

1. Mary, B. 1787, D. 1851, married Benjamin Booth.
2. James, B. 1789, D. 1856, m. 1. Elizabeth Webster of Morley. m. 2. Mary dan. of Rev. W. Scarlett, Gildersome.
3. John, B. 1791, D. 1857, married Sarah Newton of Drighlington.
4. Samuel, B. 1791, D. 1870, married Hannah Hartley, Gildersome Street.
5. Thomas, B. 1793? Died at Havannah in Cuba, West Indies.
6. Joseph, B. 1795, D. 1865, married Harriet Bilbrough, Bruntclifffe.
7. Elizabeth, B. 1797, D. 1857, married Joseph Webster, Huddersfield.
8. Ann, B. 1799, D. 1858, married John Fox, Morley.
9. Caleb, B. 1801, D. 1884, married Hannah Holdsworth, Farnley Moor Top.
10. Alice, B. 1805, D. 1883, married Edward Bilbrough, Bruntcliffe.
11. Sarah, B. 1807, D. 1865, married Thomas Sanderson, Gildersome.

21. **Caleb Crowther**, B. 1801, D. 1884, married Feb. 1st, 1844, Hannah Holdsworth, B. 1808, D. 1873 and had children.

1. Mary Ann, B. July 31st 1846, D. Jan. 20th 1874, married William Bilbrough.
2. Edward, B. Oct. 1st, 1848, married Mar. 1870 to Dorothy Ellen Darnbrough and had children Arthur Edward, Agnes Ellen (dead), Walter, Annie, Gilbert, Cyril and Marion.

22. 3. Samuel, B. Feb. 19th, 1851, married Feb. 1873 Mary Turner; Dec. 1874, Grace Bancroft Ineson; Dec. 1910 Mary Agnes Pitts; and had children Frederick Turner by 1st wife; Charles, Martha Hannah, Leonard Holdsworth, James Ashworth (dead), Elizabeth (dead), Eunice (dead), Agnes by the second.

23. **Charles Crowther**, B. Aug. 6th, 1876, married April 6th 1904 Hilda Louise Reed, and has children Phyllis Margaret, Geoffrey, Bernard Martin and Donald Ineson, he is a Professor of the University of Leeds, is M.A. Oxon. And Ph. D. Leipzig.

RECORD I.

Abraham Holliday and his descendants.

1. **Abraham Holliday**, B. Dec. 28th 1784³, D. Feb. 20th 1840, married Sarah Booth of Adwalton B. Aug. 27th 1786, D. Aug. 11th 1863 and had issue

1. Thomas, B. April 4th 1808, D. July 5th 1884, married Ann Bradley of Morley.
2. Ann, B. Jan. 21st 1810, D. Oct. 27th 1889, married Samuel Leathley, Gildersome.
3. John, B. Jan. 17th 1812, D. May 12th, 1862, married Ann Greenwood.
4. Samuel, B. Dec. 8th 1813, D. Dec. 3rd 1880, married Ann Middlebrook.⁴
5. Rowland, B. Jan. 8th 1816, D. April 13th 1869, married Jane Rayner.

³ This should be 1783.

⁴ Samuel married Ann Sowden.

6. Charlotte, B. May 4th 1818, D. Oct. 9th 1893, married William Booth.
7. Robert, B. Mar. 3rd 1820, D. Dec. 11th 1890, married Alice Oates of Morley.
8. Maria, B. Mar. 4th 1822, D. Mar. 7th, 1892, married John White.
9. Lewis, B. Mar. 25th 1825, D. Nov. 29th 1875, married 1st Nancy Crowther. 2nd Margaret Parkinson.
10. William, B. April 6th 1830, unmarried D. Jan. 7th 1914.

2. **Robert Holliday**, B. Mar. 3rd. 1820, D. Dec. 11th 1890, married in 1844 to Alice d. of Thomas and Jane Oates. (Thomas Oates was born in 1770 and died in 1833). Alice Oates was born Jan. 5th. 1824, and died Nov. 27th 1895,

They had issue.

1. Sarah Jane, B. Mar. 1st 1845, married William Bates.
2. Cyrus, B. April 1st, 1846, married Elizabeth Blakeley Burnley.
3. Maria, B. Ap. 13th, 1848, married William Blackburn.
4. Henry, B. Aug. 19th 1849, D. May 18th 1912, married, 1. Margaret Bedford. 2. Mary Alice Whitley.
5. Julia, B. June 12th 1851, m. Philip Henry Booth.
6. Ezra, B. Oct. 6th, 1853, married 1. Sarah Ann Wood. 2. Emma Teale.
7. Annie, B. Oct. 17th 1855, married Samuel Charles Platts.
8. Arthur, B. May 13th 1857, D. April 11th, 1859.
9. John, B. Oct. 20th 1860, married Hannah Emma Webster.
10. Alice Ann, B. Ap. 20th 1864.
11. Mary Eliza, B. June 11th 1865.

3. **Cyrus Holliday**, B. April 1st 1846, married July 15th 1868 Elizabeth Blakeley Burnley, who was born Oct. 19th 1841, and died March 27th 1918 and had issue - Robert Arthur, William Henry, Percival, Alice, Frances Elizabeth, Frank Oates, and Julia Constance.

4. **Robert Arthur Holliday**, B. May 14th 1869, married Laura Buttrey and had issue - Hilda, Albert Clifford, Cyrus Henry and Leslie.

RECORD J.

Agnes Booth No. 19-8, Record E. who married the Rev. William Tate and their descendants.

20. **William Tate**, (Rev.) B. at Newcastle-on-Tyne, Oct. 13th 1773, D. May 9th 1836, m. Agnes Booth of Gildersome, Oct. 13th 1797 by whom he had issue.

1. Mary Ann, B. Nov. 24th 1799, D. Oct. 1st 1819, married Wm. Hodgson, Ap. 18th 1817.
2. Jemima, B. Sep. 1st, 1801. Burnt to death Feb. 22nd 1807.
3. Alfred, B. Nov. 7th 1803, killed in Canada Nov. 22nd, 1853.
4. Joseph Priestley, B. May 15th 1805, drowned March 12th 1841.
5. Agnes, B. Mar. 22nd 1807.
6. William, B. Aug. 15th 1808.
7. Caleb Ashworth, B. Feb. 28th 1810.
8. Jemima B. Jan. 22nd 1812, D. Feb. 22nd 1813.
9. Johanna, B. Nov. 9th 1813, D. Mar. 23rd 1816.
10. Anne Maria, B. May 18th 1817.
11. Henry, B. May 11th 1819, *see note*.
12. Edwin, B. Sep. 7th 1822, D. Jan. 27th 1847.

21. **Henry Tate**, B. May 11th 1819, d. Dec. 5th 1899, m. 1. March 1st, 1841 Jane Wignall of Aughton. 2. Oct. 8th 1885, Amy Fanny Hislop. He had the following children by his first wife –

1. William Henry, B. Jan. 23rd 1842.
2. Mary Ellen, B. Jan. 27th 1844, D. May 16th 1855.
3. Alfred, B. Nov. 17th 1844, D. Nov. 26th 1844.
4. Alfred, B. Nov. 12th 1845.
5. Edwin, B. Mar. 22nd 1847.

6. Caleb Ashworth, B. Oct. 25th 1850.
7. Isolina, B. May 15th 1852.
8. Henry, B. Dec. 5th, 1853, D. Feb. 12th, 1902.
9. Agnes Esther, B. July 2nd, 1855.
10. George Booth, B. Jan. 15th 1857.

Henry Tate, No. 21, was created a Baronet in 1898, and was J.P. for the counties of Surrey and Denbigh. He was a sugar refiner and noted for his philanthropy and love of art. He founded the Tate Gallery in London. He was well known to my father and I had some correspondence with him relative to opening a Bazaar at Gildersome which owing to his health he could not do, but he sent us five cwts. of sugar.

22. **William Henry Tate** (Bart.), B. Jan. 23rd 1842, m. Nov. 18th 863 Caroline Hill Rigby Glasgow who was born on Feb. 8th 1845 and by whom he had issue.

1. Arthur Glasgow, B. Dec. 23rd 1864, D. May 16th 1866.
2. Ernest William, B. Jan. 7th 1867.
3. Ethel Caroline, B. May 12th 1870.
4. Alfred Herbert, B. May 3rd, 1872.
5. Helen Francis, B. June 30th 1873.
6. Agnes Mary, B. Feb. 21st 1875.
7. Isabel Marion, B. July 15th 1876.
8. Caroline Beatrice, B. Oct. 4th 1878.

23. **Ernest William Tate**, m. Ap. 20th 1892 Mildred Mary Gossage, of Liverpool, by whom he has the following children

1. Mildred Clara, B. July 20th 1894.
2. Joan, B. Dec. 26th 1896.
3. Henry, B. June 29th 1902.

CHAPTER VIII BOOTH HISTORY.

The following information is obtained from the publications of the Record Society, the Chetham Society, and other sources –

Before the year 1199 Augustin de Barton paid £1 6 0 for lands at Barton. In 1222 Gilbert de Barton succeeded to the estate, May 24th 1277 John de Barton (No. 4) claimed at the Assize, 4 houses, 75 acres of land and 2 parts of a mill: at the same time the Abbot of Stanlawe claimed a right of pasture, on land once held by Gilbert de Barton as Lord of the Manor, but failed to establish his claim.

Aug. 16th 1297 John de Barton and others held an enquiry as to the extent of the lands of Sir Edmund, the King's brother.

An inquisition dated 1294 is signed by John de Boudon.

June 26th 1318 Robert de la Bothes, and others, held an enquiry relative to an estate, and in 1322 he was allowed a sum of money because his corn was trodden down and his goods destroyed by the Scots.

In 1327 he held an inquest as to the property of the Earl of Lancaster. Record that Douce Venables who was born in 1400 married Robert del Booth the son of John Booth of Barton, that she died Sep. 23rd 1453, and he in 1460. There is a brass in Wilmslow Church to the memory of both. On Mar. 19th 1436 Douce Venables is referred to as Dulcia, In 1421 the manor of Fallibroome passed to the Booths of Dunham.

On Mar. 16th 1441 Robert Bothe and William Bothe for 100 marks acquired certain rights.

At the battle of Blore Heath fought Sep. 23rd 1459 between the Lancastrian and Yorkist forces many men fought against their own relations and it is recorded.

“A Booth a Booth, and Leigh by Leigh is overthrown.”

In the *Dodsworth MSS.* Vol. 39, P. 118, among the Booth deeds in the Bodleian Library there is a memorandum *re* Staveleys.

Margaret Ashton born about 1472 married Sir William Booth.

George Booth of Dunham, died 1531, was the son and heir of Sir Wm. Booth by his first wife Margaret.

The will of Johannis Boethe dated 1536 records that he was the son, by Ellen daughter of Sir Nicholas Byron of Clayton, of Sir John Booth of Barton who was killed at Flodden.

There is a copy of the will of John Booth, Archdeacon of Hereford in 1522, who died in 1542.

John Bothe in 1481 took part in an undertaking as to the property of Sir John Assheton.

In 1557 there is a reference to Cecilie Bothe.

In 1553 Dorothy widow of John Booth of Barton, made her will.

The will of Robert Booth, the younger son of George Booth of Dunham Massey, by Elizabeth daughter of Sir Thomas Butler of Bewsey, was proved Mar. 31st 1573, and that of Sir William Booth Kt. on Dec. 10th 1579.

In the Subsidy Rolls containing the names of those who paid subsidies to the King to carry on the affairs of the nation in 1541, John Booth, Squyer, and his mother are recorded as paying 120s.

Nov. 4th 1574 Was baptysed Alyce Booth daughter of Sir William Booth (Wilinslow).

In 1584 John Booth son of Henry Booth, son of Edward Booth, son of Sir William Booth, was made Vicar of Prestbury.

Lease of 1617-18 conveying tithes, etc. to Sir Geo. Booth Kt. and by him conveyed to Col. John Booth, value in all £338 17 4.

The Act Books show wills proved from 1596 many of which have been lost or destroyed. It is to be noted that the *Harleian MSS.* 2067 in the British Museum contains a large number of 17th century transcript of wills. The book gives lists of wills proved at Chester from 1545 to 1620 amongst which is one of John Booth of Booth, gentleman, 1612.

Oct. 24th 1616 Ralph Smallwood and Mary Booth married.

Ap. 3rd 1624 William Brereton married Susan daughter of Sir Geo. Booth.

July 20th 1621 Mr. Smallwood, Curate of Tiolt, married a couple.

Nov. 23rd 1630 Marriage of Thomas Smallwood and Margaret Skelhorn of Buglawton.

(The association of the Smallwoods with the Booths is here shown. Thomas Smallwood became Vicar of Batley in 1653).

In 1631 - June 29th - Charles I. addressed a commission to Sir George Booth Bart. and others, instructing them how to proceed with regard to the election of Knights. Amongst the names of those who refused knighthood appears that of John Booth of Twemlowe, who paid a fine of £10. (This was one of the ways in which Charles I. imposed on his subjects).

John Booth, son of the Vicar of Prestbury, was Fellow of Brasenose, Oxford.

In Ormerod's *History of Cheshire* we find that from the Recognizance Rolls it appears that in 1298 John del Bothe was appointed a yeoman of the livery of the Crown with 6d. a day during pleasure. This is probably the one numbered 4.

Of No. 7 it is recorded "Sir Robert Booth of Dunham Kt. II Henry VI. (1433) younger son of John Booth of Barton in Lanc. m. Dowse dau. and coheir of Sir W. Venables. This Sir Robert and William his son and heir were made Sheriffs for both their lives of Cheshire and to the survivor of them: the writ dated 1442 is the first patent for life that I meet withal in our county. After Edward IV. had the Crown he presently made William Stanley of Hooton, Sheriff and so William Booth was ousted of his Sheriffship."

"Arms of Booth of Dunham Massey - Argent three boars' heads erect and erased Sable, used with a crescent for difference before the extinction of the elder line (No. 7 not being the eldest son). This family produced an extraordinary number of Church dignitaries during the 15th century. The half brother of Sir Robert viz. Lawrence Bothe was Archbishop of York and Lord Keeper d. 1480; Sir Robert's Brother of the whole blood had also been Arch. of York dying 1464; his brother Roger had a son Charles Booth, Bishop of Hereford (1516); John, Archdeacon of Durham; Ralph, Dean of York, etc."

William Booth, Archbishop of York (No. 6-3) born at Barton in Lancashire, in the parish of Eccles, probably about 1390, was the son of John Booth of Barton in that county, by his first wife Joan, daughter of Sir Henry Trafford of Trafford. Before adopting the Church as a profession he is said to have studied law. He was Sub-Dean of St. Paul's Cathedral in 1420, and in 1447 made Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield. He sided with the Lancastrians and on Jan. 20th 1450 he was named in the House of Commons as one of those responsible for the recent disturbances. On July 21st 1452, through Somerset's influence, he was translated to the Archbishopric of York where his enthronement took place on Sep. 4th. He acquiesced in the accession of Edward IV. and assisted at his coronation. Owing to his advanced age, and debility, on Aug. 10th 1464 he was exempted from attendance at Parliament and he died on

Sep. 12th of that year. His ring and crosier were preserved at York Minster up to 1830 but cannot now be found there.

On March 8th 1453 he allowed Dame Alice Neville of Hunslet to have an oratory for a year, and on Oct. 27th 1454 he allowed Robert Neville and Ellen his wife to have an oratory at Liversedge and Hunslet.

In 1455 the monks at Bolton obtained a decree with regard to their tithes from him, and in the same year he granted indulgences to all who contributed to the building of a bridge of stone at Leeds.

He was a liberal and munificent benefactor to the see, and expended large sums of money on the archiepiscopal palaces of Southwell and York. His tomb yet remains in Southwell Church but the inscription is defaced.

His nephew, John, was Chancellor of Cambridge in 1463, Secretary to Edward IV., and Bishop of Exeter until his death on April 5th 1478.

Lawrence Booth, No. 6-9, Bishop of Durham, and afterwards Archbishop of York, sprang from a wealthy family of good position. He was the youngest son of John Booth of Barton in Lancashire, by his second wife Maud, daughter of Sir John Savage, a Cheshire Knight. Educated at Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, in 1450 he was appointed master of his college. He became Chancellor of the University, and Rector of Cottenham in Cambridgeshire. About 1458 he started a movement for the building of an arts school. In 1449 he was appointed Prebendary of St. Paul's, and in 1456 Dean. He was also a prebendary of York and Lichfield. He became Chancellor to Queen Margaret, and about 1456 keeper of the privy seal, and in the same year commissioner to renew the existing truce with Scotland. On Sep. 15th in the same year he was appointed Bishop of Durham by provision of Calixtus II. Henry VI. solicited the position for John Arundell, but the more energetic Margaret, supported by many nobles, influenced Calixtus to appoint Booth, whose position, wisdom, noble birth, northern origin and local knowledge made him in the Pope's opinion peculiarly fitted for the position. He was consecrated by his brother William, Archbishop of York, on Sep. 25th 1457. Owing to his Lancastrian sympathies Edward IV. suspended him, but in two years time he was restored. On July 27th 1473 he was made Lord Chancellor, and he presided in the parliament of that year. He was installed Archbishop of York with great solemnity on Sep. 8th 1476, on the throne vacated by his brother 12 years before. He died on May 19th, 1480 and was buried in the collegiate chapel of Southwell beside his brother Arch. William. Both brothers had made Southwell their favorite residence and were great benefactors to the church there. Lawrence's main benefaction to the see of York was the purchase of the manor of Battersea in Surrey, and the transferring of it to the archbishopric. Up to the time of his death he retained the mastership of Pembroke Hall.

Ormerod says :- "The town of Dunham Massy was the seat of the ancient barons of Dunham Massy. Hamon Massy the 1st Baron of Dunham Massy held the towns of Dunham, Bowdon, Hale, Ashley and half of Owlarton in Bucklow Hundred under Hugh Lupus, Earl of Chester, in the reign of William the Conqueror."

"Under the direction of Sir George Booth of Dunham Massy of high celebrity among the political and military characters of the 17th century three large closely written volumes were compiled chiefly containing genealogical documents relating to his own and neighbouring families. These extracts which are curious and valuable are preserved in Harl. MSS. 2131."

"John Booth of Twemlowe 1584-1659 representative of that branch of the Booths of Dunham Massy continued genealogical researches and the original copy of these is still preserved at Twemlowe Hall."

"When letters were sent by the Queen (Jane Seymour) through the kingdom to disperse the joyful news of the birth of Edward VI. on the 12th Oct. 1537, one was sent by the Queen to George Booth, Esq."

“Sir George Booth created Baronet 1611 did much to improve his estate. John Booth, his youngest son, was a Colonel of considerable distinction in the Parliamentary forces, now Sir John Booth of Woodford nigh Over in Cheshire knighted 1660 died 1688. He had several children by his first wife but after her death he married Anne, widow of Thomas Leigh of Adlington but they lived asunder.”

To this Sir John Booth there is a monument in that part of Chester Cathedral which is called the Parish Church of St. Oswald, South Transept, with a Latin inscription the translation of which is as under –

“Here lies the body of John Booth gilded knight, youngest son of George Booth, of Dunham Massie in the county of Chester, gilded knight and baronet. He died the 9th of May in the year of grace 1688. He married for his first wife Dorothea, daughter of Anthony St. John de Bletso, Earl of Bullingbrok and left issue three sons and one daughter. He married for his second wife Anne, widow of Thomas Leigh of Adlington in the county of Chester esquire by whom he had no issue.

Our thread of life doth fixed stand
Immutable by mortal hand.”

There is also a monument in the same place to one of his daughters who died aged 96.

“Near this place lyeth Elizabeth Booth daughter of Sir John Booth younger son of Sir George Booth of Dunham Massey in the County Palatine of Chester by Dorothy his wife, daughter of Anthony St. John, Knight of the Bath, younger son of the Earl of Bullingbrook of Bletson.

