

## Claytons of Wakefield and Oakenshaw, Yorkshire

This work is a byproduct of efforts to trace a line of my own ancestry. These efforts have not been successful in my intended goal, but eventually found some clarity and credibility in one branch of a Clayton line. I will report them in the hope that they will be helpful to others.

I aim to build history supported by primary source data. I have taken contemporary documentation, such as land and probate records, as the gold standard of truth. Vital records would be of equal value but seldom are available. The findings of *inquisitions post mortem* – which verified title of nobility and land ownership, not cause of death – are indisputable as far as the direct line of first male descent, which was their focus, but open to question for omissions or history outside of that scope. There are good and credible biographies of a few prominent individuals, based on records kept during their lives. Old history books may be useful, but are sometimes in error. I pay no attention to unsourced reports on the web.

The starting point of the pedigree is John Clayton, the earliest recognized holder of Clayton Hall. His descendants and their spouses are numbered according to the convention below. It isn't standard practice or precise science, but at least gives each person a unique identifier and place in the timeline in a more or less predictable way. For example:

- 1     John Clayton
- 1 w    *[Wife of John – no information available]*
  
- 1.1    Thomas Clayton, 1<sup>st</sup> son of John and his wife
- 1.1 w   Anguis (Agnes) Thornhill, wife of Thomas
- 1.2    John Clayton, 2<sup>nd</sup> son
- 1.3    Richard Clayton, 3<sup>rd</sup> son
- 1.3 w   Joan (Jennet) Bentley, wife of Richard
- 1.4    Robert Clayton, 4<sup>th</sup> son

The order of children's births may be unknown, in which case I have made my best guess. If someone marries more than once, the *w* or *h* at the end is followed by another number, so that *h1* is the first husband, *h2* the second.

There were an *enormous* number of Claytons in Yorkshire and neighboring Lancashire in this era. In judgments about which to include, especially for common given names such as "John" and "William," I made heavy use of geographical proximity and iterative ties to associated families. Indeed, it would be scarcely possible to follow my logic without detailed maps and modern equivalents for bygone place names. In the footnotes, I have sometimes included geographical coordinates, such as 53.5927, -1.5822 (for High Hoyland, location of Clayton Hall), which may be pasted into Google Maps or similar systems.

