

Reliquiae Antiquae Eboracenses.

- I. *On the Sepulchral Antiquities of various Ancient Nations, illustrative of the custom of Tumular Interment, as practiced by the Primeval Inhabitants of Britain.* By THOMAS BATEMAN, Esq., Yolgrave, Derbyshire.

THE importance of the study of Archæology has not been generally admitted until a comparatively very recent period; too often indeed have individuals engaged in the elucidation of facts connected with the past history of our race, been held up to derision by persons unable to appreciate the end and aim of such researches. Archæologists now have not so much of this feeling to contend against; the diffusion of general knowledge has caused the science, and consequently the student, to be treated with a portion of the consideration which is due to them. Still not unfrequently the utilitarian question "*cui bono*" is obtruded by matter-of-fact personages, who can see no adequate object for labour in anything that does not leave a profit after being accomplished. It has nevertheless been repeatedly made evident to observers of human nature, that there exists in most minds, (those of Progressives, as they are styled, being excepted), a certain veneration for antiquity, which exhibits itself in a tendency to look back and contemplate former phases of society; witness the avidity with which the passing newspaper report, and the record of any discovery, which (though for a moment only) slightly draws aside the veil that envelopes "the times of old," are read and discussed by persons of all ranks. Any tangible object of remote antiquity seems to connect us personally with the past, to an extent that no course of reading can equal; it renders us for the time contemporaries with the shadowy actors in the great drama of primeval life. This, together with the

ascertained benefits of antiquarian study, leads us to hope, that at no distant period, this most fascinating branch of history will become very widely cultivated. The inferences deducible from judicious comparisons of relics of the eras included under the general head of Primeval, are as essential to the elucidation of the unrecorded history of man, as the study of strata, fossils, and minerals, is to the history of the planet which he inhabits; we are thus enabled to trace the human family through successive ages, over vast tracts of the earth, and to observe its gradual advance towards civilization; some nations outstripping others on the way, yet everywhere actuated by the same wants, desires, and superstitions, modified by circumstances and climate. In vain do we look for truthful records written by any nation previous to its arrival at a comparatively advanced state, scriptural history excepted; the most that has in any case been transmitted to our times, is here and there a fragment of some almost forgotten book of doubtful history, rescued by some of the Greek or Roman historians and travellers; or on the other hand a host of mythic legends of every shade of absurdity, which only bewilder us in attempting to arrive at the small portion of truth or significance which they may contain. Therefore if we seek to know more concerning the nations of antiquity that can be depended upon, we must be content to accumulate facts, apparently trivial in themselves, but which, when mutually placed in comparison, are of the very highest importance in elucidating and determining the spirit and manners of ages long departed. Such facts are obviously afforded by discoveries of the existing remains of an ancient people; and it is fortunate for enquirers of the present day, that one strong feeling has pervaded almost all tribes of men living in an uncivilized or semi-barbarous state; I allude to the respect, and in many instances the splendour, with which the dead were committed to the grave; and to the disinterested affection, superstition though it might be, which prompted the interment of articles valued by the deceased, along with his corpse; though it may well be surmised that in most cases such articles, consisting as they did, chiefly of arms and personal ornaments, would have been of great use to the surviving friends.

From such facts as these, and from the universal prevalence of tumular interment throughout the globe at a remote date; had we no other and still higher authority for saying it, there is abundant evidence to shew that "all men are brethren," or in other words, that the human family, however varied, sprang originally from one stock, and that in its world-wide dispersion the members long

retained, and in some places do yet retain, their primitive usages almost unchanged, or simply modified by accidental position. These observations are peculiarly applicable to Barrow burial, which we find has been practised from the most remote antiquity to our own day, in most parts of the world. For instance, amongst the Esquimaux, as related by Captain Parry in his second voyage. Amongst the Israelites we find that Achan and his family being burned by order of Joshua, were afterwards buried under a barrow of stones in the valley of Achor; and the King of Ai was interred in the same manner. The practice of burying weapons with the dead is also referred to by Ezekiel, c. xxxii, v. 27; "they shall not lie with the mighty *that are* fallen of the uncircumcised, which are gone down to hell with their weapons of war: and they have laid their swords under their heads." Diodorus informs us that Semiramis, wife of Ninus, the founder of the Assyrian Empire, whom some of the learned have confounded with Nimrod, buried her husband in the palace, and raised over him a great mound of earth, which remained after the destruction of the city. Indeed it appears from a passage in Mr. Layard's delightful work on Nineveh and its remains, that there is at least a possibility of this tumulus being yet in existence. The tombs explored by that gentleman in Assyria, although now undistinguished by any mounds, present the same features as most others, with regard to the interment of vases and ornaments along with the corpses of the owners; it is also remarkable that these articles partake of the Egyptian style of manufacture, than which none is more easily identified. The Egyptians themselves had their pyramids, huge barrows of masonry, in which they deposited the bodies of their kings after embalmment; but of course the mass of the people were placed in the tomb without such costly obsequies, although solicitude for the preservation of the embalmed remains of their friends was a distinguishing feature of the whole of the dwellers in old Egypt. The Greeks had large barrows both of earth and stone, surrounded at the base with walls built of immense blocks of stone. These barrows were ancient in Homer's day, to whose mythic heroes some of them are attributed: Pausanias mentions the monument of Laius, the father of Œdipus, where he and his servants were buried; "collected stones" being thrown over them. Tydeus, killed in the Theban war, was buried beneath an earthen barrow; as was also Lycus, near Sicyon. Hector's barrow was of stones and earth. Achilles erected a tumulus upwards of an hundred feet in diameter, over the remains of his friend Patroclus. The mound supposed by Xenophon to contain