She died Sep. 11th 1734 in the year of her age 96.”

Ormerod further says – “Booths were Members of Parliament for Cheshire in the times of Elizabeth, James I., Charles I., the Commonwealth, Charles II., Anne and George I.”

“On April 12th 1689, Henry Booth, Lord Delamere made Lord Lieutenant of the County of Chester.”

“The actual arrival of the King (Charles I.) and his troops at Chester in Sept. 1645 only paved the way for a disastrous defeat of his army on Rowton Heath near the city and a final abandonment of Chester to its fate. The blockade was finally completed by the arrival of Lancashire troops from the siege of Lathom under the command of Colonel John Booth. Colonel John Booth was afterwards governor of Chester for the King. Lt. John Booth one of the royalists taken at Winnington was Col. John Booth’s younger son (Mere Pol. 1659 P. 689) and Nathaniel Booth also taken there was the founder of the Mottram branch and Sir George Booth’s brother (Ormerod’s additions Vol. 3, 440).”

“The leaders of the Parliamentary party may be taken from the list of the Commission of the Peace for Cheshire in 1650 which includes George Booth Knt. and Bart.”

“Sir George disgusted with Cromwell’s conduct made an attempt to overthrow the Protectorate but was defeated, captured, taken to London committed to the Tower, and his estates were forfeited. The following were also captured of his followers - Lieut. John Booth, Colonel Nathaniel Booth and others.”

“At the Chester Assizes Sep. 17th 1683 the Jury declared it expedient that security of the Peace should be demanded from all concerned in promoting the aforesaid seditious address or in aiding the riotous reception of the Duke of Monmouth and his confederates, ‘and all frequenters of conventicles or harbourers or countenancers of any Nonconformist minister or preacher and particularly from Henry Booth, Esquire; Nathaniel Booth, Esquire; Charles, Earl of Macclesfield; Richard, Lord Colehester; Sir John Crewe; Charles, Lord Brandon; etc.’”

The seditious address was one to Henry Booth, Esq. and Sir Robert Cotton, Knights of the

Shire, discussing the question of the succession to the Crown.

Baines's *History of the County of Lancaster* states –

“In 47 Ed. III., Thomas de Bothe whose father had married the heiress of Barton bequeathed his body to be buried in the church of Eccles, before the altar of St. Katherine the Virgin, and ordered that the best of his cattle should be presented to the priest to provide a mortuary; at a later date *viz.* 28 Henry VI., a chantry of two chaplains was founded in the parish church of St. Mary the Virgin of Eccles by William Booth, Bishop of Coventry and Litchfield (after Arch. York), John Byron, Kt., Richard Bothe, Laurence Booth, Clarke (subsequently Arch. of York), and Seth Worsley of the value of 24 marks.”

“The issue of Booth after producing 2 Archbishops failed in the early part of the 16th century soon after the coronation of Henry VII. and Barton passed from Robert to his brother Sir John Bothe who fell in the battle of Flodden Field. The male line of the Bothes of Barton expiring with John Bothe of Barton 9th May VIII. Elizabeth, the line of Robert Bothe second son of John Bothe of Barton became the chief branch from which was descended George Booth the second Earl of Warrington who died in 1758. John Booth of the elder branch left 4 daughters his co-heiresses among whom the estates were divided Mary, Anne, Dorothy and Katherine.”

On page 160 the pedigree is given with the arms and motto.

“Thomas Barton in 1403 made a grant of the Barton arms ar. 3 boars' heads erased and erect sa. to John del Booth in terms of which the following is a translation –

“Know all men that I Thos. de Barton have granted and by this present charter confirm to John son Thos. de Booth of Barton his heirs and assigns my arms to bear that is to say D'argent three boars' heads erased and erect sable, to have and to hold unto the said John his heirs and assigns the said arms for ever And I the said Thos. and my heirs will warrant and assure the said arms unto the said John his heirs and assigns against all men for ever.” etc.

From an Engraving published 1800

In Sept. 1642 the command of the Parliamentary forces in Manchester was given to the Deputy Lieutenants which included Mr. Booth son of Sir George Booth.

The Independents and Presbyterians became dissatisfied with the Rump Parliament, collected under Richard Cromwell, and a union of parties took place in Manchester to promote the restoration. Sir George Booth made an unsuccessful attempt to raise the Royal standard. The proposals of union were signed by amongst others Henry Booth, Thomas Smallwood, and Jeremy Marsden.

Note - Thomas Smallwood became Puritan Vicar of Batley but was ejected in 1660.

Jeremy Marsden an Anabaptist preacher held an assembly at Gildersome on Oct. 6th, 1663.

In 1659 Sir George Booth of Dunham Massey a zealous supporter of the parliamentary interest in the early stages of the civil war and one of the Deputy Lieutenants for Lancashire issued a declaration for

“A free parliament legally chosen, by the votes of the electors, not called by individual summons, and for a government of religion, liberty and property.”

A sanguinary engagement took place on Aug. 19th 1659 which ended in the overthrow of Sir George and his imprisonment until the eve of the restoration.

After the death of Oliver Cromwell, Sir George Booth formed one of a deputation to invite Charles II. to assume the throne, and after the restoration he was elevated to the peerage under

the title of Baron Delamere of Dunham Massey. He died on Aug. 8th 1684 and was succeeded by his son Henry. This young nobleman had hardly taken his seat in the house of peers before he was committed to the Tower and arraigned at the bar of the House of Lords on a charge of high treason on Jan. 14th 1685. The impeachment charged him with conspiring with other false traitors to dethrone his majesty James II. and with a design to seize the castle and city of Chester. By the unanimous decision of his peers he was acquitted. Four years after on the arrival of the Prince of Orange, Lord Delamere raised a considerable force in Cheshire and Lancashire in support of the Revolution, and his Lordship accompanied by the Marquis of Halifax and the Earl of Shrewsbury was the bearer of a message on Dec. 17th 1688 to James II. requiring him to quit his palace and abdicate his throne. Two years afterwards his lordship was created Earl of Warrington but in the next generation the Earldom became extinct from the failure of male issue.



**THE RT. HONBLE. HENRY BOOTH LORD DE LA MER OF
DUNHAM MASSEY IN THE COUNTY PAL: OF CHESTER LD.
LIEUTENT. OF THE SAID COUNTY ONE OF THE LDS. OF
THEIR MATIES. MOST HONBLE PRIVY COUNCIL &c. ONE OF
THE LDS COMS. OF THE TREASURY &c.**

Dict. of Nat. Biog. vol. 5 says

“Henry Booth, Lord Delamere and 1st Earl of Warrington on Jan. 31st 1688 (?1689) supported in strong terms the motion in the House of Lords for declaring the throne vacant. No one was more outspoken in denunciation of corruption. His religious views were strongly tinged with Puritanism and so far as regards the observance of the decencies of private life and attention to the outward duties of religion he left a correct and almost perfect example. He seems to have possessed a sincere and noble patriotism very rare among the leading statesmen of those troublous times.”

“Barton Booth 1681-1733 was the youngest son of John Booth a Lancashire Squire nearly related to the Earl of Warrington.”

His memorial stone in Westminster Abbey reads –

“In memory of Barton Booth Esq. descended from the ancient family of that name in the county of Lancaster. He died in 1733 in the 52nd year of his age very justly regretted by all who knew how to estimate abilities as an actor, politeness in a gentleman, or fidelity in a friend.” Buried at Cowley, Middlesex.

Booth enters - hark the universal peal!
Pope.

A recent writer says of Barton Booth –

“When Booth made his great triumph as Cato, Lord Bolingbroke, with whom he was on most intimate terms, suggested that he should be admitted as one of the patentees of Drury Lane. Such a suggestion coming from so eminent a personage was equivalent to a command, and Booth’s name was accordingly inserted into the patent. Booth’s family was related to the Earls of Warrington; he himself was destined for the church; he was educated at Westminster, and was a scholar and a gentleman. His first wife was the daughter of Sir William Barkham; but she died young. He then married the beautiful Miss Santlow, a celebrated dancer, in whose society he enjoyed the highest domestic happiness. As a tragedian he was second only to Betterton. It was said of his acting “That the blind might have seen him in his voice, and the deaf have heard him in his visage.” His greatest part was Cato, of which he was the original and unequalled representative. On the night of its first performance a party of noblemen sent round to him from the boxes a purse containing fifty guineas; to which the managers added a second containing a like sum.

Booth was received on a footing of equality by the highest nobility. It was a common incident to see a carriage and six waiting at the stage door to convey him, after the performance, to some nobleman’s house. Unhappily the career of this great actor was a short one; broken health compelled him, in 1728, to retire from his profession when only forty-six years of age. Five years afterwards he died. His memory still survives in Booth Street, Westminster, and he has a monument in the Abbey.”

Fairbairn’s *Book of Crests* gives the Booth crest as a lion passant argent and the motto, Quod ero spero, which it translates, I hope what I shall be.

The Churchwardens accounts for Wilmslow contain an entry “Given in ale to the ringers the day that Lord Booth came to Bollin (?) 4s. 6d.”

In the Crypt of St. Paul’s Cathedral there is a monument with the following inscription -,

“Here lyeth the body of Charles Henry Booth son of the Hon. George Booth and Lady Lucy of Dunham Massey in the county of Cheshire who departed this life ye 27th day of December in ye 22nd year of his age Anno Domini 1713.

Macaulay says :-

Early in 1685 Henry Booth, Lord Delamere was arrested for abetting the Western insurrection. That Delamere, if he had needed the royal mercy, would have found it, is not very probable. It is certain that every advantage which the letter of the law gave to the Government was used against him without scruple or shame. The King named a Lord High Steward who at his discretion named certain peers to sit on their accused brother. A simple majority provided that it consisted of 12, was sufficient to convict. Jeffreys was appointed High Steward. He selected 30 Triers; and the selection was characteristic of the man and of the times. All the 30 were in politics vehemently opposed to the prisoner. Fifteen were Colonels of regiments who held their lucrative commands at the pleasure of the King and the other 15 were Household

officials or persons bound by strong ties to the Government. They were the Earl of Rochester, Earl of Sunderland, Duke of Norfolk, Duke of Somerset, Duke of Grafton, Duke of Beaufort, Earl of Mulgrave, Earl of Oxford, Earl of Shrewsbury, Earls of Huntingdon, Pembroke, Bridgewater, Peterborough, Scarsdale, Craven, Faversham, Berkeley, Nottingham, Plimouth, Falconberge, Viscount Newport, Lords Ferrars, Vere Essex, Cromwell, Maynard, Dartmouth, Godolphin and Churchill, the others not answering to their names.

Jeffreys conducted himself, as was his wont, insolently and unjustly. He indeed had an old grudge to stimulate his zeal. He had been Chief Justice of Chester when Delamere, then Mr. Booth represented the county in Parliament. Booth had complained bitterly to the Commons that the dearest interests of his constituents were entrusted to a drunken jack pudding. The revengeful judge resorted to artifices which would have been culpable in an advocate. He reminded the Lords Triers in very significant language, that Delamere had, in Parliament, objected to the bill for attainting Monmouth, a fact which was not and could not be in evidence.

Thomas Grey, Earl of Stamford (whose descendants singular to say acquired Delamere's title and estates) and others gave evidence against him but their evidence was all hearsay. The principal witness for the prosecution, a miscreant named Saxton, who had been concerned in the rebellion, and who was now labouring to earn his pardon was proved by overwhelming evidence to have told a series of falsehoods. Delamere proved that he had gone down to Cheshire to complete an important lease, and to see his child who was ill. His Lordship's mother who sat by him at the bar during the trial was examined. She said that this child was more than ordinarily precious to him because of its birth at a time "when he was an innocent honest man (as he was then a prisoner in the Tower for high treason) above two years ago, and she thought it had increased his affection to that child that God had given to him in that affliction." While he was at Dunham her daughter sent word that it had pleased God to visit his eldest son in London with a grievous distemper and thereupon he made all the haste back he could. Delamere denied that he ever wrote or sent any message, or had had any correspondence for 3 years past with the Duke of Monmouth and concluded his speech by stating "Your Lordships are now judging the cause of every man in England that shall happen to come under like circumstances with myself hereafter; for accordingly as you judge me now, just so will inferior courts be directed to give their judgments in like cases in time to come. Your Lordships know very well that blood once spilled can never be gathered up again, and therefore, unless the case be very clear against me, you will not I am sure, hazard the shedding of my blood upon doubtful evidence. God Almighty is a God of mercy and equity. Our law, the law of England, is a law of equity and mercy, and both God and the law require from your Lordships tenderness in all cases of life and death; and if it should be indifferent or doubtful to your Lordships (which upon proofs that I have made I cannot believe it to be) whether I am innocent or guilty, both God and the law require you to acquit me. My Lords, I leave myself, my case, and the consequences of it with your Lordships, and I pray the All-wise, the Almighty God, to direct you in your determination." All the Triers, from Churchill, who as junior baron spoke first, up to the Treasurer the Earl of Rochester, pronounced on their honour that Delamere was not guilty. The public joy at the acquittal was great. The reign of terror was over; the innocent began to breathe freely and false accusers to tremble. Lord Delamere retired to his seat at Dunham and for some time did not actively participate in public affairs. He is described by Park in "Noble Authors" as "a man of a generous and noble nature, which disdained, upon any terms, to submit to servitude; and whose passions seemed to centre in the love of civil and religious liberty."

It is stated that in 1688 at Whittington, a village on the edge of Scarsdale, in Derbyshire, the Earls of Devonshire and Danby, and the Lord Delamere, privately concerted the plan of the revolution. The house in which they met is at present a farm-house; and the country people distinguished the room where they sat, by the name of the plotting-parlour. The misgovernment of James II. was so great that England was in a ferment and the Prince of Orange was invited to invade England. The West rose to support him and the North was aflame. On Dec. 16th 1688 Delamere took arms in Cheshire. He convoked his tenants, called upon them to stand by him, promised that if they fell in the cause their leases should be renewed to their children, and exhorted every one who had a good horse to take the field or to provide a substitute. He appeared at Manchester with 50 men armed and mounted, and his

force had trebled before he reached Bowdon. Soon after he joined forces with William of Orange. The folly of James alienated the people and brought about the triumph of William. The Marquis of Halifax, the Earl of Shrewsbury and Lord Delamere were despatched to King James with a message commanding him to quit St. James's. On Dec. 18th the King left the Palace and proceeded in a barge down the river. In his retreat he admitted that Delamere whom he had ill-used had treated him with more respect than the other two Lords to whom he had been kind, and from whom he might have expected better treatment. In February 1689 Delamere was elected to the Privy Council, and in the following April Chancellor of the Exchequer, and subsequently Lord Lieutenant of the County of Chester. In 1690 at the general election the Whigs were defeated and Delamere resigned his post. For his services he was created Earl of Warrington and a pension of £2000 a year was settled on him, but it appears that he only received one half year's payment, the arrears appearing in a list of King William's debts drawn up by Queen Anne. He naturally was aggrieved at the default. Clarendon says of him that a little thing sufficed to put Lord Delamere into a passion. In the poem "King of Hearts" he is described as

"A restless malcontent even when preferred"
"His boding looks a mind distracted show
And envy sirs engraved upon his brow."

In 1693 Henry Booth, Earl of Warrington delivered a charge to the grand jury of Cheshire which was not allowed to be published because his Lordship had spoken contemptuously of divine right and passive obedience, and there was great exasperation at the Censor's conduct.

The speech which incensed Jeffreys was delivered in the Commons by Mr. Booth about the year 1681 and is as follows :-

The County for which I serve is Cheshire, which is a County Palatine, and we have two Judges peculiarly assigned to us by His Majesty; our puisne Judge I have nothing to say against, for he is a very honest man for ought I know.

But I cannot be silent as to our Chief Judge, and I will name him, because what I have to say will appear more probable; his name is Sir George Jefferies, who, I must say, behaved himself more like a Jack-Pudding than with that gravity that beseems a Judge; he was mighty witty upon the prisoners at the bar, he was very full of his jokes upon people that came to give evidence; not suffering them to declare what they had to say in their own way and method, but would interrupt them, because they behaved with more gravity than he; and in truth the people were strangely perplexed when they were to give in their evidence, but I do not insist on this, nor upon the late hours he kept up and down our city; it is said he was every night drinking until 2 o'clock, or beyond that time, and that he went to his chamber drunk; but this I have only by common fame, for I was not in his company; I bless God I am not a man of his principles or behaviour; but in the mornings he appeared with the symptoms of a man that had over night taken a large cup.

But that which I have to say is the complaint of every man especially of them who had any law suits. Our Chief Justice has a very arbitrary power in appointing the Assize when he pleases; and this man has strained it to the highest point; for whereas we were accustomed to have two Assizes, the first about April or May, the latter about September; it was this year the middle of August before we had any Assize; and then he dispatched the business so well, that he left half the causes untried; and to help the matter, has resolved that we shall have no more Assizes this year.

These things I hope are just cause of complaint; it cannot be supposed that people can with ease or delight be in expectation so long as from May till August, to have their causes determined; for the notice he gave was very short and uncertain.

And I beg you, is it not hard for them that had any trials, to see Counsel, be at the charge of bringing witnesses, and keep them there five or six days; to spend their time and money, and neglect their affairs at home; and when all this is done go back and not have their causes tried? This was the case of most people the last Assize.

Speech in Parliament of Henry Booth, afterwards Earl of Warrington, on a bill to prevent James, Duke of York from coming to the Crown of England; delivered Nov. 6th 1680.

“Mr. Speaker, Sir, because I am of opinion that nothing can at this time be so prejudicial to the Protestant interest, as to be at a stand or go backward with this Bill; therefore I should be sorry to see that we should enter upon any debate of clogging it with anything that may occasion any delay. There may be more difficulty in agreeing about the provisos and declarations that will be necessary in naming a successor, than to agree about the Bill itself. And we cannot make the law plainer than it is in that case. We intend by this Bill nothing but an exclusion of James, Duke of York, as the only expedient that can help us in the exigency the nation lies under; and it being intended only as an expedient in reference to him only; and that the Bill shall have nothing in it that can relate to, or prejudice the next of kin: I do not see how there ariseth from that, any difficulty more than there was before, as to the succession. And therefore, Sir, let us not confound the Bill with needless additions. I confess, Sir, I am one of those that am in pain until this Bill be past. For the King hath his breath in his nostrils, as well as other men; and although we have all much reason to pray for his long life, so to fear it too; and nothing can tend so much to the securing of his life as the passing of this Bill: nor ours after his. For how shall we be able to defend ourselves against Popery without it? Therefore I humbly move you, that we may not spend our time about any such additions, but commit the Bill.”

Baines's *History of Lancashire*, edited by Harland, gives much information with regard to the Booths, and I have taken many extracts from it.

Amongst the Sheriffs of Lancashire we find –

Elizabeth 1574. William Booth, Esq.
James I. 1623. Sir George Booth, Kt. & Baronet.

The Testa de Neville a survey of landed property in the reign of Edward I. has the following entry-

“Fees held in chief of the King
Gilbert Barton in Barton.”

The following name appears as a member of Parliament for the County of Lancaster during the Commonwealth –

1658-9 George Book (? Booth).

Amongst the persons who embarked with John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster in his foreign expedition in 1379 was William de Barton.

In 1482 a petition against machinery was presented to Parliament.

“Prayen youre Highnes the Comons of this present Parliament assembled. That whereas Huers (head coverings) Bonettes and Cappes aswele sengle as double, were wonte truly to be made, wrought, fulled and thikked by the myght and strength of men, that is to say, with hande and fote; and they that have so made, wrought, fulled and thikked such Huers, Bonettes, and Cappes, have well and honestly afore this gotten their lyvyng therby, and thereupon kept apprentices, servantes, and good householdes. It is so, that ther is a subtile mean founde nowe of late, by reason of a Fullyng Mille, whereby mo Cappes may be fulled and thikked in one day, than by the might and strength of four-score men by hande and fote may be fulled and thikked in the same day: The which Huers, Bonettes and Cappes, so as it is aforesaid by the said Miles fulled and thikked, ben brosed, broken and deceyvably wrought, and may in no wise by the mean of eny Mille be truly made, to the grate hurt of your seid Highnesse, and of all your subjettes which daily use and occupie the same, and to the utter undoing of suche your subjettes, as ben the makers of the same Huers,

Bonettes and Cappes, and wolde and entende to lyve by the true making of the same; withoute youre most gracious helpe be shewed to them in this behalf.”