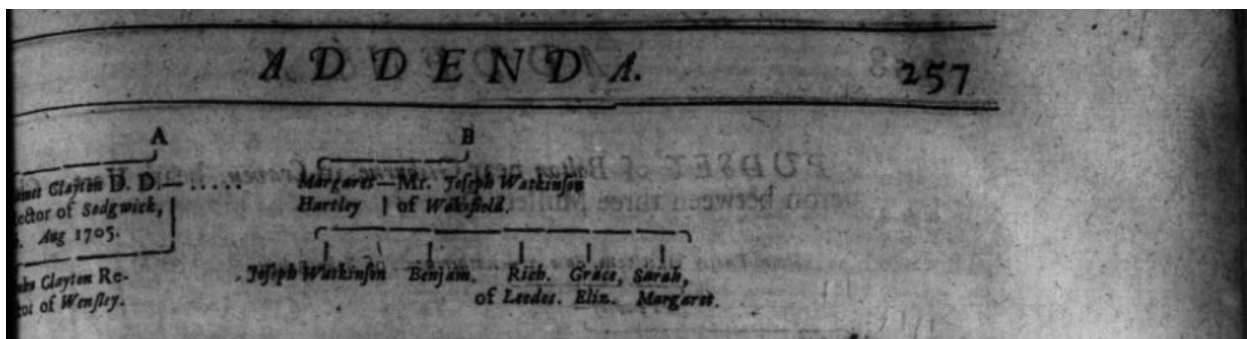
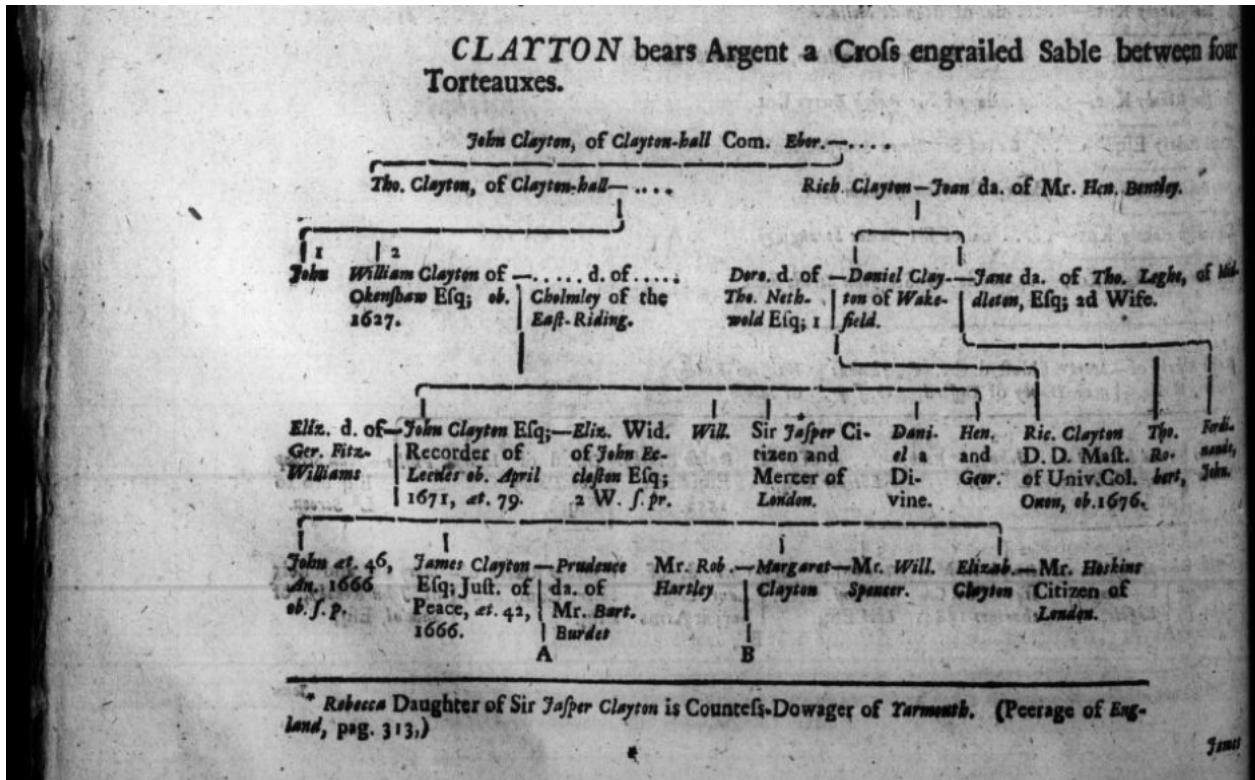
All things said and done, there's much judgment involved, despite all efforts to be objective. There will be many shades of gray.

from

DUCATUS LEODIENSIS: OR, THE TOPOGRAPHY OF THE ANCIENT AND POPULOUS TOWN AND PARISH OF LEEDES, AND PARTS ADJACENT IN THE WEST-RIDING OF THE COUNTY OF YORK

1715

by Ralph Thoresby<sup>1</sup>



The focus of the pedigree is the claim to nobility, not completeness of the family tree. Note, e.g., that Thoresby shows two sons for progenitor John Clayton. John Clayton's will names four.

## **Zeroth generation**

It is clear that there were a number of Claytons close to Clayton Hall in High Hoyland at the time John [1] was there and before, and evident from the trust they showed each other that they were closely interrelated. The specifics of the relationships, unfortunately, are far from clear. John's 1542 will cites a John Clayton of Denbie (Denby), who was to assist with delivery of legacy to the testator's son John [1.2]. The will was witnessed by Arthur Clayton, another resident of High Hoyland and George, Arthur's son.<sup>2</sup> Arthur also had a son named John, presumably not John [1] – or the relationship would have been recited in the will. In Emley, a mile or so away, there was another set of Clayton brothers named Thomas, John, and Richard<sup>3</sup> – like three of the four sons of John [1].