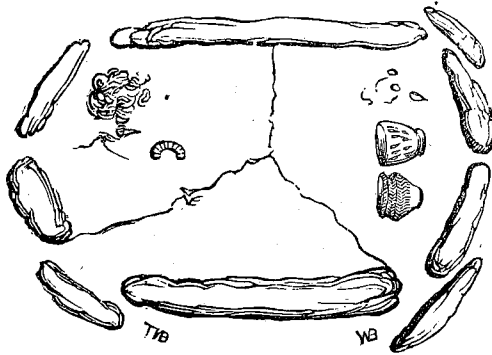
the remains of Alyattes, father of Cræsus, king of Lydia, was of stones and earth, and more than a quarter of a league in circumference. In later times Alexander the Great caused a tumulus to be heaped over his friend Hephæstion, at the cost of twelve hundred talents, no mean sum even for a conqueror like Alexander, it being £232,500 sterling. It thus seems that both the Greeks and the Trojans practised this rite at an age anterior to the historic period, and that it was continued down to an era of which many authentic records still exist. Modern investigation has furnished corroborative proofs of the high antiquity of some of the Greek tumuli, by the style of ornament on the vases accompanying the calcined bones of their occupants. Travelling towards the west, innumerable traces of the custom are observable. Dercennus, an ancient king of Latium, was buried under an earthen mound, at least so Virgil says, and it is sufficient for the purpose to prove the existence of the custom without entering into any question regarding the particular individuality of the person entombed. The Etruscans were great barrow architects, and spared no expense either in the construction of their tumuli, or in furnishing the precious objects they buried within them. The sides of the vaults enclosed within the mounds were frequently painted with figures in various attitudes, or engaged in different occupations. In other instances they were hung round with vases of bronze or earthenware of surpassing beauty, in the manufacture of which the Etruscans particularly excelled; and sometimes the walls were decorated with votive shields of embossed silver or bronze. The bodies were sometimes burned, but generally interred in the natural state, and were enclosed in chests of terra-cotta; on the covers of some of these were the figures of the deceased modelled in clay, and represented in a reclining position. In these sarcophagi have been found the bodies of warriors clothed in bronze armour, enriched with golden ornaments of the finest and most elegant workmanship; also of ladies who had been buried in their choicest robes and jewellery, accompanied by mirrors of polished metal, now defaced by rust, but still exhibiting traces of high finish.

Not only did the more civilized nations of antiquity use this mode of sepulture, but the barbarians, as they were called by the Greeks, also practised it almost universally. It will therefore be necessary to give a brief outline of the interments of several barbarous nations. The Scythian tribes, now better known as the Tartars, were profuse of the riches they entombed in their barrows. The description of their funeral rites, as given by Herodotus, has been proved to

be substantially correct in its details. The main features of it are, that upon the burial of one of the Khans or Chiefs, the mourners were in the habit of barbarously sacrificing, *under the idea of their accompanying him into a future state of existence*, one of his wives, some subordinate attendants, and his horse; he was also supplied with weapons, apparel, and ornaments, together with many vessels of gold. In an early volume of the *Archæologia* is an account of the opening of one of these large barrows in Russian Tartary, undertaken by order of the government, when the various skeletons of the individuals, interred precisely as described by Herodotus, were discovered, together with sheets and vessels of pure gold to a very large amount. Another, opened about the year 1841, in the neighbourhood of Asterabad, by Baron de Bode, and communicated to the Society of Antiquaries, contained articles of immense value and interest. Large numbers of these tumuli have been plundered of their contents from time immemorial, but numbers still remain intact. In India the tumuli abound, and indicate a similar feeling on the subject of interment; they have been observed more particularly in the north of India and Affghanistan, where they surround those remarkable Buddhist temples called Topes or Stupas, which were noticed by two Chinese pilgrims who travelled in Hindostan, one in A.D. 400, and the other about two centuries later. In this case the tumuli probably contain the remains of priests or devotees. In Mexico and South America similar habits prevailed at a later, but still ancient period, and antiquities from the sepulchres of the New World, have a close similarity to, and in some cases an identity with, many articles observed in our Celtic barrows. For the following notice of the sepulchres of the North American mound builders, I am indebted to the authors of the "Ancient Monuments of the Mississippi Valley." The tumuli therein described are principally situated in the State of Ohio; they are mostly composed of solid earth, and vary from six to eighty feet in height; they enclose skeletons deposited within rectangular cells, constructed of the trunks of trees, or of stone. The former were most frequently used, and although the timber has ceased to exist, the casts or impressions of the trees remain visible upon the earth that has been in contact with the rude sarcophagus; around the skeletons are traces of bark or matting, in which it is presumed the bodies were enveloped; they are likewise accompanied by great quantities of personal ornaments, such as beads of bone, shell, or metal; bracelets and other ornaments of copper, and plates of mica; weapons, analagous to those of the Celts, hereafter described, are

not so frequently discovered with the bodies. Urn burial does not seem to have been the custom of that district, but in the mounds on the Wateree river, South Carolina, many urns have been found containing human remains, in some cases calcined, but in others packed within the vessels in their natural state, after the flesh was removed. As an instance of the prevalence of barrow burial in modern times, it may be stated, that the Indians have for ages interred in these mounds, although they were originally erected by a more ancient people, *no other traces* of whom are supposed to exist, if we except the earthworks in connection with the mounds. With some of these later interments, articles of European manufacture have been found, including swords, and small silver crosses, probably introduced amongst the Indians by the French.