One of the last acts of the last parliament of Henry VII. was to answer a demand for 2 “reasonable aids” for making a knight of his son and for the marriage of his eldest daughter and also for the “great and inestimable charges” which he had incurred for the defence of the realm. Parliament ultimately compounded for these charges by making a grant to the King of £40,000 towards which the contribution for Lancashire, and the commissioners employed in its collection, were as follow :-

Thomas Boteler, Knyght;
John Bothe, Knyght;
Pears Lee, Knyght;
Richard Bold, Knyght;
John Southworth, Knyght;
Thomas Laurence, Knyght;
William Thornborough, Esquyer;
and Cuthberd Clyfton, Esquyer, £318 2s. 3³/₄l.

The muster of soldiers in the County of Lancaster, in 1574, is found in Harl. MSS. Col. 1926, fol. 5. 19a and contains a long array of names including those of Robt. Barlow, Esq. and John Bothe, Esq. each of whom found in the Hundred of Salford

2 light horses, 2 corsiets, a Plate-coats, 2 pikes, 2 long bows.
2 sheaves of arrows. 2 steel caps, x calivers, x morton.

In the Lancashire Military Muster in 1553 Salford Hundred found 350 men, Robert Barton being a contributor.

On the accession of James I. a proclamation was issued by the lords of the council to which a loyal response was made by the principal gentry of the county of Lancaster, Thomas Barton and Randle Barton included. James shortly after instituted the order of Baronet, limiting it at first to 200, and admitting none who had an income of less than £1,000 a year from land. Amongst the first creations were Sir Richard Molineux of Sefton; Sir Richard Hoghton of Hoghton Tower; and Sir Thomas Gerrard of Bryn all in the county of Lancaster; and Sir George Booth of Dunham Massey, in the County of Chester. Each man had to pay a fee of £1000 on his creation. Such was one of the Stuart methods of raising money.

In 1641 Sir George Booth was nominated as a deputy lieutenant for the county of Lancaster by the authority of Parliament.

On Oct. 2nd 1646 Lancashire Presbyteries were formed, Wm. Booth of Reddish, gentleman, being one of the number and on the 9th Dec. it was announced that Col. George Booth and others had taken the solemn league and covenant. *Familia Lancastriensis*, or a list of the Nobility and Gentry in the County Palatine of Lancaster, from the time of Henry VII. to the accession of William III., from original records and the MSS. of Sir John Byron, Sir George Booth, Mr. John Hopkinson, and others, with the orthography preserved both of Persons and Places, mentions

Booth of Barton.
Booth of Booth.
Booth of Salford.
Delamere.

The feeble sway of Richard Cromwell revived the prospects of the Smarts. Sir George Booth, of Dunham Massey, a zealous supporter in the early stages of the civil war, and one of the deputy-lieutenants for Lancashire issued a declaration for “a free parliament, legally chosen by the votes of the electors, not called by individual summons.” To this end Sir George entered into correspondence with Mr. Ireland, Mr. Holland and Mr. Brookes. The Earl of Derby and Sir Thomas Middleton also seconded his endeavours. Wearied with the unsettled state

upwards of a thousand volunteers marched through Warrington, and Sir George was enabled to make himself master of the city, though not the castle, of Chester. On marching out of the city to meet General Lambert on Aug. 19th 1659 he was defeated, taken prisoner and confined until the Restoration.

Survey of the Land of Edmund, Earl of Lancaster who died in 1266.

Farm of the land of Augustine de Barton £160.

Thomas de Greslet who came of age in 1249 was certified to be possessed of several knights' fees in Lancashire which are enumerated, viz., Gilbert Barton holds one and a half knights' fee in that place of the fee of Thomas de Greslet; Robert de Pilkinton holds one fourth of a fee.

The Collegiate Church of Manchester was founded in 1421 and Laurence Hulme and Henry Bukleye, yeomen or keepers and wardens of the goods of the Parish Church of Manchester; John de Byron and John de Radelyffe, Knights; Edmund Trafford, John de Bothe, Robert de Bothe and others were assenters to the collegiation. On the south of the nave there is what is now known as the Trafford Chapel, but formerly St. Nicholas's Chantry. According to Harl. MSS. 2112 in 1460-61 Thomas Booth Esq., son of Sir Thomas Booth, by letters of Attornasse to Henry Trafford and Jo. Foxley, delivered to Hugh del Scoles a parcel of land in Beswyk, together with the advowson of the chantry of St. Nicholas in St. Mary's Church, Manchester, both of which were afterwards transferred by Hugh Scoles, Chaplain to Sir John de Trafford Knt. by deed dated 9 Edw. IV. (1469).

Anterior to the foundation of the collegiate church, Thomas del Booth, an opulent man resident at Barton, in the parish of Eccles, built a chapel upon Salford bridge, where prayers were wont to be made, as usual in those times, for the repose of the soul of the founder. In 1505 this chapel was rebuilt; but falling afterwards into decay, it was used for upwards of a century as a kind of dungeon for Manchester and Salford; and was finally taken down in 1776. The original will, deposited in the record office in Lancaster Castle, was transcribed by Sir Cecil Trafford, and the following is a translation from that copy, in the Harl. MSS. (cod. 2112, fo. 133) It contains a bequest to Salford Bridge, probably for building.

Will of Thomas del Booth.

In the name of God, Amen. Monday before the feast of St. Michael the Archangel (Sept. 25) 1368. I, Thomas del Booth, now living in good health, make my testament in this manner. First, I bequeath my soul to God and to the blessed Virgin Mary and to all his saints, and my body to be buried in the church of Eccles, before the altar of St. Katherine Virgin, and with my body my best beast in the name of a mortuary. Also, I leave to my wife and sons John, William and Henry, all my corn at Barton and Bradford, and all other my goods within my lordships of Barton and Bradford. Also, I leave to each of them £20 in money. I leave to my wife and sons William and John 16 oxen and 16 cows, and 4 of the best young heifers, and all my swine and all my sheep. I leave to the wife of Gilbert de Culcheth £10 and 2 heifers with 4 I leave to the wife of John le Massy £10. To Alice, daughter of Thomas £20. To Margaret daughter of Thomas £20 towards marriage. To Agnes, sister of the said Margaret, £20. To Roger, son of Thomas del Booth, £20 and 4 oxen, 4 cows, and one horse. To Richard, son of Thomas del Booth, £10 and 4 cows and 4 bullocks. To Gilbert de Barton and William his son £10 and 4 bullocks. To Thomas son of Gilbert de Barton, £10. To John de Bern, my brother £10. To the bridge of Salford, £30, to be paid in the next three years by equal portions. To two chaplains, £66 13 4 (100 marks) to be paid before the altar of St. Katherine, in the church of Eccles, for the soul of King Edward III. and for the soul of Roger de Hulton, and of all benefactors of the said Thomas, to be taken for each chapel yearly 5 marks, for the ten years next following. To Thomas, son of Thomas del Booth, £30 to maintain him at school. To Roger del Heath, 10s. To the wife of William del Heath and her children, £10. To my mother, £10 and 9s. To John Ganym and his children, £10. I bequeath 30s. towards making the causeway near "Le Poll" and "Urblache" and "Le Barlache"; 20s. to making the bridge near the mill and the causeways; 20s. towards making the barkplatt and the salteam-plat. To the parson of Mamecestre, molus sun of silver. To John, son of - Radcliffe another molus syfin. To Sed 10 marks. To John Botterley, chaplain, 10 marks. To Roger Flour, chaplain, 20s. To

John Brundaby, chaplain, half a mark. To William de Fere, chaplain, 3 cows with calf. To John de Fere, one cow. To the son of Robert de Fere, one cow with calf. To John Toulay, one cow with calf. To John de Wordeley, two heifers with calf.

“Inventory of the goods of Thomas del Booth on the day on which he made his will - to wit, 30 oxen, worth £20; 30 cows, worth £20; corn at Barton and Bradford, perhaps £50; and other necessaries within my houses, worth £10; for which money John Bordley, in security, by charter of the same Roger, by written statute, John de Bar of Kuerdeley of ingress. The same John de Bar (? Barton or Bury or Byron), for the great tithes of the chapel, £47.”

Endorsement “To be paid at the feasts of St. John Baptist and the Nativity of the Blessed Mary (June 24th and Sept. 8th). The same John de Bar owes Booth for cows (? milk) and other necessaries, 9d.; and the same John owes Booth of the altarage, to be paid at Christmas, 20 marks. John de Botley, Adam de Tetlow, and John Gowayn, owe Booth £30 for corn sold. Richard de Hull, Geoffrey de Newham, and Henry del Holt, owe £16 10 0 to be paid at Christmas, for 33 beast. Richerd de Hull and Geoffrey de Newham owe Booth £7 6 0 for 29 steers. Hugh Atkinson and Adam Atkinson owe 60s. for stirks.”

“For the faithful execution of these things I ordain and make my executors - to wit Sir Thomas de Wyke, rector of the church of Mamecestre; Richard son of John de Raddiff; John his brother, and Ellen my wife. In testimony whereof I have set my seal to this my will with my own hands. Given at Barton the day and year abovesaid.”

The places “Le Poll” etc. were miry places in Barton and a causeway was needed to pass over them. As the testator lived 5 years after making this will, he probably saw the completion of Salford Bridge, on which he built the ancient chapel; and may be to see the completion of his son’s education. Two of the testator’s descendants attained the dignity of Archbishop of York.

John Booth was warden of Manchester College from 1459 to 1465, he was deprived by Edw. IV.

Trinity Church, Salford, was built and endowed by Humphrey Booth, Esq. in 1634 and rebuilt in 1752.

The Charity Commissioners have issued the following report of the Salford Charities –

“Humphrey Booth the elder, founder of Salford Chapel, by deed date 18th Feb. 1630 left an estate consisting of 6 acres of land at Shooter’s Brook, and 8 acres called Millward Croft, with the buildings thereon, now forming the upper end of Piccadilly, and extending from thence through Garrett to Oxford Road, called the Standley Barn Charity, for the better relief, succour, and aid of such poor aged and impotent people, as shall inhabit within the town or borough of Salford, as the constable and churchwarden shall think proper. An act of parliament, passed in 1776, gives the trustees the power to grant building leases for 99 years.

The present annual value (1835) is	978	4	11
Humphrey Booth of Salford by will dated Mar. 3rd, 1672			
devised various lands of the annual value of	530	12	5
Sir Robert Booth’s charity annual value	4	0	0

In 1867 the value of the two former had increased to £2680 yearly, and in 1920 a small area was sold for £27,128, as see the following:-

CHARITY COMMISSION. - In the Matter of the Booth Charities in the County Borough of Salford; and in the matter of THE CHARITABLE TRUSTS ACTS, 1853 to 1914.

By direction of the Board of Charity Commissioners for England and Wales, notice is hereby given that the Trustees of these Charities purpose to effect a sale of the property mentioned in the subjoined Schedule for a sum of £27,128.

Further particulars may be obtained from Messrs. Taylor, Kirkman, and Mainprice, 8, John

Dalton Street, Manchester.

Any higher offer, objection, or suggestion relative to the proposed sale may be transmitted to the Commissioners, in writing, within 21 days from the first publication of this notice, addressed to The Secretary, Charity Commission, St. James's, London, S.W.1. Dated the 4th day of June, 1920. G. C. Bower, *Secretary*.

SCHEDULE.

A PIECE OF LAND in the city of Manchester, containing 2,170 2-9 square yards or thereabouts, having frontages to Great Bridgewater Street, Chepstow Street, and Chepstow Street South.

The manor of Ashton-under-Lyne in 1515 passed from the Asshetons to the Booths by the marriage of Margaret Assheton to Sir William Booth of Dunham Massey.

Sir George Booth was elevated to the peerage on Ap. 20th 1661 under the title of Baron Delamere of Dunham Massey. He died on Aug. 8th 1684 and was succeeded by his son Henry who was arraigned at the bar of the Lords on a charge of high treason on Jan. 14th 1685. The impeachment charged him with conspiring with Charles Gerrard, Esq. and other false traitors, to dethrone his majesty James II. In support of this charge a wretch named Saxton who had evidently been suborned to give false evidence said that Lord Delamere had sent for him to Mere and despatched him with a message to the Duke of Monmouth, to inform his grace that 10,000 men would be raised in Cheshire, but that the rising must be delayed. Though the Lord-chancellor Jefferies, presided, and though the trial took place before a select number of the peers, amounting to 27, and not before the whole house Delamere was unanimously acquitted. Four years afterwards on the arrival of the Prince of Orange in England, Lord Delamere raised a considerable force in Cheshire and Lancashire, in support of the Revolution, and his lordship, accompanied by the Marquis of Halifax and Earl of Shrewsbury, was the bearer of a message on Dec. 17th, 1688 to James II. requiring him to quit his palace and abdicate his throne.

Dame Elizabeth Booth in 1619 left to the overseers of the poor of Ashton-under-Lyne the sum of £2 10 0 a year to be laid out in the purchase of bread to be distributed weekly to the poor attending morning service, also 10s. a year to a preacher in the parish church of St. John, Chester, for delivering a sermon on a day appointed by the Mayor; and a sum of £2 a year to the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors for a good drinking immediately after the sermon.

In the chancel window of Middleton Parish Church the following arms serve to show the principal families with which the Ashtons have intermarried, and whose dust rests with that of the lords of Middleton:

The first of these arms is, quarterly, first and fourth grand quarters quartered; 1st and 4th, in the first quarter, gules, a lion passant argent, 2b and 3d, argent plain; second and third ground quarters, plain or, anciently borne by Massey of Dunham Massey, which by marriage, became the possession of Booth, Earl of Warrington. Second, argent. a cockatrice, tail nowed, sable, borne by Langley. Third, quarterly, 1st and 4th argent, two bends engraved sable, in chief, a label of three points or, for Radcliffe; 2d and 3d, azure, a bend, gales, between three garbs or. Fourth, quarterly, 1st and 4th argent, a mullet sable; 2d and 3d ermine, on a fesse gules, three annulets or, borne by Ashton of Middleton, brought in by Barton, whose heiress they married, etc.

On a plain stone in the Quire of Middleton Church says Vernon I find these Words "Hic jacet Richardus Barton... Alicia uxoris ejus qui quidem Richardus obiit X^o die mensis Augusti Anno Dni Millesimo CCC^o V^o" which translated is Here lies Richard Barton.. .Alice his wife, which same Richard died August 10th 1305. He adds "I guesse this Richard was uncle to Margaret who married Sr Ralph Ashton."

A screen of nine compartments divides the nave from the chancel, on which are shields with armorial bearings of the Bartons, Ashtons, Radcliffes, Byrons and Stanleys.

At the battle of Flodden Field, Sep. 9th 1513, the Middleton archers distinguished themselves and Sir John Booth was slain.

John de Booth, in the beginning of Edw. II, married, daughter and heiress of Anne or Agnes, the daughter and heiress of Sir Gilbert de Barton. The male line of the Bothes of Barton expiring, the line of Robert Bothe second son of John Bothe of Barton became the chief branch. John Booth, of the elder branch left 4 daughters his coheireses, among whom the estates were divided; Margaret married Sir Edmund Trafford; Anne married, about 1578, George Leigh of High Leigh, Esq.; Dorothy married John Molyneux of Sefton; and Katherine died unmarried about 1583. The original arms of the Booths were a chevron, engrailed, in a canton, a mullet: the crests, a Catherine wheel, and an Agnus Dei as appears from the seal of Thomas del Boothe, the public benefactor to a deed bearing date the 21st April 1369. This deed was in possession of Lord Delamere in 1666.



There were four chantries founded in Eccles Church, three of them by the Booths of Barton, and the fourth by Sir Geoffrey Massey, of Worsley.

1. The oldest chantry in the church was that of St. Katherine, founded by Thomas del Booth of Barton, before the year 1368.

2. The second chantry was founded in 1450 by Lawrence Bothe, D.D., youngest child of John Bothe of Barton and grandson of Thomas del Bothe the founder of No.1. In 1457 he was consecrated Bishop of Durham, and in 1476 Archbishop of York. The royal license however seems to show that the true founder was his half-brother William. Henry VI. granted a license on 22nd Jan. 1450 to William Bothe, Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, Lawrence Bothe, Clerk, John Byron, Kt., Richard Bothe, Clerk, and Seth Worsley, to found a perpetual chantry of two chaplains in the parish church of Eccles, for the welfare of the said Bishop, and of others named while living, and for their souls after death. And that the chaplains and their successors should have lands, rents, and tenements of the yearly value of 24 marks for their support for ever. William Bothe, bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, vested the lands for this chantry in Sir John Byron, Richard Bothe and Seth Worsley, and provided that the Bishops of Lichfield should appoint chaplains to the said chantry. These chaplains were not to be absent more than 30 days a year, nor to hold any ecclesiastical office out of the parish of Eccles, and that they should daily observe all the hours, according to the use of Salisbury, and say mass for the dead - viz. Placebo and Dirige, with the Lessons and Commandacionem for the souls of King Henry VI. and Queen Margaret, William the bishop, and for all persons to whom God had made him a debtor, and also to celebrate the mass De hora on festivals. Vestments, books, chalices, and other ornaments were to be kept in the vicarage, and not to be removed, but to be carefully preserved, and to be supplied from time to time at the costs of the chaplains, who were forbidden to celebrate mass anywhere except in Eccles Church. On double festivals the chaplains were always to walk in procession in the parish of Eccles with other priests, and in canonical hours viz. matins, mass and vespers - they shall celebrate in their surplices, with (musical) note, devoutly and with skill, within the choir of the church. On Thursday in every week, whilst the founder lives, one of the chaplains shall say Mass of Requiem, with note if he can do it conveniently, otherwise without note for the souls of those hereafter named, and for all the faithful departed, viz. on Sunday after the feast of the Nativity of the Virgin, for the souls of John and Joanna, my father and mother; and on the first June, the day of the death of Margarey my sister, late wife of Sir John Byron, knt., and on the day of the death of Sir Robert Bothe, Knt.; on the day of the death of my brother, Roger Bothe; on the day of the death of Nicholas son of Sir John Byron; and of William, son of Sir Robert Bothe, Knt.; and on the days of the death of the said John Byron, Knt.; Richard and Lawrence Bothe, Clerks, and Seth Worsley, and on these days to say Placebo and Dirige with Lessons and Commendation and Mass of Requiem, in the chapel of St. Katherine aforesaid. And on the founder's anniversary day, which is to be solemnly observed in the said chapel, 30s. shall be annually distributed, viz. to the vicar of Eccles sixpence, and to each chaplain and to each conduct (hired conductor) present 6d., and to other chaplains present in honor of the anniversary 4d., and to the four clerks singing 8d. viz. to each 2d. for oblations at the mass, 20d. to be distributed generally in Eccles; the residue of the said 30s., together with 20s. more to be given to the poor of Eccles viz. to every poor person a penny; and on the anniversary of the said John and Joanna Booth, 10s. to be distributed. The chaplains to receive equal portions of the endowment, and to conduct themselves religiously, honestly and peaceably, and never to use vexatious or

opprobrious words, nor to act contumaciously towards each other, otherwise the vicar of Eccles shall fine the offender 12d. for each offence, which sum shall be disposed of by the Vicar and the other chaplain as they may think proper. A decent board or table shall be provided to contain the names of the said William the bishop, and the names and surnames of John and Joanna his parents; Sir John Byron; Richard del Bothe; Lawrence Bothe; Seth Worsley; Sir Thomas Bothe, Kt.; Sir Robert Bothe, Kt.; John and Roger sons of the said John Booth; Margaret, late wife of the said Sir John Byron; Elizabeth, late wife of Sir Richard Wever, Kt.; Katherine, late wife of Sir Thomas Radclyff Knt.; Joan late wife of Thomas Southworth, Esq.; and Alice, late wife of Robert Clyfton Esq., daughter of the said John Bothe; also the names of Dulce, wife of Robert Bothe Kt.; Richard and Nicholas Byron, sons of Sir John Byron; William son of Robert Bothe Kt.; Thomas son of Thomas Bothe Kt.; Robert Bothe son of the said Thomas; and Robert Langley Esq. and Thomas his son. And the said board shall be placed above the altar, in the said chapel of St. Katherine, that the chaplains may see it, and may daily pray for those whose names are thereon inscribed. Provision is made that £40 more may be expended on the chantry if necessary. The deed is dated 20 July 1450.