In 1523, Arthur Clayton bought land in Cumberworth, perhaps five miles from High Hoyland, from John Jesope. Going further back, in 1489 John Jesope sold land to William Heke, rector of the church of Emley, John Clayton and others.<sup>4</sup>

## **First generation**

### *John Clayton*

The position of John Clayton [1] as progenitor is shown in standard heraldry works.<sup>1, 5-7</sup> His wife is unknown. It is possible that he married more than once.

John had the manor of Clayton Hall, various other land, and considerable money. He died in 1542.<sup>8</sup>

Presumably John's wife died before he did, since she is not mentioned in his will.

John and his wife (or wives) had had four known sons: Thomas Clayton [1.1], John Clayton [1.2], Richard Clayton [1.3], and Robert Clayton [1.4].<sup>8</sup> Of these, Thomas and John were adults when their father died, Richard and Robert minors. I would guess there were daughters, but it was a man's world and property a man's prerogative.

## **Second generation**

### *Thomas Clayton & Anguis (Agnes) Thornehill*

Thomas Clayton [1.1] was the son of John Clayton [1] and his wife.<sup>1, 5-7, 9</sup> He first appears in records of the late 1530s to 1540s. In 1538 a Thomas Clayton was elected constable of Emley, about a mile from modern Clayton West.<sup>10</sup> Presumably the official was an adult then, indicating a birthdate of 1517 or earlier – but such a position of trust most often goes to a senior member of the established community, leaving room for doubt as to whether the constable was the son of John Clayton [1], or perhaps John's brother. There is a somewhat stronger appearance of fit in 1544 when Thomas Clayton appears as holder of lands in Clayton.<sup>4</sup>

In 1549, documentation becomes unambiguous as Thomas Clayton of Clayton Hall conveys land in nearby Barneslay (now Barnsley) and Shellay (now Shelley) as part of his marriage settlement with Anguis Thornehill [1.1 w], daughter of Thomas Thornehill.<sup>4</sup> The Thorn(e)hills were a notable family of the area. The intricate provisions of the settlement evince an almost comic focus on the dowry amid the labyrinths of feudal English land law.

Wakefield Court rolls show that in 1550 Thomas was elected as *grave* – a kind of official in Yorkshire – for the town of Rastrick, perhaps a mile from an area now known as Thornhills.<sup>11</sup>

In 1551, Thomas Clayton bought “3 messuages [lots with buildings] in Clayton in the parish of Hygheholand [High Hoyland].”<sup>12</sup> In 1567, he sold “3 messuages with lands in Clayton, Estclayton, Mylthorpe, Frycklay, and Thyrnscoc.”<sup>12</sup>

Thomas Clayton was elected constable of Emley in 1584.<sup>13</sup> He had died by 1611, when in a sale of land by William Clayton [1.1.2] and Daniel Clayton [1.2.1] he is referred to as “Thos. Clayton late father of said Wm.”<sup>9</sup>

Thomas Clayton seems to have been born in the 1520s or so, and to have died toward the end of that century.

Thomas and Anguis had two known children: John Clayton [1.1.1] and William Clayton [1.1.2]. Possibly there were two sons named John, one of them dying early.<sup>1, 5-7</sup>

### *John Clayton*

The will of his father [1] includes a son John Clayton [1.2].<sup>8</sup> The heraldry references do not show the son at all.

There are many references to “John Clayton” in the local records of the time. I have been unable to determine which of these refer to the John [1.2] of interest here, but will include a few that seem relevant. In 1557, John Clayton, Richard Clayton, Robert Clayton, and William Clayton were witnesses to a deed for a manor in Denby and Flockton,<sup>14</sup> the one time I have encountered outside of their father’s will when the four brothers are together. In 1566, John Clayton bought a “messuage and a watermill with lands in Allterton,” a mile or two from the town of Clayton and other landmarks mentioned here.<sup>15</sup>

Sometime by 1610 or so, John made financial arrangements with his brother Richard [1.3] about land in Clayton Hall. According to Chancery Court proceedings dated 1612, Richard defaulted on his obligation for payment of £700. Richard’s death intervened, and the action was carried forward to Daniel Clayton [1.3.1], Richard’s son and heir.<sup>16</sup>

John lived at least seven decades, from sometime before 1542 to sometime after 1612. There is a 1622 *inquisition post mortem* that I suspect fits.<sup>17</sup> I have not ordered it, partly because it seems unlikely to provide significant genealogical information, partly because I am finding it a formidable task to read a similar document for his brother Richard, faded, torn, with difficult handwriting, and written in a version of Latin full of technical locutions and abbreviations.