But to return to the old world: the Teutonic, or German tribes, are described by Tacitus as interring the remains of their dead in barrows, after the bodies had undergone the process of cremation. The Scandinavians, or Northmen, also buried in grave hills for many ages, and the contents of such of the earlier of these tumuli as have been opened, resemble in most particulars antiquities discovered under the same circumstances in this country. But there was one description of interment practised in Denmark and Norway, by the later Pagan inhabitants, widely differing from what has been observed in other regions, yet highly characteristic of the people, who were at that time only nations of maritime adventurers, led on by their Sea Kings to wherever plunder was to be obtained or danger encountered; sometimes the bodies were placed in the small ships or boats of the period, which were then dragged on shore and buried under a barrow within view of the ocean. It is with interments of this late and peculiar description, that the greatest variety of curious and rare objects are found, consisting of arms, personal ornaments, and various useful articles, a detailed account of which is contained in Lord Ellesmere's "Guide to Northern Archæology." The Gaulish tumuli seem to be identical with those of the Ancient Britons, which are next to engage our attention; before, however, proceeding to describe the contents of those in this kingdom, it may be as well to remark that the fundamental design of them, with the exception of the later Saxon ones, is pretty much the same in most places. The leading feature of these sepulchral mounds is, that they enclose either a stone vault or chamber, or a stone chest, otherwise called a kist, or kist-vaen, built with more or less art; [*The annexed cut represents a kist in the barrow of Arbor-Lowe, Derbyshire.*]

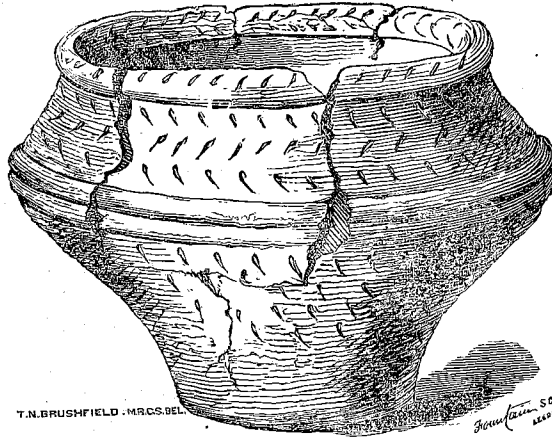


and in other cases a grave cut out below the natural surface of the ground, and lined, if required, with stone slabs, in which the body was placed in a perfect state, or reduced to ashes by the action of fire; when the latter method has been adopted, the fragments of bone have been carefully collected, and in many instances placed in an earthenware vessel, which was then

deposited within the vault. These stone chambers vary in their dimensions from the size of a small room, to that of a receptacle suited only to contain a few calcined bones. They are constructed in many ways, sometimes by walling, but more frequently by four or more large stones being placed on end, and covered with another of greater size. When vaults constructed in this manner are denuded of the earth, which in most cases originally covered them, they are very conspicuous objects, and were formerly considered to be Druidical altars; but subsequent researches have almost invariably developed their sepulchral character. Sometimes galleries or passages built on the same plan, lead to the principal chambers, as at the large barrows at New Grange, in Ireland; Gaur Innis, in Brittany; and Five Wells, near Taddington, in Derbyshire.

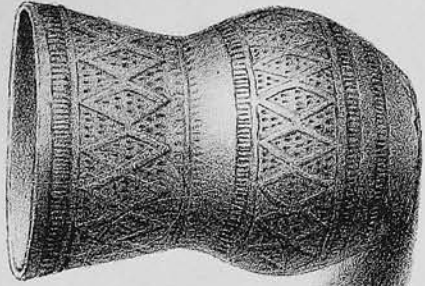
We at length come to the description of the contents of barrows in this kingdom, the work of its Celtic and Saxon inhabitants, very few being attributable to the Romans, who seldom buried in this manner during their stay in Britain. The barrows at Thornborough, in Buckinghamshire, and the Bartlow hills, in Essex, are, however, exceptions, as the relics therein discovered are doubtless of Roman manufacture, being vases and lamps in bronze, with glass and pottery of the most elegant and classical design; but it is possible that these may pertain to British dignitaries in the Roman service. We will now proceed to the purely Celtic period, the remains of which, in the shape of barrows and stone circles, are to be seen on many of the elevated lands in Yorkshire, and other parts of Great-Britain. Many of the former have been explored by various antiquaries, and in them have been found varieties of urns of imperfectly baked clay, some containing calcined bones, thence called funeral urns; [*Plate I, Figures 3 and 4, represent two of these urns found in the barrows of Moot-*

Lowe and Rolley-Lowe, Derbyshire.] other urns are found placed with skeletons, and