3. The third chantry or College, styled "The College of Jesus and the blessed Virgin Mary" in the church of Eccles was founded by the same William Bothe, D.D. in 1460 when Arch. of York. The patronage is vested in the Archbishop during his life and afterwards in Nicholas Byron. The Archbishop's anniversary is to be observed with due solemnity for ever, and he gives 30s. annually to be distributed in alms. Special care is to be taken in selecting chaplains; and if at any time any chaplain be convicted by law of felony his place shall be declared vacant and another chaplain appointed.

In 1192 Edith de Barton, lady of the manor, granted to Geoffrey de Byron, Clerk, and Robert de Greslet, lord of the manor of Mamecestre, one half of the church of Eccles, with some lands.

In 1235, John de Lacy, earl of Lincoln, bought the advowson of Gilbert de Barton. Barton is a manor as well as a township and is five miles from Manchester. Barton Old Hall, now used as a farm house, was successively the seat of the Bartons, the Booths and the Leighs.

Chorley Church has a large tower supported by buttresses with pinnacles and battlements. On the buttresses are characters inserted over pointed arches in a diminutive form, and an extremely crude cognisance of three boars' heads and other devices. The three boars' heads were probably the arms of W. Booth, Bishop of Lichfield, whose grandmother was a Barton.

On March 18th 1631 William Booth purchased Warrington from the Irelands.

In April 1643 the Earl of Derby left Warrington which had been besieged and the command of the Royalist garrison fell to Captain Norris who on Whitsunday May 21st was attacked by the Parliamentary forces of whom it is said "they planted ordnance, and beset the town all that week, it being strongly fortified, and the soldiers behaving themselves bravely. On Saturday they came to a parley when it was agreed the town should be rendered up. On Trinity Sunday May 28th, Sir G. Booth being lord of the town, entered it and was joyfully entertained by the inhabitants. There were slain on the Parliament side only four, and two of the town; wherein the mercy of God appeared."

During the progress of the unfortunate Duke of Monmouth in 1682 through the discontented counties of Lancashire, Staffordshire, Worcestershire and Cheshire, with a retinue of above a hundred persons, armed and magnificently accoutred, the Lords Macclesfield, Brandon, Rivers, Colchester, Delamere, Russell and Grey, and many others of the high gentry of the Whig party, met him at the head of their tenants. As the ancient manners of England were not at that time laid aside, most of those who came to meet him were armed. When he approached a town, he quitted his coach, and rode into it on horseback; the nobility and gentry went foremost in a band; at a distance, and singly, rode the Duke; and at a distance behind him the servants and tenants. He gave orders for 200 covers to be prepared wherever he dined. At dinner two doors were thrown open so that the populace might enter at the one, walk round the table to see their favorite and pass out at the other. He entered into all country diversions and outstripped the swiftest of the racers, afterwards giving away the prizes he had won. The bells were rung, bonfires made, and volleys of fire-arms discharged wherever he came. The populace, waving their hats in the air, shouted after him A Monmouth ! a Monmouth.

In the Coucher Book of Whalley Abbey there is a notice "In 1240 an inquisition respecting Samlesbury chapel was held before the chapter of Werington, and Geoffrey de Buckley's resignation of Rochdale Church was witnessed by the chapter of Werington, Gilbert de Barton's quit claim of Eccles Church is witnessed by the same chapter and others."

Randle Holme's notes on Warrington Church in 1640 say "In the said chapell, on a faire marble stone at the west end of the tombe (Butlers) in brasse is tow figures, a man standing in armoure with Butler's cote on: and in his wiue's cote is Deleu's cote; the 4 Evangelists in brass in the 4 corners and written about :- Pray for the soules of Tho. Butler, Kt. and dame Margret his wife, wch had one sonne and 8 daughters, vilzt. Thomas married Cicely, dau. to Peirs Leigh, Margret to Rich. Bould, Kt., Ellen to Jo Bagott, Eliz. to Geo. Booth, Isabell to Randle Brereton, Anne to Geo. Atherton, Cicely to Henry Kighley, Margery to Tho. Southworth, and Dorothy. Sr. Thomas died 27 Aprell 1522. No more monuments or Armes in the church." Fragments of brass in the Warrington museum are the only relics of this monument.

The list of the Vicars of Prescott contains the following names –

Before 1334 William de Dacre.
Before 1361 Randle de Dacre.
Before 1393 John Fayrfax.
Before 1430 William Bothe after Archb. of York.

Preston was held for Charles I. at the beginning of the Civil War. Sir Thomas Fairfax on his arrival in Lancashire recognised its importance, and Sir John Seaton advanced from Manchester on Feb. 10th 1643 against the town. He was accompanied by Sergeant Major Sparrow, Colonel Holland, Captain Booth, and Serjeant-Major Birch, and with them three companies of foot and many others including about 2000 clubmen.

The force arrived before Preston on the night of Feb. 12th and on reconnoitring the place the following morning they found it well fortified. Undismayed by the difficulties, Captain Booth scaled the walls, and rushing forward into the town at the head of his three companies, exclaimed "Follow me, or give me up for ever." The gallant conduct of the captain inspired his troops with heroic ardour, and advancing into the town the different companies emulated each other in situations of danger. The garrison fought with undaunted spirit; when after a two hours' fight, the outer wall had been carried they maintained the inner wall and for a considerable time defended the breach with their swords. The town was ultimately captured and many prisoners were taken. An account of the fight says "We lost few men in this assault, took store of prisoners and armes, and came in the nick of time to relieve the well-affected in Preston and thereabouts, upon whom the Array were prepared to impose an Oath and heavy Taxations. This prey God plucked out of the teeth of the Lion and paw of the Bear."

From the Lansdowne MSS. the following is extracted –

The Lansdowne Feodary Knights' Fees.

"Which were those of Henry, late Earl of Lincoln, and which, after the death of the said earl, were those of Thomas, late earl of Lancaster, and now (to wit in 23 Edward III. 1349) are those of Henry, earl of Lancaster, Derby and Leicester, and lord high steward of England.

Henry de Chaterton holds the fourth part of one knight's fee. in Chaterton, which Gilbert de Barton formerly held.

The heir of Gilbert de Barton holds of John de la Ware one and a half knight's fee in Barton with members, which Gilbert de Barton formerly held of Thomas de Grelle, and he of the earl of Ferrars, and he of the King in chief."

The Chetham Society has published "Some instruction given by William Booth Esq. to his stewards John Carington and William Rowcrofte, upon the purchase of Warrington by Sir George Booth Hart. and William Booth his son 1618.

The manor of Barton was held by the family of Barton from a very early period. Grimbald de Barton was on the inquisition 32 Henry III. (1247-48) to try Theobald de Botiler's right to Brocton.

Will of William Booth, Archbishop of York.

In the name of the highest and individual Trinity of the Father, Son and Holy Ghost, and of Mary the glorious mother of God, and of all the heavenly host, I, William Both, by divine permission archbishop of York, primate of England, and unworthy legate of the apostolic see, considering in clearness of mind how frail and infirm is human nature, how short the days of man, yet full of sorrows and woes; how certain the foreknowledge of death, how uncertain its hour; which seizes all mankind, the rich as well as the poor, young and old, nor spares age, sex nor honour, and wishing, on that account, I, William archbishop aforesaid, To act according to (doctrine?) whilst I still have light, lest when the night cometh it be not possible to act, in mercy and pity, and by the intercession of the Blessed Virgin Mary His mother and of the Blessed Apostle Peter, by the merits and prayers of my patron as well as of all the saints, and trusting in the suffrages of the whole catholic church, and rendering praise to the only God, being sane in mind, set forth my will in the following manner :-

Firstly I deliver my soul to God Omnipotent, and my body, if I die within the county of Nottingham to be buried in the collegiate church of the Blessed Mary at Southwell, in the chancel of St. John the Baptist in the southern part of the said church; and if I die within the county of York, my body to be buried in the cathedral church of York. And (at my funeral?) on the day of my burial to the canon present at my funeral on the day of my burial (I bequeath) 6s. 8d.: and to the vicar and chaplain of the appointed church present at the said obsequies, on the day on which my body shall be buried 3s. 4d. and to the clerk and minister in the church about my body aforesaid *XXd.*

Also I give and bequeath to the four daughters of Nicholas Byron, soldier, for their marrying, that is to each of them, ccl. marks, in all m. marks: which thousand marks, indeed, I wish to be kept in some safe and secure place according to the opinion of my executors, to be kept for the marriage portions of the said daughters, and not used for any other purpose.

And if any one or more of the said daughters shall die before marriage, then I wish that the said ccl. marks bequeathed for a marriage portion of the one who is dead shall be divided equally for the marriage portions of those not yet married. Also I give and bequeath to Seth de Worsely five hundred silver marks. Also I give and bequeath to Randolph Radcliffe a hundred silver marks. Also I give and bequeath to Robert Clifton, soldier, one of my executors, for the execution of my will, xl. silver pounds, beyond his expenses over the said will. Also I give and bequeath to Richard Bothe, esquire, one of my executors xl silver pounds beyond the expenses over the said will.

Also I wish that my executors should make a retreat for chaplains ordained by me in the parish church of Eccles, with ornaments for the aforesaid chaplains for celebrating divine worship in the said parish church of Eccles. Also I give and bequeath to the chaplains of the chantry of Saint Katherine in the said church of Eccles xl pounds. Also I give and bequeath to the chaplains of the chantry of Jesus in the said parish church of Eccles xl pounds.

Also I give and bequeath to the choral vicars of the collegiate church of the Blessed Mary at Southwell xl pounds. Also I give and bequeath to John Byron ccc. marks for his marriage portion. Also I give and bequeath to William Bothe, soldier, for the marriage portion of his daughters xl pounds.

Also I ordain, make and constitute my executors Robert Clifton, soldier, Richard Bothe and Seth de Wolseley for the purpose of fulfilling and executing the said will and my last wishes.

Also I give and bequeath to the parish church of Leigh one manual and one missal. Also to the parish church of Prestcote a manual and a missal. Also I give and bequeath to the cathedral church of York, in my charge, one mitre with my pastoral staff.

The remainder of all my goods, not bequeathed, I give and bequeath to my aforesaid executors

for them to dispose of all the said goods in works of piety, as it shall best seem to them to spend for the safety of my soul. These witnesses William Worsley, Master William Brande, lord Thomas Byron, Radulph Radclyff esquire, Gervase Clifton esquire, and lord John Averell, chaplain, being present as a witness to this deed, I have affixed my seal.

Given, at Southwell the 26th day of August, in the year of our Lord 1464. Proved Nov. 24th, 1464.

Will of Archbishop Lawrence Booth dated Sep. 28th, 1479.

He first directs burial at Southwell, makes gifts to servants and others, orders his Chapel at Southwell to be completed and appoints as executors Robert Booth, Clerk, deacon of the Cathedral Church of York and others.

“The rest of my goods I give and bequeath to my executors for the fulfilment of this my last will and to be disposed of for my soul in works of charity as best to them appears to be pleasing to God and to make for the safety of my soul.

Witnesses Radulpho Bothe, John Alcock doctor of laws, Thomas Bothe, and others.”

From Ormerod’s *Cheshire* published about 1815 the following description of Dunham Massey the seat of the Booth family is taken –

“Dunham Massey is at present a quadrangular building of brick, constituting a plain, substantial and very spacious edifice. It contains a valuable and extensive collection of family and other portraits by old masters. There are 2 parks one of which is enclosed by a wall, and supports 400 or 500 head of deer. Both the parks and the adjacent demesne are full of fine timber, which in several instances has attained an extraordinary growth, and which taken collectively not only gives an air of venerable grandeur to the seat itself, but constitutes the noblest ornament of the surrounding country.”

Henshall’s *History of Cheshire* 1823 says –

“Dunham Massey was rebuilt in 1730 from the design of Mr. J. Norris. It is a brick building in the quadrangular form and is a large and handsome mansion. The collection of paintings here is familiar to the recollection of the admirers of the Arts, there is a great number of portraits by Holbein, Cornelius Jansen, Vandyke, Lely, Kneller, etc. The collection of family plate is said to be superior in splendour and value to most in the Kingdom. The parks which abound with remarkably fine timber, give pasturage to upwards of 500 head of deer. There was formerly a heronry here.”

**CHAPTER IX EXTRACTS FROM THE HISTORY OF ALTRINCHAM
AND BOWDON AND OTHER SOURCES RELATIVE TO THE BOOTH
FAMILY.**

AN entry in Domesday Book says "Hamo holds Doneham (Dunham); Edward held it, and was a freeman; there is one hide of land rateable to the gelt; the land is thee carucates; one is demesne; and there are two neatherds, two villeins, and one bordar; and one acre of wood, and one house in the city (of Chester); in the time of King Edward it was worth 12s.; now 10s. It was waste."

A poem written about 350 years ago says –

Upon Hughe Massey he did bestow the Dunham Massey barronye
to whom their did succeed in row 5 heyres of his successively;
from thenceforth mongst the femall heyres it scattered was for many yeeres,
yet most part after ages past A Boothe of Dunham came at last.

The Domesday Book says of Bowdon –

"Hamo holds Bogedone; Edward held it and was a free man; there is one hide rateable to the gelt; the land is two carucates; there are two foreigners having one carucate; there is a priest and a church to which half this hide belongs; also a grinding mill rendering 16 pence; it was waste, and so (the Earl) found it.

The interior of Bowdon Church has two private chancels appropriated and belonging to the Lords of Dunham Massey. After the death of John Carrington a dispute arose between the Breretons and the Booths as to the possession of the Carrington Chapel and by an order of the Court of Chancery in 1557 the claim of the Boots was established.

There was a bead roll belonging to the chantry to the following effect :-

"Pray for ye good estate of me, Sr. Wm. Booth, Maude my wife, Lawrence Bishope, George sonne and heir apparent of me, ye said William, Katherine his wife, Wm. sonne of the said George Bouthe, Richard Bouthe, John Bouthe, and Wm. Bouthe, sonnes of me yt said Wm.; Geifrey Bouthe and Hamnett Bouthe, Clerkes, brethren of yt said Sr. Wm. Bouthe, Lucy late wife of John Chantrill, Ellen wife of Robert Leigh, and Allison wife of Robert Hesketh, sisters of me yt said Wm. Thomas Duncalf and James Hall, p' sones of Northen, for ye souls late of my father and mother, that is to say, Robert Bouthe, Kt., Jane his wife, Wm. Bouthe late Archbishop of York; Rafe Bouthe my sonne; Janet late wife of Will Holte, my daughter Kate Bouthe, Mr. Edmond Bouthe, Clarke; Piers Bouthe, Clerk, and Robert Bouthe brethren of me, ye said Wm., Janet late wife of Will. Mainwaringe, and Margaret late wife of James Scaresbrooke, my sisters, and especially for all the"

There was formerly an inscription over this chapel :-

"This is Dunham Chapel, repaired by and belonging to the Lords of Dunham Massey"

surmounted by the Booth arms wit the motto" Quad era spero."

In the chapel of Sir George Bouthe "on a faire stone of marble with beasts about it" was "the picture of a man and woman engraven in brass." The "two recumbent figures had clasped hands; the male figure in plate armour, under his feet six kneeling figures and seven under those of his wife; in three angles of the tomb, the arms of Massy of Doneham, quartering those of the Bouthes, and the fourth, those of Butler, Baron of Warrington." The inscription translated reads :-

"Of your charity pray for the souls of George Bouthe, Esquire, and Elizabeth his wife, and of the said Thomas Butler of Bewsey, Kt., which George and Elizabeth had together at the time of the death of the said George Bouthe, three sons, George, Jo and Robert."

In the east window were the words :-

“W’ch chappelle and chamber was erected by Sir Wm. Booth about Edward IV. raigne”

and in Latin the following –

“Pray for the souls of Will Booth Knt., and Matilda his wife, daughter of John Dutton Esqr., and for the soul of George Booth, son and heir, who it is said built this chapel.”

In the Dunham Chapel are two large mural monuments. One has a shield of 60 quarterings of the Booth family placed against a pyramid, and resting on a sarcophagus. At the sides of the pyramids are two medallions to the memory of Langham and Henry Booth who died in 1724 and 1727. The other is divided into two tablets; one to the memory of Henry Booth, Earl of Warrington, and the other to the memory of his wife. In the charging of the surcoat, Booth has more quarterings impaling six of Langhams. The inscriptions read –

Beneath
lies the body of
the Right Honourable Henry Booth,
Earl of Warrington and Baron Delamere
of Dunham Massey;
a person of
unblemished honor,
impartial justice
strict integrity,
an illustrious example of
steady and unalterable adherence to
the liberties and properties of his country,
in the worst of times
rejecting all offers to allure
and
despising all dangers to deter
him therefrom,
for which he was
thrice committed close prisoner to the tower of
London,
and, at length
tried for his life
upon a false accusation of high treason, from which he was
unanimously acquitted
by his peers on the 14th Jany. MDCLXXXV-VI. (1685-6) which day
he afterwards annually commemorated,
by acts of devotion and charity.
In the year
MD CLXXXVIII (1688)
he greatly signalised himself in the
Revolution
on behalf of
the Protestant Religion and the rights of the Nation,
without mixture of self interest, preferring the good of his country
to the favor of the prince
who then ascended the throne,
and
having served his generation according to the will of God,
was gathered to his fathers in peace,
on the second day of January 1693³/₄ (1693.4)
in the X L I I (42nd) year of his age
whose mortal remains were here entombed
on the same memorable day on which, eight years before,
his trial had been.

The companion description sets forth the many virtues of his Countess who died March 23rd, 1690-1

aged 37.

Underneath are the words –

To perpetuate the remembrance of so much virtue till that great day come, wherein it shall be openly rewarded, this monument is erected as a mark of dutiful respect and affection by the care of their son George, Earl of Warrington, who reveres their memory.

Mottoes - Quod ero spero - Let me be what I wish to be
 A ma puissance - According to my power.

A brass which was not refixed at the restoration of the church was inscribed –

Under this monument are interred the remains of George, Lord Delamere, Baron of the ancient and noble house of Dunham Massey, who was distinguished by his piety, fidelity, and affection to God, King and Country, and who in the sixty-second year of his age exchanged an earthly coronet for a celestial crown, and died on the 10th day of August in the year of our Salvation 1684. William Andrews, deploring the death of his most honourable Lord (in whose service he had continued for upwards of 30 years, faithfully emulating and partaking in the loyalty which his master showed to his King), this monument to his ever blessed and happy memory has been erected, consecrated, and preserved, and a hope added that when his life at the same time with his official duty to that noble family came to an end, at the entrance to this tomb his ashes might rest, until the day when they might rise, together with those of his master, into the new and eternal life. Died 25th day of July 1658.

The registers contain the records –

Sir George Booth, of Dunham Massey, Knight and Baronet, departed this lyfe the 24th day of October, and was buried the 28th day of November, in the year of our Lord God, one thousand six hundred and fiftie two, 1652.

Robert Tippinge, of Bowdon, gent and steward to George, Lord Delamer, was buried ye 21th day of ffebruary, 1662.