### *Richard Clayton & Joan (Jennett) Bentley*

Richard Clayton [1.3] was the son of John Clayton [1] and his wife.<sup>1, 5, 6</sup> Richard was legally a minor at the time of his father's will in 1542,<sup>8</sup> but was married around 1550,<sup>4</sup> suggesting a birth date in the later 1520s or so. Joan [1.3 w] was the daughter of Henry Bentley.<sup>1, 5, 6, 18</sup>

Richard Clayton's name occurs a number of times in land and other legal records of the following decades, sometimes along with that of his wife. In 1557, Richard and his brothers were witnesses to a deed of land, as was Henry Bentley,<sup>14</sup> In 1565, Richard purchased land from Hugh Savyle, Esq.,<sup>12</sup> who may or may not have been related to the Thomas Saville, Esq., who Richard's daughter Sarah married.

In 1578, Richard Clayton, draper of Wakefield, bought land; the indenture was witnessed by William Savile.<sup>19</sup> In 1579, Richard Clayton signed a court order in Wakefield, along with John Sayvile and Georg Saivil.<sup>20</sup> In 1583 Richard and Joan, his wife, appeared in Wakefield Court.<sup>18</sup> In 1584, he was a member of a board of Wakefield Court commissioners.<sup>13</sup> In 1588, he participated in the inventory of the estate of Sir Cotton Gargrave.<sup>21</sup> – It is possible here, as throughout, that there are errors of omission and commission in this list, given the number of individuals with the same name living in close proximity.

Richard was a yeoman and a draper – an owner of farmland and a cloth merchant.<sup>6, 19, 22</sup> The combination of farming during warm weather and weaving during cold was common, sometimes at a mere subsistence level. The scale of both occupations for Richard was presumably far beyond that. A later member of the family, Jasper Clayton, dealt in the cloth trade at a large scale.<sup>1</sup>

Richard lived a long life. His will is dated July 17, 1610 and was probated July 16, 1611.<sup>22</sup> As noted above, he was involved in a legal dispute with his brother John at the time of his death.

Richard Clayton and his wife Joan had three known children: (i) Daniel [1.3.1], (ii) Priscilla [1.3.2], and (iii) Sarah [1.3.3].<sup>22, 23</sup>

I have not been able to find further information about Richard's wife, Joan Bentley, or her father.

### *Robert Clayton*

I have found very little information about Robert Clayton [1.4]. He is named in his father's 1542 will.<sup>8</sup> In 1557, John Clayton, Richard Clayton, Robert Clayton, and William Clayton were witnesses to a deed for a manor in Denby and Flockton.<sup>14</sup> This seems more likely than not to refer to the Robert of interest here. There are some other references to a Robert Clayton of that general area, but their relevance for present purposes seems doubtful.

### Third generation

#### *John Clayton*

John Clayton [1.1.1] was the son of Thomas Clayton [1.1] and Anguis Thornhill [1.1 w].<sup>1</sup>  
<sup>5-7</sup> The heraldry references report simply, *obiit sine prole*, he died without issue. I have so far not been able to discover any clear further facts about his life. Some surviving references may be relevant, but given the common use of the name John, the task of separating the wheat from the chaff appears formidable.

#### *William Clayton, Esq. & Margaret Cholm(e)ley*

William Clayton [1.1.2] was the son of Thomas [1.1] and Anguis Thornhill [1.1 w]. Beyond the heraldry, there is primary documentation of William's place in the family: in 1611, "Wm. Clayton esq. and Daniel Clayton gent." conveyed lands with "[w]arranty against heirs of Thos. Clayton late father of said Wm."<sup>9</sup> Margaret [1.1.2 w] was the daughter of Jasper Cholmley, Esq. of Highgate, Middlesex and Margaret Hound of Calais.<sup>24</sup> Jasper Cholmley was a barrister of Lincoln's Inn and served in various public offices. His will provides some information about his life and family.<sup>25</sup> He notes that his daughters were not yet of age, indicating in particular that Margaret was born after 1568.