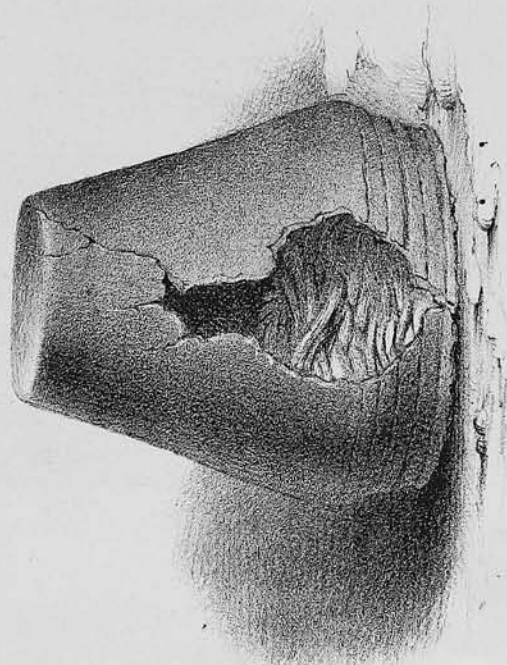


appear to have been filled with animal matter, probably deposited as an offering, or viaticum for the deceased; [*The annexed cut represents a funeral urn found in the barrow of Cross-Lowe, Derbyshire.*] of the same nature as the latter urns are the drinking cups; [*Plate I, Figure 2, represents one found in the barrow of Sliper Lowe, Derbyshire.*] these are of elegant shape, and covered with

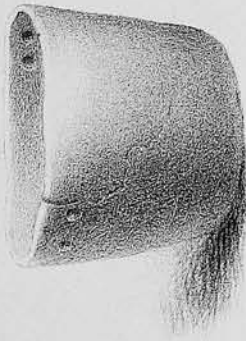
indented designs; some again of very small size have been found within the funeral urns amongst the burnt bones; the use of these is not evident, though Sir Richard Colt Hoare called them incense cups, by which name they are now generally known. [*Plate I, Figure 1, represents an incense cup found in the barrow of Galley-Lowe, Derbyshire.*] Besides these urns or vases there are found weapons of flint, bone, and bronze, consisting of arrow heads, daggers, hammers, and celts or adzes, sometimes in company with stags' horns and tusks of the wild boar, indicating the resting place of the successful hunter. [*Plate II, represents a kist, with skeleton and weapons, found in the barrow of Liffs-Lowe, Derbyshire.*] At other times occur ornaments and beads of bone, amber, and Kimmeridge coal; these were in all probability the personal decorations of females, whose form and comeliness has long since faded into dust. In barrows of the Romano-British and Saxon periods, the construction approaches more nearly to that now in use, namely, a small mound raised over a grave of some depth beneath the surface. There are certainly some large barrows of this era, but they are exceptions; indeed in many localities the elevation is so slight as to be scarcely perceptible, as in the case of the very curious Saxon cemetery at Cotgrave, in Nottinghamshire, described in the Journal of the British Archæological Association for the year 1848. Frequently the Saxons have taken advantage of the Celtic tumuli, and have interred their dead at an inconsiderable depth in them, as the North American Indians have done in the ancient grave mounds of their country. The contents of these Saxon graves are extremely varied;