The name Booth is derived from the Anglo Saxon word Both, a seat or chief mansion-house, more usually a village. In the year 1402, Richard de Venables, heir to the estate of Le Bolyn, was drowned accidentally in the river Bollin, and by this event, his two sisters, Alice and Dulcia, or Douce, became co-heiressas. These lands were held in trust until Dulcia came of age. She was married to Robert del Bothe, or Booth, a younger son of Sir John del Bothe, Barton near Manchester “the Monday after the invention of the Holy Cross,” in 1409 when 10 years of age. Twelve years afterwards the whole of the estates were divided, Styal and Dean Row and the mills on the river Bolling, with other lands in the county, principally in West Cheshire falling to her share.

By what has been described as a complicated series of events, this Robert del Bothe seated himself ultimately at Dunham Massey. He asserted his right to a portion of the land in this manor, which he contended ought to descend to him as one of the heirs by marriage through the Fittons and Venables from the last Baron of Dunham. Once having put his hand to the plough he did not look back, and ultimately it was agreed in 1433 between the holders of the barony *viz.* Sir Thomas Stanley and William Chauntrell, serjeant-at-law, that one half of the lands, rents, and services in Dunham, Hale, and Altrincham, should be given him. Thus in brief, was laid the foundation of a family which is generally agreed to have been one of the most distinguished and influential in Cheshire.

This Sir Robert had a goodly number of sons and daughters, amongst them John Booth, afterwards Bishop of Exeter, and Warden of Manchester College. He and his eldest son, William, were made Sheriffs of Cheshire for both their lives in 1443. That he took a prominent part in public affairs is shown in contemporary documents, and for his services he was granted an annuity of £10 by Henry VI. The monumental brass to his memory in Wilmslow Church though much worn and defaced is the finest left in Cheshire. Sir Robert is represented in the plate armour worn in the middle of the fifteenth century, his head uncovered, showing the short cut hair, his feet adorned with knightly spurs, resting on a greyhound, and his sword lying across his body. In his right hand, he grasps that of his wife Douce,

who lies on his left side. She is habited in a tightly fitting dress, seen beneath a long heavy mantle, which is fastened by two brooches across the chest. Her flowing hair reaches down nearly to her waist, and is confined at the top of the head by a narrow fillet or circlet, probably enriched with jewels. Her little pet dog is represented at her feet lying on the folds of the mantle. Over each of these figures was a handsome canopy, that over the lady now only remaining. There were the shields in which the arms of Booth, Fitton, Massey and Thornton were quartered, and round the edges of the tomb, in Latin, was the following inscription :-

Here lies the body of Sir Robert del Bouthe, Knight, formerly lord of Bolyn, Thorneton and Dunham, who died in the feast of Saint Edith the Virgin (Sept. 16) in the year of our Lord 1460; and the body of Douce, wife of the said Robert del Bouthe, who died on the morrow of the feast of St. Tecla the Virgin (Sepr. 23) in the year of our Lord 1453, on whose souls may God be merciful. Amen.

Sir Robert was succeeded by his son William who married Matilda Dutton and had issue, George, son and heir, and other sons and daughters. He died on April 6th 1477, leaving certain lands in trust to provide a chaplain to pray for the health of his soul and that of his ancestors and descendants in a Chantry Chapel which he desired to be built in Bowdon Church for that purpose. In his inquisition post mortem, or inquest after death which was taken at "Knottesford" it is stated that he died seised of certain lands, and that he had conceded to him lands in Altryncham, etc.

George Booth, Esquire, was 32 years of age when he was declared his father's heir. He married Catherine, daughter and heiress of Robert de Monifort, lord of Bescote, Staffordshire. It has been stated that Montfort was descended from Charlemagne, and David, King of Scotland. By this marriage large estates were brought to the family. Two sons and three daughters were born to them.

William the heir was only 10 years old at the time of his father's death. He was twice married, his first wife Margaret daughter of Sir Thomas Ashton of Ashton-under-Lyne, bringing him the manor of Ashton-under-Lyne and other large inheritances in Lancashire.

George Booth his son married Elizabeth daughter of Sir Thomas Boteler or Butler of Bewsey by whom he had several children. His will states –

I, George Bothe, of Donnham Massie, Esquire, etc. Bequeath my body to be buried in Jhesus Chappell at Bowdon church, among myn ancestors. Alsoe, I give to ye prior of Birkenhed my best horse to pray for me; also at Birkenhed aforesayd ten shillings to say a trentall of masses for my soule; also I give to ye prior and ye freires at Warington ten shillings to say a trentall of masses for my soule. Item to ye same prior of Warington towards ye gilding of our Ladie iij. s. iij. d. Also I will that my best gown of velvet and my best dublet shall be made in two vestiments, and ye one of ye sayd vestiments to be given to ye said chappell of Jhesus at Bowdon church, and ye other vestement to remene in ye chappell of Dunnham for ever. Also I give unto George Bothe, my son and heire apparent, my cheine of gold and my signet of gold as heire lomes.

Also it is my will that my chaplen, Sir John Percivall, or some other discrete prist, shall say masse, praye, and do devyn service for my soule and myn ancestors and all Xten souls by ye space of vij yeres nexte after my decease, and he to have for his salarie yerely iijl xiijs. liijd. And whereas I by my dede indented beryng date ye xvijth day of Julie ye xxij year of Kyng Henre ye vijth have infeoffed my brother in law John Massie of Podington, Esquire; John Carryngton of Carryngton Esquire; William Mayre of Meyre Esquire; Richard Legh of High Legh Esquire; etc. in my manor of Dunham Massie, Stayley, Bolyn, Deyn Roe, Stiall and Wilnieslow, in trust etc. as by the same dede indented more pleny doth appear.

Also I bequeath for ye makynge of ye side ile of ye Church of Bowdon at such time as it shall be taken down five marks of money.

His son George was one of the gentleman who received a letter from the Queen (Jane Seymour) announcing the birth of Edward VI. in these words :-

By the Quene.

Trusty and wel-biloved, we grete youe well. And for asmuche as by the inestimable goodness and grace of Almighty God, we be delivered and brought in childbed of a Prince, conceived in most lawful matrimonie between my Lord the King's Majestyc and us, doubting not that for the love and affection which ye beare unto us, and to the commyn wealthe of this realme the knowledge thereof shuld be joyeous and glad tydings unto youe, we have thought good to certiffie to you of the same. To thintent ye might not only rendre unto God condyne thanks and praise for soo gret a benefit, but also pray for the long continuance and preservation of the same here in this lief, to the honor of God, joyc and pleasor of my lord the king, and us, and the universall weale, quiet and tranquillyty of this hole realm. Gevyn under our signet, at my Lord's manor of Hampton cort, the xii day of October (1537),

To our trusty and wellbiloved
George Both, Esq.

His son William was only 3 years old on his accession and was ward to Henry VIII. He died on Nov. 28th 1579 and was buried at Bowdon on Dec. 8th following. By his will he

“bequeaths to his wife the chain of gold which he last brought. with him from London, weighing about xxxli, anothe small chain, a carcanet of gold, one single border of gold, one tablet of gold, with all the rings she was accustomed to wear, and certain small buttons of gold, enamelled black and white, three little gilt bowls, with his third salt cellar, and all the husbandry staff at Stayley Hall. To his son George he leaves all the rest of his plate (reserving one dozen of spoons of the worsor sort which he gave to his wife) his best chain of gold with his signet, and all his apparel, with all his gold buttons, except those before given to his wife. To William Duncalf, my cast of ffawcons, my baie trotting nagge and my setting spaniells. To his well beloved mother my sealinge ring, usuallie wore on my little finger; to his brother-in-law Davenport, all his hounds; to his cousin William Tatton, George Brereton, and Edmund Joddrell, all his fighting cocks and hens; to his sisters Davenport, Chauntrell and Done, each a gold ring; and to his brother-in-law, Mr. John Done, his best baie nagge and his pied horse, then at Stayley Hall; to his daughter in law, Jane Bothe, a black ambling nag that was Mr. Carrington's, and also a gold brooch; to his brother-in-law Mr. Peter Warburton, his best grey nag that he himself was accustomed to ride upon, and also his lute; to his brother-in-law, Mr. George Warburton, a young coal black nag; to Mr. Vicar of Rochdale *iiij li.*; to William Leigh, his long black cloak; to George Holme, his best pair of virginalls, etc.”

His wife survived him for 49 years and distinguished herself by her charities. In 1620 she granted to the Mayor and citizens of Chester the sum of £400 the interest of which is still distributed amongst the poor.

George Booth the second surviving son of the above contributed liberally towards the armaments which were raised for the defence of the kingdom. He was Sheriff of Chester for the first time in 1597 and is referred to by Dr. Dee, Warden of Manchester College, who records in his diary that he received a “viset” from Sir George and that “after some few words of discourse” he agreed to stand by the arbitrament of Homfrey Davenport “a Cownsaylor of Gray's Inne” concerning two or three tenements in his occupation in Dunham Massey. He also mentions a second “viset” from Sir George who “sayed he wold yeld to me what he wold not yeld to the bisshop nor any other.” Webb, in his Itinerary speaks of “the beautiful seat of Dunham never more graced than in the present possessor (Sir George) upon whom, and his most worthy son, William Booth, Esquire, the world hath deservedly set great love and affection, himself bearing a chief sway in the great command of regiments in the country, and his son already giving proof of that wisdom and moderation in government which have adorned his ancestors before him.”

The William Booth referred to who died in his father's lifetime was instrumental in securing possession of Warrington from the Irelands of Bewsey for the sum of £7,000 and in order to enable this to be done an appeal was made for help to the tenantry.

Sir George Booth who died in 1652 is described in *Ricrafts Worthies* as under –

“And next to this religious and faithful Lesley is George Booth, the leader of Cheshire, who,

when the troubles first be, stood up for his country, exciting his tenants so to do, promising them that had leases of their lands from him that if any such should suffer in person or goods he would make them recompense, and if any had lease by life and should be slain, the life of his wife, child, or friend should be put in his stead, a brave religious resolution, which, if all the gentry that had adhered to the Parliament had done the like, the warres could never have lasted so long. But this religious brave Booth thought it not enough so to doe, but took a place of command himself, and was very active and courageous for the preservation of his country, did many gallant exploits which I hope hereafter to mention at large, and at present give him this character - free, brave, godly brave Booth, the flower of Cheshire.”

When the signal of open discord and civil strife was given in 1642, Sir George Booth, grandson of the above, and Sir William Brereton were the only two Cheshire gentlemen mentioned by name in the first order for arming the county, and securing the magazines and equipments of the Royalists. At an Assize held at Chester bills of indictment were preferred before the Judges against Sir George Booth and hundreds of others for high treason in taking up arms and adhering to Parliament in the war. In 1646 the fortress of Beeston was ordered to be dismantled and Sir George was on the commission which sat at Warrington for this purpose, and in 1648 he was one of those excluded from Parliament by “Pride’s purge.” In 1650 he was on the commission of peace for the county and when the Commonwealth was fully assured instructions were issued directing the Sheriff, in conjunction with Sir George and others, to meet on certain days to enquire into conspiracies and secret meetings. He was again elected a member for the County in 1654 but Cromwell dissolved the Parliament in 1655. In the succeeding Parliament of 1656 Sir George was again elected.

His views appear to have changed and some time later he joined with the Royalists in a rising, was defeated, taken prisoner and committed to the Tower in 1659. In 1660 however he was released and again elected member for Cheshire. He was one of the 12 members chosen to carry to Charles II. the answer of the House to His Majesty’s declaration of Breda.

Honours were now showered upon him. The sum of £20,000 was on the point of being voted to him as a reward for his services and great sufferings, when he in his place in the House requested, with a high souled patriotism, that it should be only half the amount; which was accordingly granted on Aug. 2nd 1660 and confirmed by the Lords the day following. As a reward from the Crown he was ennobled by the title of Baron Delamere of Dunham Massey on April 20th 1661. He greatly improved the Manor house of Dunham Massey, and died on Aug. 10th 1684. His burial took place on Sep. 9th when Mr. Cawdrey, a Presbyterian minister, preached.

Henry, Lord Delamere heir of the preceding nobleman was born Jan. 13th 1651 and succeeded to the peerage on the death of his father. He had been elected member of parliament for the county in his father’s lifetime and was appointed to the high office of Custos Rotulorum in 1673. He married Mary, sole heiress of Sir James Langham of Cotters Brook, Northamptonshire, who died in 1690-1 leaving him with 4 sons and 2 daughters. At an early period of his career he was distinguished by his ardent advocacy of the liberties of the people, and for his efforts on the bill of exclusion Lord Russell on the morning of his execution sent him a kindly message of respect and thanks.

He also made great exertions for securing the purity of Parliaments; in instituting enquiries into the corruption of the judges, and in recommending the punishment of such as might be guilty. For his part in promoting the Bill of Exclusion he incurred the enmity of the Duke of York, and the Duke’s influence on the facile King was no doubt increased by the fact of Delamere’s sympathy with the Duke of Monmouth. The Court spies reported him as one of the Cheshire gentlemen who attended Monmouth when he visited Dunham in 1682. He was deposed from his public positions and just before the death of Charles sent to the Tower as a prisoner. No formal accusation was made against him however and he was released some months later though again committed shortly after the accession of James II., but released on bail. This system of petty persecution was continued and for a third time he was committed. It was the last straw which broke the camel’s back. The Lords interfered, on his remonstrance or petition, by a demand from the Sovereign why he was absent from his attendance in the House. Matters were thus brought to a crisis and he was put on his trial for high treason, the violent and inhuman Jefferies being appointed Judge.

The trial took place in Westminster Hall on Jan. 14th 1685 his Lordship the previous day having completed his 34th year. Sir Edward Lutwich, Serjeant-at-law, and Chief Justice, put in his writ and

return, and the Lieutenant of the Tower delivered in his precept, and also brought his prisoner to the bar.

The following peers did not answer to their names: James, Duke of Ormond, Lord Steward; Christopher, Duke of Albermarle; and Richard, Earl of Burlington.

The Lord Steward addressed himself to the prisoner in this manner: My Lord Delamere, the King being acquainted that you stand accused of high treason, not by common report or hearsay, but by a bill of indictment found against you by gentlemen of great quality and known integrity within the County Palatine of Chester, the place of your residence, has thought it necessary in tenderness to you, as well as justice to himself, to order you a speedy trial. My Lord if you know yourself innocent, in the name of God do not despond, for you may be assured of fair and patient hearing, and in proper time free liberty to make your full defence; and I am sure that you cannot but be well convinced that my noble lords that are here your peers to try you will be as desirous and ready to acquit you, if you appear to be innocent, as they will to convict you if you be guilty; but, my Lord, if you are conscious to yourself that you are guilty of this heinous crime, give glory to God and make amends to His viceregent the King, by a plain and full discovery of your guilt, and do not by any obstinate persisting in the denial of it provoke the just indignation of your Prince, who has made it appear to the world that his inclinations are rather to show mercy than to inflict punishment. My Lord, attend with patience and hear the bill of indictment which has been found against you read. Read the bill of indictment to my Lord.

Clerk of Court - Henry, Baron of Delamere, hold up thy hand.

Lord Delamere - My Lord, I humbly beg your Grace would please to answer me one question, whether a peer of England be obliged by the laws of this land to hold up his hand at the bar as a commoner must do; and I ask your Grace the rather, because in my Lord Strafford's case it was allowed to be a privilege of the peers not to hold up their hands.

Lord High Steward - My Lords, this being a matter of the privilege of the peerage, it is not for me to determine it one way or the other; but I mink I may acquaint your lordships that in point of law, if you are satisfied this is the person indicted the holding or not holding up of the hand is but a formality that does not signify much either way.

Lord Delamere—I humbly pray your Grace's direction in one thing further; whether I must address myself to your Grace when I would speak, or to your Grace with the rest of these noble lords, my peers.

Lord High Steward - You must direct what you have to say to me, my Lord.

Lord Delamere - I beg your Grace would please to satisfy me whether your Grace be one of the judges in concurrence with the rest of the Lords.

Lord High Steward - No, my Lord, I am Judge of the Court, but none of your triers. Go on!

The Clerk then read an indictment to the effect that Henry, Baron Delamere, stood indicted in the County Palatine of Chester, by the name of Henry, Baron of De la Mer of Mere, in the City and County of Chester, for that he, as a false traitor against the most illustrious and most excellent Prince James the Second, by the grace of God, of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, King; his natural lord, not having the fear of God in his heart, nor weighing the duty of his allegiance, but being moved and seduced by the instigation of the devil, the cordial love and true duty and natural obedience which a true and faithful subject of our said Lord the King ought of right to bear, did plot against the tranquillity of the kingdom, etc.

At the request of his lordship the indictment was read a second time, whereupon he raised the point that his cause was one which should be wholly determined in the House of Peers, but not elsewhere, as in cases formerly brought; and that as he could not be tried during the continuance of Parliament, except in the House of Peers, he pleaded that he was not bound to make any further answer. He disclaimed any distrust of their Lordships, and added I cannot

hope to stand before any more just or noble, nor can I wish to stand before any others; but you will pardon me if I insist upon it, because I apprehend it a right and a privilege due to the peerage of England, which as it is against the duty of every peer to betray or forego, so it is not in the power of anyone or more to waive it or give it up without the consent of the whole body of peers, every one of them being equally interested.

Attorney General Sawyer urged that there was very little in the plea, under the circumstances, whereupon Lord Delamere asked to have counsel to put his plea into form and argue it.

Judge Jefferies ruled against him, and after some further legal wrangling on the question of privilege, he was formally charged and pleaded not guilty, agreeing at the same time to be tried by God and his peers.

The Attorney General, in the course of a long speech, explained that the prisoner stood indicted for conspiring the death of His Majesty, and in order thereunto to raise rebellion in the kingdom.

Cheshire was one of the stages where the rebellion was principally to be acted, that preparatory to it great riotous assemblies and tumultuous gatherings were set on foot by the conspirators, and that the late Duke of Monmouth looked upon Cheshire as one of his chief supports, and my Lord Delamere as his principal assistant there.

Lord Howard of Eskrigge was first called, but his evidence was immaterial. Lord Grey, who had been subpoenaed by both sides, knew nothing personally, but said that Lord Delamere was to be applied to in connection with Monmouth's rising. This was confirmed by Wade, Goodenough, Jones and Story. Jones was sent to give notice to Lord Delamere and others of this rising, and stated that he had heard the Duke of Monmouth say that his great dependence was upon Lord Delamere and his friends in Cheshire. Vaux and Edlin swore that Lord Delamere left town under the name of Brown, and that he went into Cheshire to see a sick child. Tracey, Paunceford and Babington deposed to the fact that Lord Delamere was constantly known as Brown in that business by his party. One of these, however, admitted in cross-examination there was a discourse about a Mr. Vertnuyden going in the name of Brown. Hope was called to prove the frequent journeys into Cheshire to stir up the people there, and that Lord Delamere had said "he feared there would be many bloody noses before the business was at an end."

The most formidable witness was Thomas Saxon, a Middlewich tradesman, who sought to persuade the Jury that he had been specially sent for to the house of Delamere, at Mere; and in the presence of two or three gentlemen whom he named, the question of Monmouth's rebellion was discussed, and Saxon was selected, he being acquainted with the common people, to spread insurrection amongst them. He grossly equivocated in his evidence, and was asked by the noble prisoner the name of the messenger who came for him; but this he said he did not know.

As a great deal had been said, Lord Delamere asked for an adjournment, but this the Judge would not permit. He then proceeded with his defence, and in the course of an eloquent address said he could with great comfort and satisfaction say that those crimes with which he was charged were not only strangers to his thoughts, but also to what had been his constant principle and practice. He also said that few had more heartily conformed to the practices of the Church, and urged that there was little or no legal evidence affecting him, and ridiculed the idea that the particulars of such an important adventure should be communicated by him to a perfect stranger. He called several witnesses to speak to the ill-repute of Saxon. A witness named Hall said that Saxon had forged a note to obtain money from him.

