

returns only Crigglestone, Dalton, Quarmby and Clifton included *helpale's*. Halifax presented thirteen alewives and not a single *helpale*. The normal fine for an alewife was 2d, while that for holding a *helpale*, usually 6d, might range between 2d and 8d. It is hard not to draw the conclusion that the chief steward of the Manor had decided that the offence of *helpale* was lucrative for the lord and conviviality was a side issue. However it is nice to know that illegal brewing and baking in the manor was a minority offence, as some constables never made such a presentment. It has been thought that the fines were really a licence to brew.

Other concerns included care of ditches and watercourses. Such matters would be of prime concern in succeeding centuries. Other business included the regulation of fallow land, breaches of the peace, punishment of scolds, illegal digging of turves, quarrying of *thakstone* or coal, forestalling, and punishment of night-walkers.

The profits of jurisdiction were always an item in the annual revenues of a lordship. Although the Manor of Wakefield was only one of the assets of the duchy of York their actual value is of some interest. According to the rolls themselves the receiver noted in 1433/4 a total of £17 5s. No such accuracy is possible for the following year because the final membrane of the roll is missing. The subtotals add up to £21 4s 6d, not including £4 17s 11 from Sowerbyshire, an area which was missing from the previous year's total. The total for 1435/6 was £25 1s 3d.

The rolls throw up quantities of place names and surnames. Using A.H. Smith's *Place-Names of the West Riding of Yorkshire* as a guide, the current rolls provide names at an earlier date for a good number of localities. In the case of Kirkthorpe, Smith wrongly believed that there was no church there, assuming that 'the affix Kirk- alludes to the fact that the hamlet belonged to Warmfield church for tithes'.⁵¹ As to surnames, such typically Yorkshire surnames as Bairstow, Bentley, Braye, Gaukrodger, Illingworth, Littlewood, Lumb, Midgley, Oldfield, Priestley, Robertshaw, Sutcliffe and Townend are all locations in the Manor. To pin down names to a restricted locality one can look at the panel of jurors at the tourns at Kirkburton, where on 8 October 1433 there were two Kayes, a Goldthorpe, three Littlewoods and a Jessop; the next year there was a Lupsett, an Alott and the same three

⁵¹A.H. Smith, *op. cit.* ii, 117. The ancient parish of Kirkthorpe is shown on map 15 in *West Yorkshire Archaeological Survey* iv, but on the map of Yorkshire: ancient parishes and chapelries (Y.A.S, 1973) the same area is named the parish of Warmfield.

Littlewoods; and the year after a Lupsett, a Goldethorpe, a Charlesworth, a Littlewod, a Jessop and an Alott. Between 1402 and 1445 Sowerbyshire was administered separately from the rest of the manor, and a different group of surnames appears in its courts, particularly, Priestley, Mawde & and Wade.

Occupations gave rise to fewer local surnames. Unsurprisingly the most frequent of such were Tailor and Walker. The latter originally worked as fullers. The Index shows a Baker, three Carters, a Chaloner or maker of shalloon, three Clarkes, a Colier, two Cooks, four Coupers, six Crowthers or fiddlers, a Draper, four Flechers or makers of arrows, two Furbishers or polishers, two Glovers and a Goldsmith (and there was a working goldsmith, Rawden of Wakefield). Among farming names there were two Haywards, a Ploughman and a Sergeant or bailiff. Returning to general occupations there was a Leadbitter, four Listers or dyers, three Masons, a Merchant, four Milners, three Tailors, two Painters, a Porter, a Piper, a Roper, a Saddler, a Salter, a Slater, four Smiths, a Souter or cobbler, fifteen Tailors, a Turner, two Tinkers, seventeen Walkers (many differentiated by their place of abode), a Wainwright, a Webster and two Wrights. Maybe they were just surnames, but they still give a flavour of the community. A number of litigants were identified by their work. This was especially necessary where first and second names were the same. There were three litigants called John Otes. They were identified as mercer, glover and walker respectively.

Nicknames seem badly represented as a source of surname. These include Broadhead, Brown, Bull, Fox and Sharp, although Cutbeard might seem personal originally. This is somewhat different from Northumbrian names of about 1300. These include Caldebennis, Drincke-milk, Strakedheud and Unkouth. One summoned for the muster of 1538 was named Davy Sclavergobe!⁵²

As regards patronymics, one can expect the usual range of - son, from Adamson, Clerkson, Gibson, Jackson, Robertson and Iveson. Much more confusing for the indexer is the number of persons described as John son of Richard, Thomas son of Thomas Silkiston and Richard his brother, John father of Henry Elys, or James son of Robert Boethe. Sometimes a wife is charged with an offence but remains nameless, as presumably the husband was expected to pay the line.

⁵²C.M. Fraser (ed), *The Northumberland Lay Subsidy Roll for 1296* (Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle. 1968), 138, 311, 349, 376; 'Musters for Northumberland in 1538', *Archaeologia Aeliana* 1st Series IV (1855). 182

Item. Henry <4d> Oxlee did not come to the tourn. In mercy. Item, the vill of Cumbirworth concealed all the said trespasses, to the great contempt and prejudice of the lord. To he attached. Item. Margaret Hynchcliffe brewed *helpale* and sold it contrary to ordinance and statute. To be attached. Item, the vill of Scoles concealed this trespass, to the great contempt and prejudice of the lord. To he attached.

Sum of court 6s 1d [collection] to he the responsibility of the graves.

Brighous Tourn held there on 19 October 14 Henry VI
Rastrik Panel for Tourn Enquiry taken on the oath of Henry Rysschworth, John Drake, Thomas Frith of Rastrik, William Longelay, John Haghe, Thomas Haghe of Skyres, William Denton, John Hirst, Thomas Wodhede, Richard Gledhill, Thomas Cliffe and John Bentlaye, who said on oath that the vills:

FEKESBYE Robert Haworth, constable, and his sworn fellows presented nothing. Adam Bevrylaye was elected constable and sworn,

DALTON Thomas Longelaye, constable, and his sworn fellows presented nothing. John Couper was elected constable and sworn.

QUERNBY John Hirste, constable, and his sworn fellows presented that William by ye Broke on a certain day last year at Lynnelaye made an affray on John Haghe against the peace. To be attached. John son of William Hirste was elected constable and sworn.

STEYNLAND John Anelaye, constable, and his sworn fellows presented that **Thomas <6d> Malynsone** brewed *le helpale* and sold it against ordinance and statute. Charged in court, he could not deny but put himself on the lord's grace. Admitted to fine 6d. William Frith was elected constable and sworn.

RASTRIK Thomas Hanson, constable, and his sworn fellows presented that Richard <4d> Wodhous brewed *le helpale* and sold it contrary to ordinance and statute. Charged in court. he could not deny but put himself on the lord's grace. Admitted to fine. 4d. Richard Wodhous was elected constable and sworn.

CLIFTON William Gretelande, constable, and his sworn fellows presented that the wife of William <2d> Cosyn and the wife of Thomas <2d> Bertrome brewed and sold ale against the assize. Both in mercy. Item, Richard <6d> Milne, William <6d> Heylelee, John <4d> Clerke and Thomas <6d> Tyngill brewed *lez helpales* and sold them contrary to statute and ordinance. Charged in court, they could not deny but put themselves on the lord's grace. Admitted to fine. 22d. William Heylelee was elected constable and sworn.