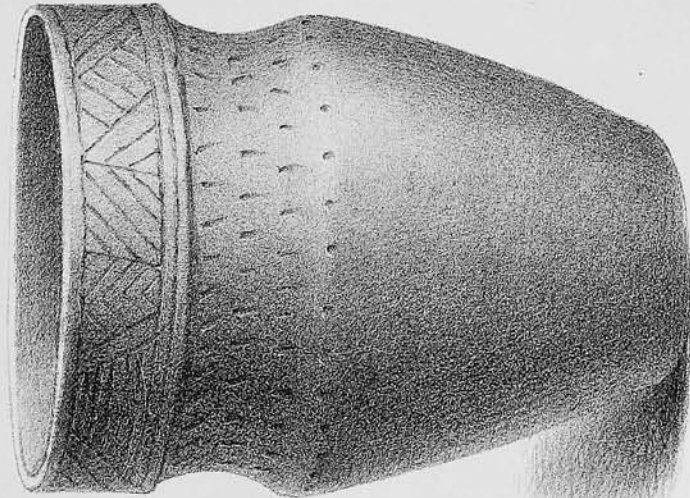
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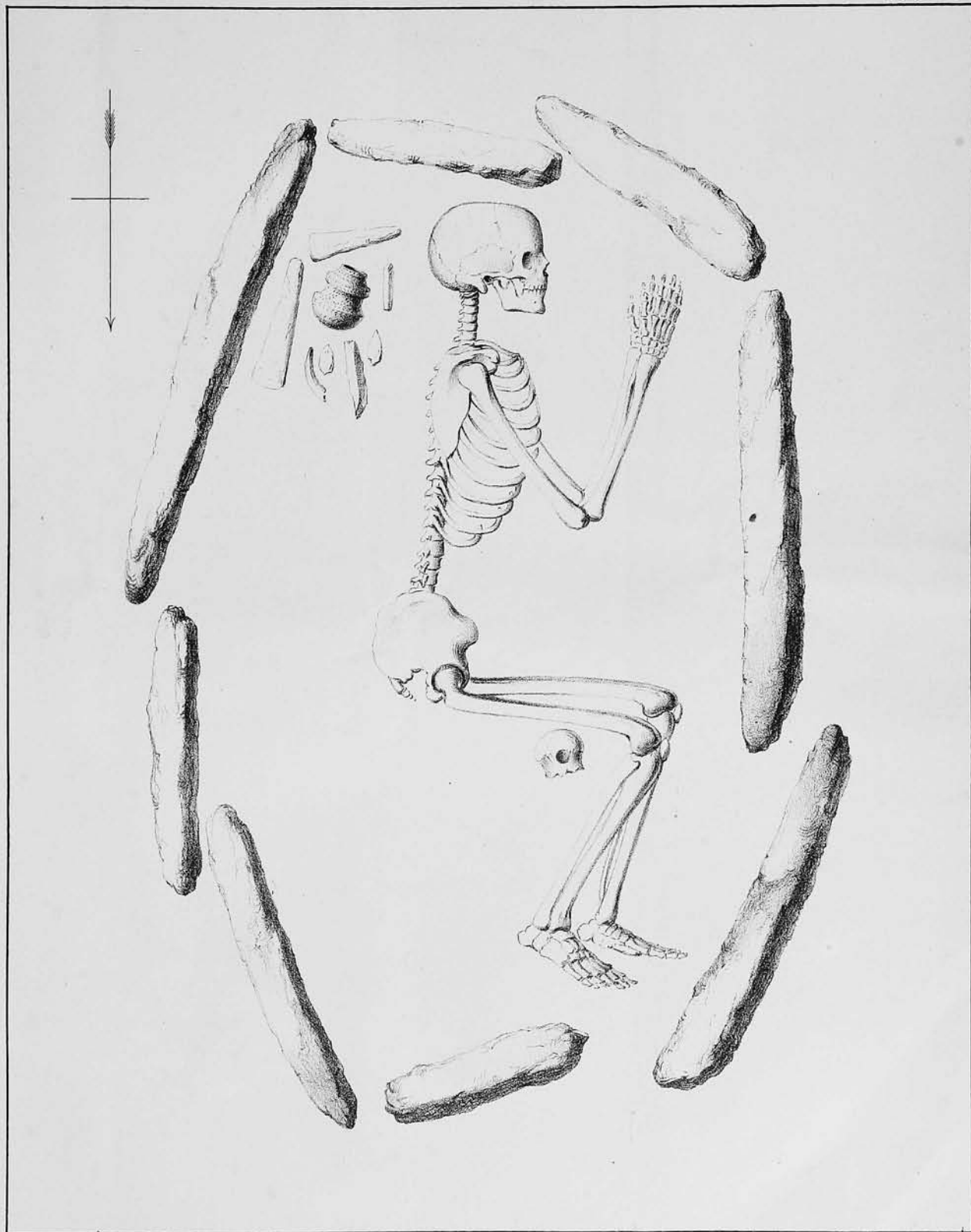


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W. Bouman, Lith., Leeds

T. N. Brubaker, M. F. C. S., del.

British Urns in the Possession of Tho. Bateman Esq.



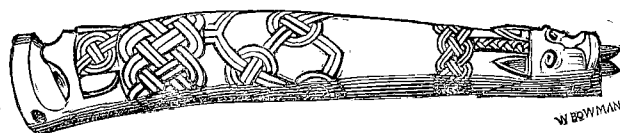
T. N. Brasfield, M.R.C.S., del.

W. Bowman, Lith., Leeds

Cist with Skeleton & Weapons found at Liffs Lowe.

almost every article of personal use or ornament has been found in those appropriated to females; variegated glass and porcelain beads, formerly thought to be Celtic; brooches of gold or copper ornamented with filigree work, and enriched with settings of garnets and coloured glass; pins of gold or bronze, silver needles, glass cups, ivory combs, small bronze thread boxes, and iron knives, form a small part of the catalogue. With the men are found iron swords, spears, knives, centres of shields, in one case the remains of a superb helmet surmounted by a crest; and occasionally ornamented buckles of silver, brass, or iron. These are the contents of the latest barrows in this country, as in the sixth century the Saxons embraced Christianity, and subsequently discontinued their Pagan rites, amongst which barrow burial held a prominent position.

This paper might have been enlarged, but its object is intended to *awaken* a spirit of enquiry rather than to *satisfy* it; and I trust that this outline of the sepulchral customs of some of the people of old, will answer the purpose of shewing what an amount of interesting information may be gained from sources, which to an unreflecting person may appear dry and uninteresting.



II. *Ancient Bone Instrument found at York.*

THE above wood-cut represents an article made from a solid piece of bone, found with other relics of antiquity, in the month of September, 1851, in digging the foundations for a house in Hudson street, York. It is $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, of Saxon or early Norman workmanship, and perforated at the thickest end, as if intended for suspension. But it is difficult to say to what purpose articles of this character have been applied; resting almost, if not entirely, upon antiquarian speculation. I therefore leave it to the sagacity of those who may have devoted more time to the study of antiquities than myself.

R. COOK.

III. *Earthworks at Killingbeck, near Leeds.*

So few remains of the ancient inhabitants of Brigantia are now existing, that those which would otherwise appear inconsiderable, assume an importance they would not otherwise possess ; besides the arms and other implements which are usually found in barrows, we have partial remains of villages, and places of defence. Of the latter kind is a remarkable one at Killingbeck, near Leeds, of which no mention has been made by Thoresby.