William Clayton was called to the Inner Temple in 1587,<sup>26</sup> that is, invited to assume the office of a barrister as a member of that organization. Typically, such a call followed eight years of study and pupillage there.

Of the later years of his life, I have managed to learn little. In 1596, he served as escheator – administrator for the Crown – of an estate near Halifax in West Yorkshire. A couple of the Savile family, tied to the Claytons by marriage, were involved in the proceedings.<sup>27</sup>

William Clayton was born perhaps in the 1550s or 1560s. He is reported to have died in 1627.<sup>1</sup> No known will survives, a particularly unfortunate lack for this history. For the sake of thoroughness, I will sooner or later obtain a copy of the *inquisition post mortem*,<sup>28</sup> which does survive, but do not expect it to be particularly informative.

William Clayton and Margaret his wife had seven recognized children: (i) John Clayton [1.1.2.1], William Clayton [1.1.2.2], (iii) Jasper Clayton [1.1.2.3], (iv) Daniel Clayton [1.1.2.4], (v) Henry Clayton [1.1.2.5], (vi) George Clayton [1.1.2.6], and (vii) Margaret Clayton [1.1.2.7]. I suspect that there were other daughters not shown in the heraldry reference;<sup>1</sup> I learned of Margaret's place by chance in Virginia citations.<sup>29, 30</sup>

#### *Daniel Clayton & (i) Dorothy Methwold, (ii) Jane Leigh*

Daniel Clayton [1.3.1] was the son of Richard Clayton [1.3] and Joan Bentley [1.3 w].<sup>22</sup> In 1602, he married Dorothy Methwold [1.3.1 w1] (Dugdale<sup>6</sup> misstates the family name) and in 1610 Jane Leigh [1.3.1 w2].<sup>23, 31</sup> Dorothy was the daughter of Thomas Methwold of Langford

and his wife Elizabeth.<sup>5, 6, 32</sup> Jane was baptized August 9, 1587, the daughter of Thomas Leigh of Middle(s)to(w)n.<sup>6</sup>

There are records of a number of land transactions in the first decades of the 1600s. In 1605, Daniel Clayton purchased two parcels of land in Dircar (now Dirkar) & Crig(g)leston, in the Wakefield area.<sup>33</sup> At about the same time Daniel Clayton of Mithorp (about four miles north) sold two parcels of land for £176,<sup>19</sup> at that time a very substantial sum. Sometime in the first decades of the 1600s, Sir Ferdinand Leigh, brother of Daniel Clayton's wife Jane,<sup>34</sup> filed a suit against the couple about "messuage and land called Middleton Hall in Middleton, Yorkshire."<sup>35</sup> In 1611, "Wm. Clayton esq. and Daniel Clayton gent." sold lands in Bagden, Denebye and Sandall,<sup>9</sup> presumably including those Daniel purchased in 1605. In 1614, Daniel Clayton and Cotton Horne, gentlemen, purchased from Ferdinand Leigh, esq. the "manors of Middleton and Wombwell and 20 messuages, 4 cottages, watermill and lands there," again a very substantial amount of property.<sup>36</sup> In 1630, Daniel Clayton testified in a lawsuit involving property in Methley, in the Leeds area.<sup>37</sup>

A more striking episode was a charge of "blasphemy against the Book of Canticles, etc, assault at Wakefield and attempt to extort a release of all debts," brought in the Court of the Star Chamber by "John Clayton gent of the Inner Temple" against "Sir Robert Mounson (Manham) kt of Horbury, John Savile gent of Horbury, his son-in-law, Daniel Clayton gent of Middleton, and others."<sup>38</sup>

There are a number of aspects of these proceedings worth remark. Theologians have long debated whether the Book of Canticles (or Song of Songs, or Song of Solomon) is simply erotic poetry on unmarried love, or a metaphor of God's love for the people of Israel.<sup>39</sup> It was not a tolerant era, and the bar for bringing a charge of offence against religion was low. The Court of the Star Chamber in particular could make judgments against actions that were technically lawful but considered morally reprehensible or against the public interest. Such power invited and brought infamous abuses.<sup>40</sup>