The Lord High Steward acknowledged that the objection carried a great deal of weight, and if fully made out would prove him to be "a very ill man indeed."

Francis Ling said that Saxon had received money in the name of Mrs. Wilbraham, and Richard Shaw said he had been guilty of receiving money which was not his own. Peter Hough said he should have given him a bond for £7, but by trusting him he found it was only made out for

£6. Edward Wilkinson had hired out a horse to him for twelve pence a day, but said he had neither seen horse nor money since Saxon took it.

William Wright said he had had some dealings with him, and never found him to perfect his word in anything. He added "I met him one evening and said Thomas Saxon, if I cared no more for keeping my word than thou dost, it were no matter if I were hanged, for to be sure if thy mouth open thy tongue lyes; and he turned away from me and would not answer me a word; and since that he owed me some money, and when I asked him for it he told me if I did trouble him for money it should be worse for me, wherof all the town knows as well as I that I cannot set him forth in words as bad as he is."

Lord Delamere called several more witnesses to the same effect and also to prove that he was not at Mere at the time stated.

Mr. John Edmonds, said: On the 5th of May my Lord Delamere did me the honour to come to my house, and he stayed there a little while and desired me to be a witness of his taking possession upon a lease of the Bishop of Chester, and we went into the house which is next to mine, and there he took possession.

The Lord High Steward - Where is your house?

Mr. Edmonds - At Boden in Cheshire.

Mr. Henry was called and sworn.

Lord Delamere - Pray will you give his Grace and my Lords an account whether you were not an attorney and delivered me, possession upon the lease of my Lord Bishop of Chester?

Mr. Henry - My Lord, I was attorney by appointment, and the 5th of May last I delivered possession to my Lord Delamere at one of the most remarkable places of the land that belonged to that lease of the Bishop.

Lord Delamere hoped that this was a satisfactory reason for his going down at the time, the Bishop being ill, and the lease worth £6,000 or £7,000. The next occasion he had to speak to was the 27th of May. He said "I had taken up the resolution before to go and see my child which was not well, but I had not taken my journey so soon nor with such privacy but that I had notice that there was a warrant out to apprehend me and knowing the inconvenience of lying in prison I was very willing to keep as long out of custody as I could and therefore I went out of the way and under a borrowed name."

Witnesses were called to prove that persons said by Saxon to have been present on a given date were in London at the time, and, altogether, conclusive evidence was forthcoming to show that his evidence was not at all of a reliable character. Amongst these witnesses were two brothers of the noble prisoner.

Lord Churchill, the spokesman of the Jury, declared upon his honour that the noble prisoner was not guilty.

In one of his speeches when Earl of Warrington, he encourages the magistrates to strictly inform themselves of such as offend in the matter of swearing, and give them the punishment which their offence deserves. He also harangues at length against the sin of drunkenness.

His death took place in London on Jan. 2nd 1693 on the same day on which eight years before his trial had been.

Adam Martindale, a Puritan divine who suffered ejection from the living of Rostherne found an asylum at Dunham and had the run of the books and manuscripts of Lord Delamere. His autobiography gives many glimpses of life at Bowdon.

**CHAPTER X COPIES OF WILLS. HISTORY OF GLENDON.
INVENTORY OF THE REV. N. BOOTH. EDWARD BOOTH. HENRY BOOTH.
PHILIP HENRY BOOTH.**

Abstract of the will of Nathaniel Booth who died Sept. 1675 and is buried in the Dighton tomb at Batley.

NATHANIEL Booth of Staincliffe Hall in the township of Batley, yeoman. First my will and minde is that my debts and funerall expenses be first paid, and that done I doe hereby give unto Alice, my deare wife, the moyty of all that capitall messuage wherein I now live, and the lands and tenements to the same belonging (that is to say) the house body, the little parlour, the kitching, the buttery, the blew chamber, the best chamber, and the kitching chamber, the lower parte of the barne, and these closes *viz*, the Birkin flatt, the two lower crofts, the wheatcrofte, the Broome bancke, the Paddocke, the Corney Garth, and the Middlebancke, and the moyty of all gardens, backsides, orchards, etc., to have and to hold unto the said Alice, my wife, and her assignes for and during the tearme of her naturall life, and the other moyty unto Nathaniel Booth, my eldest sonne, to hold to him his heires and assignes forever. Also I give unto the said Alice, my wife, all and singler the goods now being in or about my said house which late were the goods of Richard Thornton, her late husband. Also I give unto my said wife the summe of one hundredth pounds within twelve months next after my deceasse in full satisfacon which she could or might claime for her parte of my personall estate. Also I bequeath unto Sara Booth, my daughter, the sum of one hundredth pounds to be paid unto her within three years after my decease. To John Booth my youngest sonne, the summe of one hundredth and fiftie pounds to be paid unto him when hee shall attaine his full age and also I bequeath the benefit and advantage of one lease which I hav now in being made to mee from the feoffees of the freeschoole of Leeds of one messuage and certaine lands att Wood House within the parish of Leeds to the said John Booth my youngest sonne hee paying and performing to the said feoffees and their successors such rentts and covenants as are mencionned in the said lease. All the rest of my goods I give unto the said Nathaniel, my eldest sonne whom I make sole executour - Aug. 1675.

Nathaniel Booth.

Witnesses - John Booth, Marina Rayner, Will Speight. (This will was proved in the Manor Court of Batley).

Will of John Hardcastle 1662.

“I give and bequeath unto the children of Anthony Scott late of Gildersome, deceased, thirteene shillings fower pence equally betwixt or amongst them. Itm. I give and bequeath unto the children of Joseph Scott of the same other twenty shillings equally betwixt or amongst them. Itm. I give and bequeath unto Richarde Birkheade of Gildersome aforesaid five shillings. Itm. I give and bequeath unto Ester Birkhead and Mary Birkhead daughters of John Birkhead of Gildersome aforesaid, my brother in Lawe, cyther of them five shillings.”

Will of Francis Thompson of Carlinghow 1690.

“Imprimus, I give and bequeath unto my Son-in-Law Nathaniel Booth the sum of one Hundred pounds to be paid to him within six months next after my decease.”

Will of Elizabeth Booth of Batley 1722.

In the name of God, amen, May 25th 1722. I Elizabeth wife of Nathaniel Booth, School Master of Batley, having before my intermarriage with the sd. Nathaniel Booth, when sole by the name of Elizabeth Pearson. . . reserved to myself the power of disposing of one annuity or yearly rent charge of Twenty five and upon the sale of the said annuity to the said John Copley having by indenture bearing date the 4th Jany. 1721 reserved to my selfe a power of disposing of Five hundred pounds, only part of the purchase money of the sd. annuity, as may more fully appear. I bequeath to John, the son of Henry Tilson of Soothill the sum of £150 after the decease of my husband. Itm. I give to my brother John Tilson of Wakefield after the

decease of my husband the then pr'sent interest of £ 100 during the term of his naturall life, and after his decease or after the decease of my husband or the survivor I give the £ 100 to be equally divided amongst the surviving children of the said Henry Tilson. Lastly I give to my Loving Husband (whom I likewise appoint sole Exor. of this my last will) the remaining £250 and the interest of the other moiety above bequeathed during the term of his natural life. Desiring him out of the said £250 to gratifie Christopher Hodgson of Westerton, Gent. and the Rev. Thomas Rhodes, Vicar of Batley, my trs. for the sd. £500 for their trouble.

Proved 26th April 1723.

Will of Nathaniel Booth, 1723.

In the name of God amen, the eleventh day of April 1723. I Nathaniel Booth of Batley in the county of York, Schoolmaster, being afflicted and infirm in body but of good and reasonable disposing memory and understanding doe make and ordaine this my last will and Testament, touching the disposing of the yearly rents of my dwelling house and all other my personall estate whatsoever in manner and form following. Imp'ms, my mind and will is that all my just debts and funerall expenses be first paid and discharged out of my personall estate, except such debts or Legacies as are left to be paid by the last will and Testament of Elizabeth Booth, my wife, late deced. unto her relations, which debts or Legacies are by the sd. will ordered and appointed to be paid by such moneys as she before marriage with the sd. Nathaniel Booth reserved to herselfe a power to dispose of at the time of her decease. Itm. I give, devise, and bequeath unto my father Nathaniel Booth of Hike, and to my mother Rose Booth, and to the survivor of them and their heirs all the Yearly rent of the Messuage or Dwelling house wherein I now Inhabit situate being and adjoining unto the East end of the free school at Batley and one garden one Laith Garth, and a scaffold there builded with stalls for one horse and two coves, and all other Backsides, passages, etc. To have and to hold all the yearly rents of the aforesaid p'misses unto my said father and mother and to the survivor of them and their heires, Immediately after my decease for and during all the whole time or terme of years in the Lease for the same, made under the hands and seals of the ffeofees yet to come. Itm. I give and demise unto my sister Sarah Booth, for the care and pains she has taken about me in my illness, the sum of Ten pounds. Itm. I give and devise unto my Brothers John Booth, Joseph Booth and Josiah Booth, and to my sister Mary now the wife of John Chadwick of Dewsbury, to each of them five pounds. Itm. I give and bequeath unto John Tilson eldest son of my Bro.-in-Law Henry Tilson of Soothill Hall, three pounds to buy him a suit of mourning. All the rest of my personal estate I give and bequeath unto my father Nathaniel Booth, whom I appoint sole Exor. Witnesses Jeremy Sheply, Richard Charlesworth, Jer. Healey. Proved 25 June, 1723.

Testator was master of the Grammar School, Batley; he was the son of Nathaniel Booth of Staincliffe Hall, a trustee of the School. His father sold the Hall and estate to Thomas Thompson and retired to Heckmondwike. The testator's grandfather Nathaniel Booth, also a trustee of the school, died in 1675 and his name is recorded on the Dighton monument in Batley Churchyard.

Nathaniel Booth the schoolmaster at Batley built a house on the school estate and on his death in 1723 he bequeathed his interest in the lease to Nathaniel Booth his father and Rose Booth his mother. The testator left no issue and his wife Elizabeth sister of Henry Tilson of Soothill Hall died shortly before him. She had previously been married, first to Samuel Foxcroft of Purlwell Hall, second to James Pierson, but had no issue to survive her.

The accounts of the Constable of Batley in 1696 are signed on Nov. 26th as correct by Nathaniel Booth and others.

Nathaniel Booth was Constable for Batley in 1659.

In 1695 the Overseers' accounts were approved by Samuel Foxcroft, Nathaniel Booth, Matthew Scatcherd, etc. and again in 1697 we have Nathaniel Booth's signature.

Nathaniel Booth was present at a Manor Court at Batley, in 1690 and his name appears as a tenant of the manor in 1692.

In 1702 at the Manor Court it was agreed “Wee doe also find Mr. Tho. Thomson who purchased an estate at Staincliffe Hall of Nathaniell Booth holder of this manor who hath done his fealty and pd. Reliefe.”

Extract from Jones’s Views published in 1829.

Glendon Hall, Northamptonshire, the seat of John Booth, Bsq.

Glendon Hall is situated in Rothwell Hundred, about 3 miles from the town of Kettering and 16 from Northampton. The different proprietors of the land in the Lordship of Glendon are enumerated in Bridges’ *History of Northamptonshire from the Conquest*, but it has not yet been included in the recent and admirable *History of the County*, by Mr. George Baker. In the year 1527, the nineteenth of the reign of Henry VIII, this estate was the property of William Lane Esq., in whose family it continued through various descendants until the year 1758, at which period it was purchased by John Booth, Esq. of Glatton Hall, in Huntingdonshire. Upon his death the estate descended to his son Richard Booth, Esq., who was High Sheriff of this County in 1793; at whose death, it was left to his son John Booth, Esq., the present owner who also served the office of High Sheriff for the County in 1818. He is now Lord of the Manor, and possesses the whole of the land in the Lordship of Glendon.

The immediate ancestor of this branch of the family of Booth, and father of the first purchaser of Glendon Hall, was settled at Gildersome, near Leeds, in Yorkshire, and was descended from a younger branch of the Booths of Dunham Massey, who were of great repute through a succession of many generations in Lancashire and Cheshire, long before it arrived to the rank of Peerage, as Earls of Warrington and Lords Delamere, which last title remained in the family till 1770.

Glendon Hall, of which the principal front is shown in the annexed view, stands in a small park, formerly of much larger extent, the surface being very agreeably undulated; from the park are several pleasing views of the Mansion, which is constructed partly of brick and partly of stone; the latter has the character of great antiquity. That portion which is of brick was either added or rebuilt by John Booth, Esq., soon after his purchase of the estate. It contains several very good rooms of considerable dimensions adorned with pictures, some of which are by the best masters. In the more ancient part of the House there is a Chapel and a Gallery. The Chapel it is supposed was built by the Lane family for private devotion. This family had a lease of the tithes of Glendon from the neighbouring Monastery of Pipwell. At the Dissolution the tithes were seized by the Crown, of whose grantees they were purchased by the Lane family, and conveyed, with their other property in this Manor to the present impropiator’s grandfather, and in whose possession they were lately confirmed by a decree of the Court of Exchequer. The Gallery contains several portraits of the Booth family and its connections, as Sir Gillies Payne Ban., of the families of Kingsman, Holmes, Baron, Aynsworth, Salway, Doleman, etc.; and of Mr. and Mrs. Booth by Edward Penny, R.A.; there are also in the Dining Room portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Booth, the father and mother of the above by Vanderbank.

A list of the pictures at Glendon Hall.

The Dining Room. Diana and Nymphs bathing; the figures by Gerard Lairesse, I. Glauber. Jacob’s journey into Canaan, Castiglione. Boys catching Birds, N. Paussin. The Pool of Bethesda, Tintoretto. A view of the Gardens of Este, at Tivoli, Jno. Paulo Pannim.

The Breakfast Room. A Magdalen, Trevisam. An Old Man’s Head, the eye very fine, Vandyck. Lucretia stabbing herself, Leonardi da Vinci. The Assumption, Romanelli. A landscape, his Morning scene, Horizonti. A landscape Evening scene, its companion, Ditto. A Pot of Flowers, in his highest style, Mario da Fiori. A sleeping Venus, Luca Giordano. Leda, its companion, Ditto. A young man and woman dancing, Watteau. The Ascension, Anniballi Caracci. Solomon and the Queen of Sheba; the figures by Rothenamer, Velvet Breughel. Two Flower pieces, Fiippo Lauri. A Bacchanalian Festival, painted in chiaroscuro, Rubens. A boy painted on slate. The three Virgins weeping over the body of Christ, Schedone. A Boar Hunt,

a sketch, Rubens.

The Drawing Room. Cupid breaking his bow, with the motto "Pallada Excepta," Albani. A full length portrait of Henry Rich, Earl of Holland, Vandyck. A landscape, an evening scene, Lucatelli. A landscape, morning scene, its companion, Ditto. Two fruit pieces, circular frames; M. Angelo della frutti. Philip baptizing the Eunuch, Old Franks. The Holy Family, a small oval, Hums. Two Sea pieces in small oval frames, Vandevelde. Two Vegetable pieces, companions, Luca Giordano. The Virgin, St. Francis, and Christ, attended by Angels, Albano. The Assumption of the Virgin, its companion, Ditto. A full length portrait of Catherine Parr, Queen of Henry VIII., Holbein. A full length portrait of the Countess of Pembroke, Vandyck. Portrait of Sir Francis Drake, Frederico Zuccherò. Jesus Christ and St. John, supposed by Albano. Returning from Hunting, Wouvermans.

NOTE. - When I visited Glendon in 1914 Mrs. Booth was good enough to personally show me the pictures, and the other numerous and varied treasures, and to make me generally welcome.

It seems as if the Rev. Nathaniel Booth (No. 17-1) had tried to secure a degree, from an entry which is found in the books of Peterhouse, Oxford, dated Jan. 29th 1719.

"Nathan. Booth, a Yorkshireman, brought up in the public school of Drighlington is thought to be 30 years of age. His tutor having made enquiries he was admitted into the rank of the Sizars but on the condition that he resides for a short time in the College and presents himself to the Examiners, having as his tutor Mr. Clarkson."

The Librarian of Peterhouse suggests that Booth held some position in the country and could not take up residence for the usual length of time, and therefore sought to take a non-residential degree, on the condition that he sat for the Exams. The authority for doing this was granted, but he does not seem to have taken advantage of it.

Clarkson, a Fellow of Peterhouse, was Headmaster of Drighlington School from 1717 to 1719.

Inventory of the property of the Rev. Nathaniel Booth.

"A true and perfect inventory of all the Goods, Cattle, Chattells and personal effects of Nathaniel Booth late of Gildersome in the County of York viewed and appized the twenty seventh day of November 1734 by us whose names are hereunto subscribed.

His purse and Apparrell and silver watch	05	00	00
<i>In the house body -</i>			
One range and two end irons	00	06	00
One large round table	00	15	00
Two reild chairs and six bow back chairs	01	00	00
One easy chair and quishion	00	02	00
Nine pictures with frames	00	03	00
<i>In the Kitchen -</i>			
One iron pott fixed and one loose	00	09	00
Two pair of tongs, one ffire shovel, one cold rake, two points, a toasting fork	00	02	06
A pair of racks and two spins	00	02	00
A beef fork, a brass laddle, two chopping bills and one smoothing iron and heaters	00	02	00
One salt py and 1½dozen of trenchers and trencher case with some potts in it	00	03	06
A tinn broiler and a dripping pan and three cake tins and one Lanthorn	00	03	06
Thirteen pewther dishes	01	17	00
One dozen of pewther plates	00	06	00
Three brass candlesticks and a brass Caster	00	03	06
One old warming pann	00	03	00
One dresser	00	17	06
One wood clock and case	00	10	00

Thee white tables	00	06	00
ffive chairs and four quishions	00	04	00
Some beef hanging in the Kitchin	01	10	00
Two meat brass panns	00	03	00
One round table	00	07	06
<i>In a little parlour.</i>			
One chair and two Buffetts, thee pictures, a delf case with some delf plates in it	00	07	06
<i>In the pantree.</i>			
One Churn, a kneading Kitt, two fflaskitts, two water kitts, a milking kitt and piggin, two wood bowls and some other odd things	00	05	00
<i>In the cellar.</i>			
Three Barrells, two stands, one kitt, one Kiver, a pair of weighing scales and a chopping log and some odd things	00	12	06
<i>In the West chamber -</i>			
Two chests	00	16	00
One side board table	00	05	00
One box	00	01	00
One seeing glass and a voider	00	02	00
<i>In the East Chamber</i>			
One bedstead with curtains and vallances and the bedding	07	00	00
Six chairs and a range	01	00	00
One dresser with drawers in it	00	15	00
A book case	00	02	06
Some pictures, potts and glasses	00	05	06
A frame for a fire stead	00	01	00
ffive Linn sheets	01	05	00
One table cloth and half a dozen of augaback napkins	00	10	00
One table cloth	00	02	00
ffour napkins	00	04	06
Eight pillow drawers	00	08	00
Three little table cloths	00	04	00
A dozen of knapkins and a table cloth	00	04	06
<i>In the Little Chamber.</i>			
One Bedd and bedding vallances and curtains	02	00	00
One chest, two stools and one chair	00	9	00
A pillion seat and Cloths	00	10	00
A new hackney saddle	00	10	00
Some boxes and a glass	00	03	00
<i>In the Chamber over the Parlour.</i>			
One bedstead with curtains and vallances and bedding to it	02	00	00
One Table, one Chest, a Coffe, a chair and a Buffett	00	09	06
One picture two rings	00	01	06
<i>In the Chamber over the Kirchin</i>			
Two Bedds and bedding	02	00	00
A little truckle bedd	00	02	00
One chest, a bakeing board and a wood bowl, two meal sives	00	03	00
Three loads and a half of oat meal	03	00	00
<i>In the shop.</i>			
In white wooll	12	00	00
Died wooll	03	10	00
in yarn for one cloth	06	10	00
in yarn for another cloth	06	10	00
Same yarn and some wooll	04	10	00
Died wooll	04	10	00
Thee milnd Cloths	23	00	00
One Loom and gears	02	00	00
Bartrees and damosells	00	05	00
Scribling boxes and swinging ffloat and Trusses	00	05	00
Half of the Sising load	02	10	00

Half of a pair of Looms	00	05	00
<i>In the barn.</i>			
Barley in the mough	01	10	00
Six day mowing of hay	05	00	00
One mare with hackney saddle and load saddle	02	10	00
Three cows	06	00	00
In a Library of Books	06	06	00
Debts owing by several persons for to the deceased Cloth sold to them	55	05	03
	<hr/>		
The whole of all the goods and debts	183	01	03
	<hr/>		
Debts owing by the deceased to several persons are ffor wooll	060	16	06
In rents for land ffarmed by him	009	01	00
ffor dieing wares	013	02	01
And in borrowed money	020	00	00
And the charges in taking administration to expend and for a mortuary	002	16	00
	<hr/>		
The whole is	105	15	07
Then the clear sum of the Inventory is	077	05	08
	<hr/>		
Viewed and apprized by us			
John Marshall,			
William Hudson,			
Samuel Crowther.			