Killingbeck, I suppose is derived from *Keel-Ing-Beck*, or *the beck which runs through a cold flat land* ; its situation exactly agrees with this description. Thoresby derives it from the Celtic *Cylle*, or *the habitation of some noted recluse* ; his commentator, Dr. Whitaker, suggests *Kil*, or *Kiln*, which combined with Saxon substantives of places, uniformly denotes *a place for drying corn*. Killingbeck gave name to a respectable family, one of whom, Robert Killingbeck, was Abbot of Kirkstall, in 1499 ; another, John Killingbeck, was Mayor of Leeds, in 1677 ; and his son, also called John, was elected Vicar of Leeds in 1690 ; but the family have left the place, though the name is not uncommon in the neighbourhood.

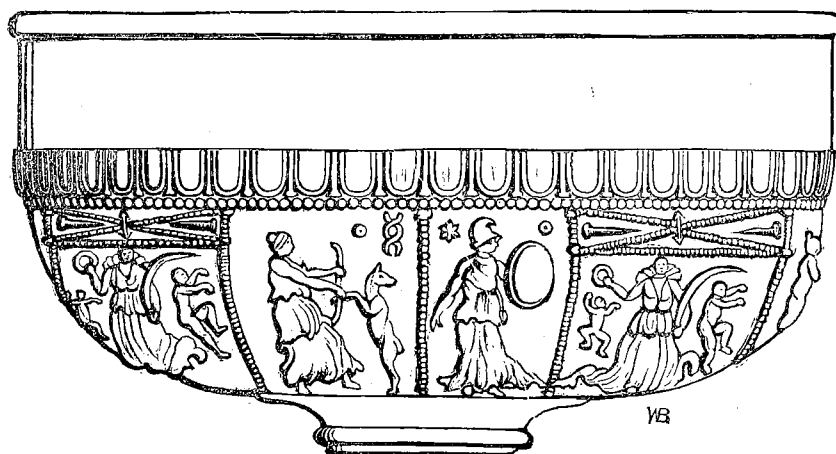
These earthworks are of the same character, on a smaller scale, as the terraces on the Kimble hills, in Buckinghamshire, once the chief seat of the British Prince Cymbeline, the Cunobelinus of the Romans ; they are situate near Killingbeck Hall, on the East side of the beck or rivulet, and consist of a number of terraces, cut in the hill, rising above each other on the sloping side thereof. The summit of the hill was probably the retreat of the women and children ; the terraces run out as they approach the level ground, and one of them is now used as a road. I believe them to be intended for the course of the war chariots, in the use of which the Britons so much excelled, as to have received the warmest eulogy of the Roman historians. The situation so exactly agrees with a British camp described by Tacitus in his Annals, Book xii, c. 35, that I give the passage :—

“ The intrepid countenance of the Britons, and the spirit that animated their whole army, struck Ostorius with astonishment. He saw a river to be passed ; a palisade to be forced ; a steep hill to be surmounted ; and the several posts defended by a prodigious multitude.”

About a mile distant from Killingbeck, on the summit of a hill near Halton,

are other earthworks; but as there is a stone quarry in the midst of them, it would be dangerous to offer any opinion, though I am satisfied they have been formed long before the first working of the quarry, and may in all probability be the "*Slack-bank*" mentioned by Thoresby, to be "strictly within the modern precincts of *Halton*."

WM. BOYNE.



IV. *Samian Ware Bowl found at York.*

THE Bowl, of which the above is a correct representation, is in my possession. It is of fine red Samian ware, and was found along with a quantity of fragments of the same kind, in the year 1841, when excavations were being made for the foundations of some houses in a piece of land called Chapel Close, situate opposite to the Proprietary School, at Clifton, near York, a well known burial place of the Romans. It had been broken, but was very carefully fastened together with pieces of lead, thus shewing the great value which the ancients themselves fixed on this kind of ware. It was subsequently broken again, but is now well joined together, and measures about $8\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter at the top, 27 inches in cir-

cumference, and $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches in depth. The name of the Potter is **DIAIX**, which is inscribed on the lower part of the bowl, on the outside of the rim. This is not a new name, as vessels of this ware, bearing it, have been found before at York, and also at London, Exeter, and on other sites of Roman occupation in Britain. The designs embossed on this beautiful relic apparently consist of a figure of Minerva, helmeted and bearing a shield, and of Diana holding a bow, and playing with a fawn; with these figures are others in another compartment, of which I do not know the meaning. These designs occur in three divisions, four times alternately around the bowl, which is thus divided into twelve divisions or compartments.

JAMES WARDELL.

V. *Coins found at Cleckheaton, Yorkshire.*

DURING the summer of 1851, one hundred and twenty-two silver coins were found at Cleckheaton, in a small red earthenware jar with black glaze; from the fear of some one claiming them, the matter was kept secret until December following. They consist of an Irish groat of Henry VIII; one of Mary, both much rubbed; a shilling of Edward VI, much rubbed and clipped; several shillings, sixpences, groats, threepences, twopences, and pennies of Elizabeth, in moderate condition. One half-merk of James VI, of Scotland; two Irish shillings, and a few sixpences of James I, with the motto "Henricus rosas regna Jacobus," his English shillings, sixpences, twopennies, and pennies; of Charles I, there are a great many, two half-crowns, several shillings, sixpences, groats, twopences, and pennies, in fair condition; two shillings of the Commonwealth, two twopences, and three pennies, in fine preservation. Amongst them were two pieces of foreign coin, very much rubbed, and from the bundle of arrows on them they probably belong to Holland. From a careful inspection of these coins, there can be but little doubt that they were the common circulation of the period, and were buried about the year 1655.