The plaintiff, John Clayton, appears to me to be the same as member [1.1.2.1] of this narrative. At least, both identifications are of a barrister belonging to the Inner Temple during that period. The co-defendants Robert Mounson and John Savile, appear to be members of families with whom the Claytons intermarried. In particular, Sarah Clayton [1.3.3], daughter of Richard Clayton [1.2], married first Thomas Saville, Esq. [1.3.3 h1] and then Robert Monson [1.2.3 h2]. I would guess but haven't verified that this Robert Mounson was a member of the family who at the end of the previous century had signed a petition to Queen Elizabeth that the sentence for a group of convicted Anabaptists be commuted from being burned alive to being hung.<sup>41</sup>

There were a number of other civil suits involving Daniel Clayton and families named above, not listed here but available through The National Archives. These include charges, warranted or not, that his behavior had sometimes been less scrupulous than accepted norms. Researching these is beyond my present scope.

From the date of his first marriage in 1602, we might guess that Daniel was born sometime in the 1570s. He was alive in 1630.<sup>37</sup> I have been unable to find probate records of his estate.

With Dorothy Methwold, Daniel Clayton had four reported children: (i) Richard [1.3.1.1],<sup>5,6</sup> (ii) John [1.3.1.2],<sup>6</sup> (iii) Dorothy, [1.3.1.3]<sup>5</sup> and (iv) Elizabeth [1.3.1.4].<sup>5</sup> With Jane Leigh, Daniel had another four reported children: (v) Thomas [1.3.1.5],<sup>6</sup> (vi) Robert [1.3.1.6],<sup>6</sup> (vii) Ferdinando [1.3.1.7],<sup>6</sup> and (viii) John [1.3.1.8],<sup>6</sup> who either took the name of an earlier sibling who died early, or else is inadvertently conflated with him.

#### *Priscilla Clayton and Robert Summerscales*

Priscilla Clayton [1.3.2] does not appear in the common books of heraldry, unsurprisingly, because she did not marry into nobility. She is named in her father Richard's will.<sup>22</sup> Paver's Marriage Licenses for 1605 lists, "Robert Summerscales, Gent. [1.3.2 h], son of Robert S., of Newton, Par. Long Preston, and Priscilla Clayton, dau<sup>r</sup> of Richard C., Gent., of Wakefield, now of Bramham—at Long Preston, Wakefield, or Branham."<sup>23</sup>

#### *Sarah Clayton & (i) Thomas Saville, (ii) Robert Mo(u)nson*

Sarah Clayton [1.3.3] was the daughter of Richard Clayton [1.3] and Joan Bentley [1.3 w]. (She has been incorrectly reported to be daughter of Robert Clayton of Wakefield.<sup>42</sup>) She married, first, Thomas Saville, Esq. of Wakefield, [1.3.3 h1] son of George Saville, linen merchant. (This occupation is deserving of note because some of the Claytons were cloth merchants.) Second, on October 28, 1602 she married Sir Robert Mo(u)nson [1.3.3 h2] of North Carlton, Lincolnshire, son of Sir Thomas Monson of South Carlton.<sup>42</sup>

Sarah Clayton was buried in Wakefield on August 6, 1640.<sup>42</sup> Thomas Saville died in April 1599. Richard Clayton [1.2] and William Clayton [1.1.2] were witnesses to his will. Robert Mounson died September 15, 1638 and is buried at High Choir, Wakefield.<sup>43</sup>

With Thomas Saville, Sarah had four known children: (i) John [1.3.3.1], (ii) Dorothy [1.3.3.2], (iii) Margaret [1.3.3.3], and (iv) Elizabeth [1.3.3.4].<sup>43</sup>

### **A few Claytons of Colonial America**

I will mention a handful of descendants who made their way to Colonial America, along with their families. For the most part, their histories in the New World are documented in accepted biographies, which I will not repeat here.