The inventory is exceedingly neat, and is evidently written by John Marshall, whose signature is quite a work of art.

EDWARD BOOTH

Edward Booth whose name appears in Record D was born April 23rd 1797, married on May 20th 1826 at Leeds Parish Church, Elizabeth Caroline youngest daughter of Major Charles Roberts of the 57th regiment and of Cheshunt, Herts., and for some time Governor of Scarborough Castle.

Mr. Booth studied under Hummel, but chiefly with Ferdinand Ries, Beethoven's favourite pupil, and in the words of a recent writer "without any exaggeration one may claim for him the proud distinction of being the first of Yorkshire's musical sons to lead the way towards those heights of the art of which we moderns think we hold the monopoly"

He introduced the piano and organ works of Bach to Yorkshire and his ability was so much appreciated by the organists of Leeds that they cut their services short in order to hear his recitals at Brunswick Chapel where he was organist.

To quote the same writer (Mr. Dawson) "When Paganini appeared at Leeds Music Hall in 1832, Edward Booth was the sole pianist, and played a Hummel Concerto, but the deficiencies of the orchestra were so obvious that Paganini asked Booth, as a personal favour, to supply the pianoforte accompaniment to his violin solo, paying him the compliment of giving him the violin part only for the purpose, thus showing that he had confidence in his ability to improvise a more effective and satisfactory accompaniment than the orchestra could achieve from the written parts.

"On another occasion Mr. Booth received a remarkable compliment from no less a person than the great Braham. This was at a concert where he was to play a Beethoven Concerto, and as the performance bade fair to be protracted, the secretary approached Braham with the suggestion that they should alter the order of the programme, that his song should come before Mr. Booth's solo, in order to have the advantage of a more favourable position, but this, to his credit, Braham flatly refused to do, saying that Booth being a young artist, such a transposition would in all probability jeopardise his artistic success.

Mr. Booth was an inveterate theatre goer, and an ardent traveller, when travelling, before the days of Cook, was a costly recreation. He must have travelled all over the British Isles by coach, steamer, and

on foot, as those were pre-railway days. Of all these journeys he kept long and particular accounts, and these note-books and other journals, written in a marvelously legible and cultured script, are still in existence.”

Mr. Booth's son George was a noted musician, and his grandsons George and Bromley Booth are well known in the musical world. Another grandson, Edward C. Booth, is well known as a writer of fiction whose first production “The Cliff End,” published in 1908, has been followed by many others.

Mr. Booth was born in Gildersome in a picturesque house which stood on the site of the present Co-operative stores and he played the organ at Gildersome Church when he was so young that he had to be lifted on to the stool. On one occasion at a practice there was some discord and the Conductor, puzzled how to account for it, as it was evident that the organist and singers were not in agreement, looked carefully at the music and eventually said in the vernacular “T'lad's reight, it's uz at's wrong.” A grand nephew of his, and a nephew of mine, Mr. Lionel Barton Booth, has inherited the musical talent, for though he never had a lesson on the piano in his life he can play any piece at sight, and on one occasion acting as musical critic for the *Times* newspaper, in place of a friend who was ill, he achieved such distinction that he was offered a permanent position on the staff, an offer he was compelled to decline. Mr. L. B. Booth was 4th wrangler of his year at Cambridge and is now a coach there.

Joseph Booth, the father of Edward Booth, was fond of scientific experiments with which he so astounded his neighbours that he was considered to be in league with the Devil.

Family reminiscences written by Edward Booth of Leeds in the year 1880.

“On looking back to the early part of my life at Gildersome, my native place, I am amazed to find how little I can remember with any degree of certainty. It would seem as if I had not even the natural curiosity common to most boys, or else surely I should not now have occasion to examine registers and copy the almost obliterated inscriptions on tombstones to discover what degree of consanguinity or affinity there was among my forefathers.

Of my paternal grandfather, John Booth, I know little more than that he was a Cloth Manufacturer, and, as appears from memoranda in his own hand-writing, that he frequently went to Nottingham to buy wool.

I have no knowledge of the place in Gildersome where the business of cloth weaving was carried on by him, but I think many, if not indeed all the operations requiring the aid of machinery were done in some of the adjacent towns where the manufacturing of cloth had been longer established, and that the weaving only was undertaken at Gildersome, at that time but a small and straggling village.

My maternal grandfather, Nathaniel Booth, was also originally engaged in the cloth manufacturing business, but, after having brought up a family of seven children - six daughters and one son - he in his old age became schoolmaster of the Gildersome Town's School. (Note - this school was used for the transaction of the business of the Township and stood opposite Moorfield House. It was pulled down some years ago.)

My grandfather Nathaniel, as may be supposed, was no great scholar, and yet he had a spice of the pedant in his composition, inseparable perhaps from his newly adopted vocation, for, when smoking at our house of an evening if any dispute arose about the meaning or pronunciation of a word he quietly laid down his pipe and went out, coming back shortly with two large dictionaries under his arm (Barclay's and Sheridan's if I remember rightly) and presently settled the matter by an appeal to his favourite authors, and when, as it sometimes happened the writers coincided with his own opinion his triumph was complete!

My uncle, Nathaniel Booth (Scatcherd's Delamere) was established as a grocer in Gildersome a good while before my recollection and eventually he acquired a considerable fortune, which descended to his only child Mary, afterwards Mrs. John Procter, Probably my uncle got some money with his wife Sarah Sinkinson, daughter of John Sinkinson, Veterinary Surgeon - in Gildersome phraseology, Cow Doctor. My uncle was a delicate man, and he was scupulously neat in his apparel. Even the white apron which he wore in his shop could not conceal his

genteel figure and superior address. He was a man of strict integrity, and greatly and deservedly esteemed by all who knew him.

He was a great lover of books and all his spare time was devoted to reading. He and his wife were sometimes the invited guests of Mr. Hudson when he had company; but my uncle did not like such stiff and formal visits as they usually were, and he used to say to my father on these occasions "Now we are going to be put by." He was a decided Whig in politics, and when the English government, under the direction of Mr. Pitt, was strenuously opposing Napoleon Buonaparte by sending our armies to battle with him and supplying the victims of his boundless ambition with the sinews of war, I once heard him say "I believe if Buonaparte were to invade Hell our government would send troops to help the Devil.

I have sometimes thought since then that if my uncle had lived long enough, he, like many others would have looked upon England's great struggle with her inveterate foe in a very different light.

The wife of my grandfather, Nathaniel Booth, was the sister of the Rev. Mr. Ashworth, Minister of the Gildersome Baptist Chapel, at least so I infer from hearing my mother and all our family speak of the Rev. Mr. Ashworth as Uncle Ashworth, and although I confess to having no documentary evidence in proof of this supposition I firmly believe it all the same!

I have a distinct recollection of a Mrs. Ashworth, commonly called Dame Ashworth. She was very old and decrepit and kept a school for young children in order to increase the scanty income with which she had to provide herself and her daughter with the necessaries of life. Unhappily her daughter was subject to frequent fits of insanity, and often had to be put under restraint, a sore and heavy trouble to her poor and aged mother.

Mrs. Ashworth had a son who resided in London and often came to Gildersome, when he was always the guest of Mr. Hudson. During the year I was in London I called upon Mr. Ashworth, who received me very civilly and introduced me to his wife and family with whom I took tea and spent the evening; but although he knew I should be in Town several months longer he did not ask me to call again, so our intercourse ceased and was never afterwards renewed.

I have now to speak of another branch of the Ashworth family, who lived in a good house not far from the Gildersome Old Hall, belonging to the Turton family. It consisted of two sisters who were reputed to be wealthy, but whence they derived their wealth, or what relationship they bore to the Rev. Mr. Ashworth I cannot tell. One of the sisters married the Rev. H. Roberson, Vicar of Dewsbury, who on his removal to Liversedge built a church in the latter place entirely, it is said, at his own cost. It was generally understood that his wife's fortune chiefly enabled him to erect this memorial of his devotion to the church of which he was a minister.

It was said that he was a stern man, and that he behaved ill to his wife. As an instance of his want of feeling it was rumoured that he shot with his own hand a favourite pony of hers on which she was accustomed to ride for the benefit of her delicate state of health.

In her novel entitled "Shirley" Charlotte Bronte is supposed to have portrayed the principal characteristics of this Clergyman under the name of "Helstone."

The other sister married a Mr. Wetherell, brother to the gentleman of that name of whom Scatcherd speaks so highly in his history of Morley, but he was in no wise like unto his brother.

The fortune which the Misses Ashworth possessed was so devised that if either of them died leaving no issue the survivor was entitled to her deceased sister's share. As the demise of Mrs. Wetherell took place first, of course the Rev. H. Roberson took the money accruing to his wife according to the will of the Testator, and thereby he gave great umbrage to the Ashworths and Booths of that day, a feeling which may still possibly rankle in the minds of some of their descendants.

Referring again to my grandmother, Mrs. Nathaniel Booth, I may add that from the uniform testimony of all who had known her personally; or of those who had only heard her spoken of, it is clear that she was a remarkable woman in her day and generation. It appears that she was an excellent theologian well acquainted with the scriptures, and delighted when she had an opportunity of entering into a controversy with any one rash enough to encounter her fluent speech and apt scriptural quotations, and she often put to silence many more learned disputants than herself, and yet who nevertheless were unable to cope with her vehement and overwhelming volubility. It seems it was her custom to hold a pinch of snuff in one hand and with the other to gesticulate after the manner of Mr. Ashworth in the pulpit.

The Rev. Wm. Tate, Minister of Gildersome Baptist Chapel, married Agnes, daughter of Nathaniel Booth, but not long after his marriage his religious opinions underwent a change and he accepted an invitation to become the Pastor of a Unitarian Chapel at Chorley in Lancashire where he remained until his death.

It is remarkable that Mr. Brooks, one of the successors of Mr. Tate, likewise went over to the Unitarians.”

Mrs. Nathaniel Booth the theologian was Miss Alice Ashworth, and a sister to Mrs. Wetherell and Mrs. H. Roberson. The fortune these ladies possessed came from their mother's side, the Priestleys, relatives of Dr. Priestley, and it is more than probable that Mrs. Booth fared differently from her sisters in the distribution.

The description of Nathaniel Booth the grocer is very different from that given of him by Scatcherd. Scatcherd says he was poor and ignorant, whilst Edward Booth says that he was possessed of a considerable fortune and a lover of books and reading. He no doubt knew him better than Scatcherd.

Edwin Booth (No. 21-2), after being engaged in business as a draper at Wortley Lane, Leeds, for many years, retired with a moderate competency. He took great interest in educational work at Zion School, Holbeck, and was a well-read man with generous instincts. For some time he represented Gildersome on the Bramley Board of Guardians. He left no children.

Henry Booth (No. 22) was born in a rather fine old house near the foot of Hart Hill, Gildersome, and for about fifty years carried on the business of a Cloth Manufacturer. By thrift and unremitting toil he attained success and retired from business in 1888. He took great interest in public affairs occupying the positions of Secretary of the Mechanics' Institute, Surveyor of the Highways, Overseer of the Poor, Poor Law Guardian, Chairman of the first School Board, Member of the Rural Sanitary Authority, Chairman of the first Local Board of Health, Governor of Batley Grammar School, Vice President of the Pudsey Division Liberal Association from its formation, Justice of the Peace for the West Riding, and County Councillor for the district at the time of his death.

In comparatively early life he was summoned for Church Rates which he refused to pay, and he won his case, with the result that no Church rate has since been imposed. At the beginning of his business career he saw the first Australian wool which came to Leeds and was urged by his Uncles who accompanied him to have nothing to do with it.

The *Leeds Mercury* of August 10th, 1897, contained the following paragraph :-

Mr. Henry Booth, J.P., C.C., of Gildersome, peacefully passed away yesterday in the 80th year of his age. He was one of the oldest inhabitants of Gildersome, and has been actively connected with public affairs, having held in turn almost every public position in the village. He is descended from an old Cheshire family, which migrated to Gildersome during the reign of Charles II., and he has sturdily maintained the family traditions. A zealous Nonconformist, he was a generous supporter of the Baptist denomination, and as an ardent Liberal was always to the front in every political contest. When the Pudsey Division was formed, he was elected a vice-president of the Liberal Association, a position he held up to his death. He leaves a widow and ten children, seven daughters and three sons. In 1893 he celebrated his golden wedding amidst much rejoicing.

Ann Booth (wife of Henry Booth), born at Old Hall, Gildersome, was a careful, thrifty housewife; a

devoted mother, who had many sorrows, but she lived for her family and her name is blessed.

The *Morley Observer* reports the following item –

GOLDEN WEDDING CELEBRATION AT GILDERSOME,
DECEMBER, 23rd, 1893.

Treat to the Aged and Poor by Mr. and Mrs. Henry Booth.

It was fifty years ago on Christmas Day that Mr. Henry Booth, J.P., and Mrs. Booth, of Moorfield House, Gildersome, were married at the Bradford Parish Church, and in celebration of their golden wedding, they last Saturday entertained about 300 of the aged and poor people in the village to an excellent tea, which, was provided in the Baptist Memorial Hall. The assembly was a pleasing, yet very imposing one, and the happy countenances of the aged guests told how much they appreciated the kindness of their host and hostess, who appeared in good health, and were the recipients of many a hearty congratulation. Mr. and Mrs. Booth's children and grandchildren number 42, and these were all present, assisting in various ways to make the guests comfortable and to add to their enjoyment. The tables, which were beautifully decorated with flowers, were presided over by Mrs. Booth and the daughters, daughters-in-law, and granddaughters of Mr. and Mrs. Booth, *viz.* :- Mrs. Booth, Mrs. W. Walker, Mrs. Harland, Mrs. Kelly, Miss Walker, Mrs. P. H. Booth, Mrs. C. E. Booth, and Mrs. A. N. Booth.

The tea over, the tables were removed, and the hall was prepared for an entertainment of a most enjoyable character. The Rev. John Haslam occupied the chair, and in the room we noticed Mr. and Mrs. Booth, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Booth and children, Mrs. Harland, Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Booth and children, Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Kelly and children, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Booth, Miss Emmeline Booth, Miss Annie M. Booth, Miss C. L. Booth, Mr. and Mrs. A. N. Booth, Mrs. Haslam, the Rev. Mr. Claxton (vicar of Gildersome), and Miss Claxton. The room was well filled.

The CHAIRMAN, in the course of a few opening remarks, made an appropriate allusion to the occasion which had called them together, and contrasted the condition of the country in 1843, when their host and hostess were married, with that of to-day. Then people had nothing of the enjoyments of life compared with what they possessed now. Dear bread, bad sanitation and monopoly were not unknown in 1843. In 1845 there was the Irish potato famine, which occasioned wide spread distress. In 1846 the Corn Laws were repealed, and there were many in that room who would remember the event with interest. Wheat in 1801 rose to 180s. per quarter, and a quartern loaf cost 1s. 10d., whilst at Spalding last week they were sold for 2½d. Then in 1843 the Ten Hours' Act was passed. At that time there was no help in popular education; in 1850 the first grant of £180,000 was made, but now it was over a million sterling. (Applause). In 1843 there was 4s. to 16s. per £ duty on staple articles, 10s. on tea, 8s. on coffee, and 5s. on soap. Workmen employed as handloom weavers paid nearly half their income in taxes. During the last fifty years there had been many improvements for the benefit of the people. The improved drainage had resulted in a reduced death-rate, and in relation to this subject the rev. gentleman pointed out that whilst the death-rate of the country in 1716 was 1 in 36, it was now only 1 in 54. The average length of the life amongst the gentry and upper classes then was 44 years, and of labourers 22 years; two-thirds were sacrificed to bad conditions. On the question of religious equality, he pointed out that in 1862 compulsory church rates were abolished; in 1836 the Dissenters' Marriage Act was passed, and the universities were opened to Dissenters. Since 1867, when the Reform Bill was passed, the franchise had been gradually extended, until now there was the household franchise. They enjoyed great privileges now which were unknown in their younger days. They often spoke of "the good old times," but the new were much better. He contrasted the homes of fifty years ago with those of the present day; and proceeded to express the pleasure which it gave him to see so many old people gathered together. In conclusion, he appropriately quoted Shakespeare's "Seven ages of man." –

The following resolution was submitted by the Chairman, and carried with acclamation :-
"That this meeting of old friends and neighbours warmly congratulates Mr. and Mrs. Booth upon being spared to celebrate their golden wedding; rejoices in the prosperity which crowns

their latter days and especially in the honour which has been conferred upon Mr. Booth by the Lord Chancellor by placing him upon the Commission of Peace for the West Riding, and appointing him the first magistrate in his native village.

Mr. BOOTH, on rising to acknowledge the resolution, was received with enthusiasm. He was very much obliged to them for the resolution; and with regard to his appointment as magistrate, he said he hoped that when he went to Leeds he should be able to dispense justice to the best of his knowledge. (Applause.) Referring to the chairman's contrast between the times when he was married and those of the present day, he said the world was really turned upside down. He remembered at that time they could not get to Leeds without going by way of Farnley or Beeston. He had a distinct recollection of walking with his father by the hand up Harthill, over the Royds through Smithies Farm to Leeds. There was then no other way by which they at Gildersome could get to Leeds. There had since been a great improvement in the means of locomotion; in fact people now did not know they were living compared with the time when he and others in that room were boys. (Hear, hear). When they were boys they had not enough to eat, and what they did get was of a poor character indeed. Now it was roast beef and plum pudding in many cases, and they ought to be thankful for it (Hear, hear.) He again thanked them for their vote of congratulation.

Mr. James Haigh having sung "The Village Blacksmith" in a very pleasing style, six of Mr. Booth's grandchildren gave the recitation "Grandfather's Wedding Day," which they were enthusiastically called upon to repeat, as follows :-

Fifty years ago, when comes next Christmas, Day,
'Twas Grandfather's wedding-day, old folks say.
Grandmother tells us it is quite true,
And so we made up our minds what we ought to do.
In our hearts we wish them joy
This happy Christmas time;
And may they be as bright and spree
As in the days of Auld Lang Sync.

Professor Cunningham, of Leeds, gave a very amusing ventriloquial entertainment in which he introduced two little figures, Teddie and Tommy. This was followed with a song by Mr. J. Haigh, "The Holy Friar," after which an exhibition of waxworks was given, by several members of the Booth family, representing a nurse, Florence Nightingale, Father Christmas, a bride and bridegroom of fifty years ago, Mother Shipton and an Italian girl. In the course of this entertainment Father Christmas dispensed the following gifts :- A Christmas hamper to Mr. Sam Booth, the oldest man present; a shawl to Mrs. Hannah Bilbrough, the oldest woman; and a walking-stick to Mr. Joseph Ellis. Mother Shipton caused considerable amusement by her prophecy that "Morley road will be finished - sometime."