WM. BOYNE.

VI. *A Catalogue of Tradesmen's Tokens of the Seventeenth Century, relating to Yorkshire. 1648 to 1672. By JAMES WARDELL, Portland Crescent, Leeds.*

THE following Catalogue is compiled from Tokens in the possession of myself and friends, and from engravings contained in the several historical and topographical works of the county; it is only, as might be expected, an imperfect one, as other specimens undoubtedly exist; and if this should meet the eye of any antiquary, having any such in his possession, I shall feel obliged if he will send me either the originals, or impressions thereof in sealing wax, in order that they may appear in an Appendix. It is scarcely necessary to add, that all care will be taken of the tokens so transmitted, and that they will be duly returned. It may be remarked that this catalogue contains several tokens which apparently belong to other counties; this could not be avoided, without incurring the expense and trouble of consulting the parish registers, and other local documents of the places inscribed on them, to ascertain their precise locality, and this being totally impracticable, I may be pardoned, until I am better informed, for giving the county of York credit for having issued them; I shall however be glad to receive any information on this point. Where the shape of the token is otherwise than circular, it is so expressed.

ALDBOROUGH.

1. O. JOHN . BRIGGS . OF : 1671 * *A Ship.*
 R. ALBOROVGH . HIS . HAL . PENY * *A true lovers' knot dividing* T . B . (Pl. III, Fig. 1.)

ALLERTON.

2. O. JOHN . ELLIS .
 R.

ASKRIGG.

3. O. JOHN . LAMBERT . IN * *A Crown.*
 R. ASKRIGGE . 1666 . * *In the Field.* HIS HALF PENY . (Pl. III, Fig. 2.)

ATTERCLIFFE.

4. O. STEPHEN . CARRE .
 R.

BARNESLEY.

5. O. THOMAS . BROWNLEY . IN * *The Ironmongers' Arms between* T . B . E .
 R. BARNESLEY . IN . YORKSHEER * *In the Field.* HIS HALF PENY .
 6. O. HENRY . GREENE . IN . * *The Grocers' Arms.*
 R. BARNESLEY . HIS . HALF . PENY . * *In the Field.* H ^G M .

Tradesmen's Tokens.

7. O. JOHN . SMITH . IN . BARNLEY . *
 R. HIS . HALFPENY . 1666 . * *In the Field.* I. ^S R.
 8. O. FRANCIS . VSHER . OF * $\frac{1}{2}$, *beneath a Talbot passant.* (Pl. III, Fig. 3.)
 R. BARNLEYE . MERCER . * *In the Field.* F ^V H.

BATLEY.

9. O. RICHARD . CHESTER .
 R.

BAWTRY.

10. O. FRANCIS . FRENCH . OF . BAWTRY * *In the Field.* HIS HALF PENY . F ^F A .
 R. IN . YORKSHEERE . APOTHCARY * *The Apothecaries' Arms.* (Octagonal. Pl. III, Fig. 4.)
 11. O. *William . Maltby .*
 R.
 12. O. SAMVELL . TRVBSHAW * *A Horse trotting.*
 R. OF . BAWTARY . 1664 . * *In the Field.* HIS HALF PENY .

BEDALE.

13. O. WILLIAM . LODGE .
 R.
 14. O. *William Lodge . of Beadle . In three lines across the Field.*
 R. HIS . HALFE . PENY . 1668 * *A rose-bush.* (Pl. III, Fig. 5.)
 15. O. WILLIAM . PLUMER .
 R.

BENTHAM.

16. O. WILL . OVEREND . IN . BENTHAM * *A Shuttle.*
 R. HIS . HALFE . PENNY . 1666 . * *A true lovers' knot dividing* W ^O D .
 17. O. WILLIAM OVEREND IN BENTHAM . W ^O D * *In five lines across the Field.*
 R. HIS . HALF PENNY . *A Shuttle.* 1668 * *Across the Field.* (Heart. Pl. III, Fig. 6.)

BEVERLEY.

18. O. IONATHAN . BROWNE * *A Cheesemonger's knife between* I ^B E .
 R. OF . BEVERLEY . 1670 * *In the Field.* HIS HALF PENY .
 19. O. TIMOTHEY . BROWNE . * *A Goat's head, erased.*
 R. OF . BEVERLEY . 1668 * *In the Field.* HIS HALF PENY .
 20. O. STEPHEN . GOACKMAN .
 R.
 21. O. AT . THE . FOX . IN . BEVERLY * *A Fox.*
 R. AT . THE . FOX . IN . BEVERLY * *In the Field.* W ^S I .
 22. O. GEORGE . LAMPLVGH . AT . THE . * *The King's Arms.*
 R. IN . BEVERLEY * 1666 * * *In the Field.* G ^L A .

23. O. MARMADVKE . BEDMAN * *The Armourers' Arms.* (Pl. III, Fig. 7.)
R. IN . BEVERLY . 1669 * *In the Field.* HIS HALF PENY.
24. O. WILL : WILBERFOSS * *In the Field.* W .
R. IN . BEVERLEY * *In the Field.* W . M .
25. O. WILLIAM . WILBERFOSS * *In the Field.* HIS HALF PENY . W .
R. IN . BEVERLEY . * *In the Field.* W M .

BINGLEY.

26. O. IOHN . TOMSON . 1677 * *A shoe beneath* I T M .
R. OF . BINGLEY . SHOOMAKER . * *In the Field.* HIS HALF PENY . (Pl. III, Fig. 8.)

BOROUGHBRIDGE.

27. O. FRANCIS . CALVERT * *In the Field.* 1656.
R. IN . BOROWBRIDGE * *In the Field.* F . C . (Pl. III, Fig. 9.)

BRADFORD.

28. O. WILLIAM . BAILY . MERCER * *The Mercers' Arms.*
R. IN . BRADFORD . 1668 * * * *A Nag's head between* W . B .
29. O. WILLIAM . CHANDLER * *The Grocers' Arms.*
R. IN . BRADFORD . 1663 * * *In the Field.* W . C .
30. O. IOHN . COOKE . 1666 * *In the Field.* HIS HALF PENY .
R. OF . BRADFORD * * * *Two rose stems, interlaced, dividing* I C M
31. O. IOHN . COOKE . AND . JOSVAH . FARRAND * *A Lion rampant.*
R. OF . BRADFORD . THEIR . HALF . PENY * *The Arms of the Town.* (Pl. III, Fig. 10.)
32. O. DANIELL . DEVERRELL * *A Crown.*
R. IN . BRADFORD . 1663 . * *In the Field.* D . D .
33. O. IOHN . GAGE . OF . *The Mercers' Arms.*
R. BRADFORD . 1649 . * . * *In the Field.* I . G .
34. O. THOMAS . IBBOTSON * * * *In the Field.* HIS HALFE PENNY .
R. MERCER . IN . BRADFORD * *A true lovers' knot dividing* T . I .
35. O. PAVLE . METHWIN * * *The Arms of the Methen family.*
R. IN . BRADFORD * * *A Cross dividing* P . M .
36. O. IOHN . PRESTON . OF * *The Arms of the Preston family.*
R. BRADFORD . 1666 . * . * *In the Field.* HIS HALF . PENY .
37. O. IACOB . SELBEE . OF . * . * . *Two Tobacco Pipes in saltier.*
R. BRADFORD . 1665 * * *In the Field.* I . S .

BRAMLEY.

38. O. JOSEPH . CHITY .
R.

Tradesmen's Tokens.

BRIDLINGTON.

39. O. BARTHOL. ANDERSON . * *The supposed Arms of the Anderson family.*
R. AT . BRIDLINGTON . KEY * *In the Field.* HIS HALF PENY .
40. O. THOMAS . BISHOPP . OF * *The Grocers' Arms.*
R. BVRLINGTON * 1665 * *In the Field.* HIS HALF PENY .
41. O. FOR . THE . VSE . OF . THE . POOR * *The Arms of the Priory.*
R. OF . BVRLINGTON * 1670 * *In the Field.* THEIR HALFE PENNY . (Pl. III, Fig. 11.)
42. O. WILLIAM . DICKESON * *In the Field.* HIS HALF PENY .
R. AT . BRIDLINGTON . KEY * *The Vintners' Arms.*
43. O. THOMAS . FENTON . OF * *In the Field.* HIS HALF PENY .
R. BRIDLINGTON . KEY * *The Arms of the Fenton family.*
44. O. RALPH . PORTER * *In the Field.* HIS PENY .
R. IN . BRIDLINGTON . 1670 * *A Monogram formed of R.M.P.*
45. O. JOHN . TAITES . 1666 . *The King's head.*
R. IN . BVRLINGTON . * *In the Field.* HIS HALFE PENY .
46. O. NICHOLAS . WOOLFE * *A coat of Arms.*
R. OF . BRIDLINGTON * *In the Field.* 1665 *

CALVERLEY.

47. O. JOHN . BESLEY .
R.

CARLTON.

48. O. LEONARD . BVMBY . INKEEPER . IN * *A Nag's head.*
R. CARLTON . I . WILL . EXCHAING * *In the Field.* MY PENY . 1669 . (Pl. III, Fig. 12.)
49. O. JOHN . HANCOCKE . AT . THE * *A Cock.*
R. IN . CARLTON . 1668 * *A Cock.*

CAWOOD.

50. O. RICHARD . SMITH * *The King's Arms.*
R. IN . CAWOOD . 1666 * *In the Field,* HIS HALF PENY *

COLLINGHAM.

51. O. THOMAS . RIDGE . HIS . HALF . PENY * *The Grocers' Arms.*
R. OF . COLLINGHAM . MERCER . 1664 * *The Mercers' Arms between T. R.* (Pl. III, Fig. 13.)

DENT.

52. O. ANTHONY . FAWCET . IN . DENT * *A Pipemaker's mould between two Tobacco Pipes.*
R. HIS . PENNY . . 1670 . . * *In the Field.* A F H . (Pl. III, Fig. 14.)
53. O. FOR . OVR . GOOD . NEIGHBORS : *The Rose and Crown.*
R. OF . DENT , 1655 . * *In the Field.* A F , I M , R H .