The CHAIRMAN here expressed his pleasure that that was an unsectarian gathering composed of members of all denominations in the village. That was the first time he had had the pleasure of welcoming the Vicar of Gildersome to a meeting in that room, and he would call upon him to move a resolution.

The Rev. Mr. CLAXTON said it had given him a great deal of pleasure to come there that evening, and he wished in the first place to thank the chairman for the kind words which he had given expression to. He moved a vote of thanks to Mr. and Mrs. Booth for the excellent tea and entertainment which they had given to the old people, and for the kindness with which they had welcomed all present. (Applause). That was the second occasion on which he had been present at an anniversary of fifty years of married life, the first being that of the clerk of Batley. He wished Mr. and Mrs. Booth and their family every happiness and joy in their future life. It was very seldom that they could commemorate a golden wedding and the way in which Mr. and Mrs. Booth had celebrated their fiftieth anniversary was one which would be borne in mind by themselves and by the residents of Gildersome as long as they lived. (Applause.)

Mr. JOSEPH ELLIS seconded the resolution, which was carried with enthusiasm.

Mr. P. H. BOOTH responded on behalf of his father and mother and family. He thought it was a very happy thought on the part of his father and mother to entertain the old people on the occasion of their golden wedding. It was not permitted to many people to live together in married life for fifty years, and he thought that was a very happy way of celebrating it. (Hear, hear). He hoped they would all live to see his silver wedding, when he should be very pleased, God sparing them, to see them all there again enjoying the celebration. (Applause.) During the last fifty years there had been many changes. God had blest his father and mother in many ways with the good things of life, and for all those good things they were thankful, and it was right that they should recognise that every blessing which they enjoyed came from God. (Applause.)

Mr. J. Haigh sang "Anchored" and Miss F. M. Booth gave a recitation, "A Charity Sermon," in a charming manner. Mr. J. Haigh sang "The Skipper," and Professor Cunningham gave another of his clever ventrioquial sketches with the quaint old Yorkshire couple, Joe and Betty, whose recognition of old friends in the audience and their witty sayings evoked much laughter. A memorable occasion terminated by all present singing the hymn, "Abide with me."

ON GROWING OLD.

They call it "going down the hill," when we are growing old,
And speak with mournfhl accent when our tale is nearly told;
They sigh when talking of the past, the days that used to be,
As if the future was not bright with immortality.

But oh, it is not going down, 'tis climbing higher and higher
Until we almost see the mansions that our souls desire;
For, if the natural eye grows dim, it is but dim to earth,
While the eye of faith grows keener to perceive the Saviour's worth.

Those by-gone days, though days of joy, we wish not back again,
Were there not also many days of sorrow and of pain?
But in the days awaiting us, the days beyond the tomb,
Sorrow shall find no place, but joy unmarred for ever bloom.

Who would exchange for shooting blade, the waving golden grain;
Or when the corn is fully ripe, would wish it green again?
And who would wish the hoary head, found in the way of truth,
To be again encircled with the sunny locks of youth?

For though in truth the outward man must perish and decay,
The inward man shall be renewed by grace from day to day;
They who are planted by the Lord, unshaken in their root,
E'en in old age shall flourish still, and still bring forth their fruit.

It is not years that make men old, the spirit may be young,
Though for the "threescore years and ten," the wheels of life have run;
God has Himself recorded in His blessed Word of Truth.
That they who wait upon the Lord, they shall renew their youth,
And when the eyes now dim shall open to behold the King,
And ears now dull with age shall hear the harps of Heaven ring,
And on the head now hoary shall be placed the crown of gold,
Then shall be known the lasting joy of never growing old,

The above beautiful poem, recited by the Rev. Jno. Haslam on Saturday evening last, was composed by Miss L. Bilbrough, granddaughter of the late Mrs. Bilbrough, of Park House, Gildersome, and will be doubtless treasured by many of our readers.

Philip Henry Booth (No. 23) is a Justice of the Peace for the West Riding, a County Alderman, Member of the Standing Joint Committee and Chairman of its Supplies Committee,

Chairman of the West Riding General Purposes Committee, Chairman of the West Riding Elementary Education Committee, and member of several Committees of the County Council, also a member of the West Riding Rivers Board. He is also a member of the Council of Leeds University, Governor of Leeds Grammar School, of Morley Secondary School, and of Leeds Girls' High School.

He was educated at a public elementary school and continued his education by attendance at evening classes in general education and science. In 1873 he entered public life as a Member of the Gildersome Burial Board, a position he retained until its dissolution; in 1874 he received an interest in his father's business, and in 1888, in conjunction with his brothers Charles Edwin and Arthur Nathaniel, he acquired the business and commenced trading as Henry Booth & Sons. In 1908, his brothers having previously retired from the business, he transferred it to his two sons Alfred and Henry who now continue it.

At the formation of the Gildersome Urban District Council, in 1894, he became a member of that body and for three years in succession was Chairman, but when his term of office ended in 1901, having become a member of the County Council, he did not seek re-election. For some time he was an Overseer of the Poor.

In politics Mr. Booth is an ardent Liberal, having been a member of the Council of the Pudsey Division Liberal Association from its formation, and for the last seventeen years its President. Before the Pudsey Division was formed he took an active part in political life and in 1868 had the charge of a Committee Room at the General Election. He has a clear recollection of the election in 1859 when Messrs. Ramsden and Crossley were elected for the Riding. Mr. Booth is a member of the Baptist Church, a Trustee of the property of the Baptist Church in Gildersome, and is interested in the worsted spinning business of Thomas Ambler & Sons at East Ardsley, near Wakefield.

The *Morley Observer* reports the following :-

DIAMOND JUBILEE CELEBRATION AT GILDERSOME,
JUNE 26th, 1897.

TREAT TO THE AGED AND POOR.

Gala and Sports.

Through the generosity of the Chairman of the District Council (Mr. P. H. Booth, J.P.) and Mrs. Booth, the inhabitants of Gildersome were enabled last Saturday to celebrate the Diamond Jubilee of the Queen's reign in a befitting manner, and the event being marked by glorious weather the proceedings were a pronounced success and will live in the memory of those who participated in them for many years to come. The aged and poor were entertained to a substantial knife and fork tea in the Baptist Memorial Hall, which was beautifully decorated for the occasion. The tables were adorned with plants and flowers of the choicest blooms, and the young ladies who assisted at the tables and were assiduous in their attentions to the wants of the guests, were gaily attired and wore head-dresses in red, white, and blue, and thus imparted novelty and charm to the proceedings. Mr. and Mrs. Booth received the co-operation of the wives of the members of the Council and other ladies, who presided at the tables. About 450 invitations had been sent out, nearly all of which were accepted. The guests included the Mayor and Mayoress of Morley (Ald. and Mrs. W. Middlebrook), Mr. and Mrs. H. Booth, Mr. and Mrs. B. Booth, and the members of the District Council. Mr. H. Booth, J.P., had so far recovered from his recent severe illness as to be able to view the decorations in Town Street, which consisted of festoons of streamers in tricolours and flags. The motto "Long live P. H. Booth, Esq.," was displayed amongst the bunting. At the Recreation Ground the decorations were very effective and the effigies of a man and woman at the entrance to the grounds attracted much attention. At Branch End the inhabitants had bestowed much labour in the decorations and amongst the bunting was the prayerful invocation, "God save Gildersome." Small flags were also suspended from the windows of a number of private residences. In the evening a gala and sports were held in the Recreation Ground, where there was a very large attendance of the public. The Gildersome Brass Band played selections of music at intervals

and the sports were witnessed with keen interest. The events were well contested, some of the races having very close finishes. Much of the success of the sports was due to Councillor Wood, who received the entries and acted as handicapper. The stewards were Councillors Clayton, Holliday, and Ellis; starters, Coimcillors Stocks, Helliwell, and Bedford; judges, Councillors Allison, Lister, Dufton and Gilpin. At ten o'clock the gathering joined together in singing "God save the Queen." - Mr. J. Allison moved and Mr. Jas. Stocks seconded a vote of thanks to Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Booth for their generous hospitality that day, and it was accorded with enthusiasm. Mr. P. H. Booth acknowledged the resolution, and three cheers were heartily given for him and Mrs. Booth.

Gildersome was quite *en fete* last Saturday afternoon, the occasion being the local celebration of the Diamond Jubilee, and the demonstration was of such a hearty character as to leave no uncertainty as to the loyalty of the inhabitants of that place. It was a pleasure to many to see that Mr. Henry Booth, J.P., had so far recovered from his recent serious illness as to be able to put in an appearance with Mrs. Booth, if only for a few minutes, and the aged couple were the recipients of many expressions of hearty goodwill. Mr. and Mrs. E. Booth, another aged couple, Mr. Booth being 84, were also present. Mr. B. Booth is Mr. Henry Booth's elder brother, and during tea he entertained those sitting near him by recounting many interesting incidents which he remembered during the early days of the Queen's reign, and he seemed to enjoy the celebration of the Diamond Jubilee as much as anyone in the hall.

SILVER WEDDING FESTIVITIES AT GILDERSOME.
JULY 29th, 1899.

RECEPTION BY MR. AND MRS. P. H. BOOTH.

Presentation to Mr. and Mrs. Booth and Gala.

Councillor P. H. Booth, J.P., Chairman of the Gildersome District Council, and Mrs. Booth, last Saturday celebrated their silver wedding, and the occasion was one of rejoicing. In the afternoon Mr. and Mrs. Booth held a reception at Moorfield House, when over 200 guests, including relatives and members of local public bodies and friends, were received. The weather was fine and the function was a thoroughly successful and enjoyable one, Mr. and Mrs. Booth having made ample provision for the entertainment of their guests. The grounds and greenhouse were at their best. Whilst the guests rambled about or renewed acquaintances a glee party under the conductorship of Mr. A. H. Ashworth, Mus. Bac., Leeds, sang a number of selections on the terrace. Mr. and Mrs. Booth received a large number of presents, and these were viewed with special interest; and the personal congratulations on the attainment of their silver wedding anniversary were very hearty.

After the reception the guests partook of an excellent tea, which was provided in the Memorial Hall, and presided over by local ladies who had kindly volunteered their services to Mr. and Mrs. Booth. The tables were beautifully decorated with cut blooms and the general appearance of the room was of a most pleasing and attractive character. Tea was also provided in the Methodist Free Church School-room, Harthill, to which about 450 persons sat down, including public officials, tradespeople and friends.

PRESENTATION OF AN ILLUMINATED ADDRESS TO MR. AND MRS. BOOTH.

In the evening an interesting event took place in the Council-room at Grove House, when a beautifully illuminated address was presented to Mr. and Mrs. Booth by the members of the District Council. The room had been specially decorated for the occasion by Mr. J. W. Darnbrough. At one end of the room a platform, on which Mr. and Mrs. Booth and Mr. W. Bedford (vice-chairman of the Council) took their seats, was covered with maroon cloth and effectively decorated with foliage plants and bludm. There was a large attendance, the company including the Moorfield House guests. The address, which was on vellum, was the work of Messrs. Goodall & Suddick, of Leeds, and was artistically executed and enclosed within a gilt frame. At the bottom of the address were the portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Booth.

Councillor Bedford presided, and briefly stated the object of the gathering. He said he did not anticipate occupying that position, seeing that he was a member of the family, but he assured them that no one could be more hearty in congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. Booth, and he hoped they would live to celebrate their golden wedding. (Cheers.)

Mr. Harold B. James (clerk to the Council) then read the address, which was as follows :-

TO PHILIP HENRY BOOTH, ESQ., J.P.

Chairman of the Gildersome Urban District Council.

We, the members of the Gildersome Urban District Council, desire to heartily congratulate you and your wife upon the occasion of your silver wedding.

You have been an active and useful member of the Council, and formerly of the Local Board, for a total period of eight years.

At the annual meeting of the Council held in April last you were for the third time in succession elected its Chairman.

During your Chairmanship you have held in a special measure the entire confidence of the Council. This confidence has been gained not only by the ability which you have displayed in attending to the business of the Council, but also by the strict impartiality which you have invariably shown to all its members.

We cannot forget the generosity which you displayed upon the occasion of the Jubilee of Her Majesty the Queen, in the year 1897.

You have been a worthy successor to your respected father, Mr. Henry Booth, J.P., who was for so many years closely connected with the Gildersome Local Board, and who took such a deep interest in the welfare of Gildersome.

Notwithstanding the fact that your position as head of one of the largest firms of cloth manufacturers in the district has necessarily made very large claims upon your time, you have ungrudgingly given your services to the community in which you live.

During your public life you have had the sympathy and support of Mrs. Booth, in the discharge of your duties, and in this connection we remember that her father, Mr. Robert Holliday, was for a long period a prominent and useful member of the Local Board.

In conclusion we wish you and your wife and family long life and continued happiness and prosperity.

Dated this 29th day of July, 1899.

WILLIAM BEDFORD, Vice-Chairman.

WALTER CLAYTON.

EZRA HOLLIDAY.

WILLIAM LISTER.

WILLIAM WOOD.

WALTER ELLIS.

JAMES STOCKS.

SCARLET INMAN.

MARK SAVILLE.

JOHN THORNTON.

JOS. HENRY TOWLER.

HAROLD B. JAMES, Clerk.

Councillor Ellis, in making the presentation to Mr. and Mrs. Booth, said they all regarded it as a very interesting occasion indeed, and were delighted to meet under such particularly pleasing circumstances. Perhaps it was not inappropriate that he should make the presentation, having been its mover, and in the second place having had a life-long connection both with Mr. and Mrs. Booth and being able therefore to form a proper estimate of the public life of one and the private life of both. As to their personal qualities, Mr. and Mrs. Booth had lived long enough in their midst to merit their esteem, which esteem they had secured. Those who had known them best had the deepest esteem for them, and that was saying a great deal. (Hear, hear). Mr. Booth had been singularly fortunate in the selection of a wife, just as their children had been successful in the choice of their parents. (Laughter). Mrs. Booth had known how and where she could lead her husband - (renewed laughter) - and had also known where she could not drive him; but he (Mr. Ellis) was sure that under her guidance they had the measure of perfection which they saw in Mr. Booth to-day. Mr. Booth had some edges to rub off, and that was one reason why they wished that he and his wife should live to see their golden wedding, and then Mr. Booth might have attained the perfect man. He could only say that in any case, whether they lived to see them celebrate their golden wedding, they wished that they might have a life of usefulness before them, they might have the happiness of home life continued and, if possible, enhanced, that they might have good health and the love and honour of their offspring, and that in the afternoon and evening of their lives they might have a joyful existence. (Cheers.) In the address reference was made to Mr. Booth's various excellencies, and he was sure that they would agree that in drafting the address they had not attempted to flatter Mr. Booth. They knew that anything approaching flattery would be exceedingly distasteful to Mr. Booth, and they had stated their estimate of him fairly and impartially, and they hoped that he would regard what they said in the address with sincerity. Mr. Booth knew that every resolution of the Council was not received with unanimity, but he could assure him that the resolution to present the address received a unanimous and hearty acceptance. With regard to his duties as Chairman of the Council, Mr. Booth had always been actuated by a desire to do what in his opinion was best to be done in the interests of the township. They had found in him a capable member, and one who had exercised discretion and judgment in all matters that had come before the Council and had had the courage to do what was right. From his experience he could say that Mr. Booth had made an excellent chairman. His duties were not always pleasant, but when he had seen his duty clearly he had done it without hesitation and with ability, and his conduct in the chair had been fair and most impartial. (Hear, hear). In his (Mr. Ellis's) opinion the work of the Council was important work, and needed men of the calibre of Mr. Booth to transact. Those of them who had had any experience in public life would know that there were a great many varieties of work to be done, work which was to be done in a right spirit and as well as it possibly could be done, and he trusted that Gildersome would never lack men who were willing to give their time in doing that work. (Cheers). With regard to Mr. Booth's life outside the Council they remembered his munificence in the Diamond Jubilee year of Her Majesty's reign, and he was quite sure that Mr. Booth's action on that occasion was very highly appreciated, and he then created a spirit of trust in the village, the people seeing from his action that there were men in the village who were prepared to uphold and maintain the dignity of the Council and its chairmanship. (Hear, hear). Mr. Booth had always recognised his responsibility as chairman of the Council both inside and outside the Council, and he (Mr. Ellis) could say from his own observation that the duties which Mr. Booth had discharged had been discharged in the very best manner possible. He had not only maintained the dignity of the chair, but had distinctly raised it. (Hear, hear). In conclusion, Mr. Ellis said he had exceeding pleasure in asking Mr. and Mrs. Booth's acceptance of the address, and he trusted that when it hung on the walls of their rooms it would remind their children that their father spent a life of usefulness in that village. It might be that some of Mr. Booth's children would try to emulate his example, and he (Mr. Ellis) trusted that Mr. and Mrs. Booth would have the greatest happiness that could be attained by man and wife in possessing the love and honour of their children. (Loud cheers).

Mr. Booth, on rising to accept the address, was received with renewed cheering. He assured them that he received the address at the hands of the members of the District Council in the spirit in which it was presented, and he was exceedingly obliged to the members for their kindness. He did not expect anything of that sort when he first decided to celebrate his silver wedding. They would remember that some years ago his father and mother celebrated their golden wedding, and on that occasion he made a promise that if God spared his life he should

celebrate his silver wedding. He and his wife did that now. (Applause). One had some regret that some were absent whom they should have liked to see present. It had pleased Almighty God to take some away, and their absence was a thing which they regretted. Mr. Ellis had in effect said that it was the duty of all citizens to seek to discharge their public duty. He had always felt that and had always tried to discharge the public duty which had imposed itself upon him. There were times when they were entrusted with serious charges, and it devolved upon them to see that the charges that were committed to them were discharged in the best manner possible. (Hear, hear.) It was necessary that the best citizens should come forward to carry out their duty. Mr. Ellis had referred to the necessity of upholding the dignity of the Council. He knew that public institutions must always be on their trial, and they should see that they were faithful to the trust committed to them. (Hear, hear.) The address which they had presented was to his wife and himself, and recognition was made of the way in which their fathers had fulfilled their duties. His father and the late Mr. Holliday both in their day and generation tried to do their duty, and he believed the inhabitants of Gildersome felt that that was so, and if there was any respect for their memories it was because they tried to discharge their public duty. He had honestly tried to do what was right as Chairman of the Council. He had tried to be impartial, and if he had failed they must forgive him. It had been his honest endeavour to act impartially in every way and form. (Hear, hear.) It was well if as one grew in life he grew in the esteem of his fellow-citizens. His wife and he had lived together now for twenty-five years. That was no little time in a life's history. As a man who had not yet attained his fiftieth year, he felt that the twenty-five years of married life was a long span in his existence. He admitted that he had been exceedingly fortunate in his choice of a wife. They had had the happiness of living together as happily as most people, and they thanked their friends for their good wishes. They would try to grow better as they grew older, and he hoped that as long as they lived they would discharge every duty that was laid upon them, and they hoped that those who grew up after them would follow in their footsteps so far as they had done the right. (Loud cheers.)

THE GALA.

A gala was provided in Grove Park in the evening for the inhabitants, and it is almost needless to say that they showed their appreciation of Mr. and Mrs. Booth's generosity by attending in very large numbers. Candler and Nash's Punch and Judy and dog Toby were there, and of course proved an immense source of amusement to old and young alike. Indeed it would be difficult to say which responded to the calls of the Pandean pipes and drum with the greater eagerness, the old folks or the young ones, for Punch and Judy seem to attract all alike. The performances were capital and were received with frequent laughter. There were scratch sports for children under 13, and they were well contested, the events including three-legged and wheelbarrow races for boys, and for the girls there were skipping races; also an event in which the competitors were to run 50 yards, work a sum correctly, and run back. Glees, etc., were sung at intervals by a party under the conductorship of Mr. A. H. Ashworth, Mus. Bac. The gala was continued until dusk.

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