#### *Charlotte Clayton and Baron John Lovelace*

Charlotte Clayton [1.1.2.3.1.2] married Baron John Lovelace [1.1.2.3.1.2 h]. On the face of it, the biographies seem credible and are corroborated by original documents that I have encountered.



Charlotte was daughter of Sir John Clayton [1.1.2.3.1] of the Inner Temple, who was son of Jasper Clayton [1.1.2.3].

John Lovelace was the 4<sup>th</sup> Baron Lovelace, appointed Governor of New York and New Jersey. He served a short term in these offices.<sup>44</sup>

#### *John Clayton and Alice Bowyer*

John Clayton [1.1.2.3.1.1] was the brother of Charlotte. He married Lucy [1.1.2.3.1.1 w], whose maiden name is unknown. They had at two known sons, John [1.1.2.3.1.1.1], sometimes known as John the Botanist, and Arthur [1.1.2.3.1.1.2].

The elder of these Johns – the brother of Charlotte – was Attorney General of Virginia from 1714 to 1737. His will survives, as does quite a bit of biographical information. His son Arthur died before he did.

#### *Margaret Clayton & William Pryor*

One couple closely related to those above is not well known. On February 19, 1652/3, Jasper Clayton [1.1.2.3] deposed in a lawsuit, “In 1630 his sister, Margaret [1.1.2.7], was persuaded to go to Virginia by the wives of Captain Martin and Captain Townsend. He paid for her travelling expenses and all things needed for the journey. After being in the colony a short time, she married William Pryor [1.1.2.7 h] who had a very small estate and Clayton agreed to act as agent in London by selling his tobacco and sending goods in return.”<sup>30</sup>

William and Margaret settled in York County, Virginia, not far from the first permanent settlement at Jamestown.

William Pryor made his will in Virginia in 1646.<sup>30</sup> It was probated in England in 1647. Because it does not mention his wife, we may presume that she had died by then. The will does provides for two minor daughters, Margaret [1.1.2.7.1], and Mary [1.1.2.7.2],, with Jasper Clayton as co-trustee. Daughter Margaret would later marry Thomas Edwards, a local planter.

### **Conclusions**

My aim was to explore transatlantic ties with my own tree. I found none. At this point I believe that it is unlikely that my Claytons came from Yorkshire. That at least is some small progress!

But I have at least found other firm connections between the Claytons of Yorkshire and of the New World. And these connections may serve as a basis for establishing others.

*Paul Nordberg*  
*February 23, 2025*

<https://www.paulnordberg.net> · [mail@paulnordberg.net](mailto:mail@paulnordberg.net)

## References

1. Thoresby, R., *Ducatus Leodiensis: or, the topography of the ancient and populous town and parish of Leedes, and parts adjacent in the West-Riding of the county of York.* 1715, London: Printed for Maurice Atkins, and Sold by Edward Nutt at the Middle-Temple Gate in Fleet Street. 628 pages. [https://archive.org/details/bim\\_eighteenth-century\\_ducatus-leodiensis-or-\\_thoresby-ralph\\_1715\\_0/page/n313/mode/2up](https://archive.org/details/bim_eighteenth-century_ducatus-leodiensis-or-_thoresby-ralph_1715_0/page/n313/mode/2up), viewed January 31, 2024.
2. Will of Arthure Clatone. Church of England. Archbishop of York. Exchequer and Prerogative Courts, Will dated May 8, 1552; probated October 6, 1552. Book 13, Page 915, <https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSFC-WQLK-B?cat=350921&i=174&lang=en>, viewed February 5, 2025.
3. Will of Thomas Claiton. Church of England. Archbishop of York. Exchequer and Prerogative Courts, Will dated July 15, 1546; probated September 30, 1546. Book 13, Page 207, <https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSFC-QQTG-P?cat=350921&i=80&lang=en>, viewed February 5, 2025.
4. Yorkshire Archaeological Society, Record Series. Vol. 76. 1930, Wakefield: Printed by the West Yorkshire Printing Co. Ltd. <https://archive.org/details/YASRS076/page/40/mode/2up>, viewed February 5, 2025. Yorkshire deeds, volume 6, edited by Charles Travis Clay, pp. 40-41.
5. Glover, R., *The visitation of Yorkshire, made in the years 1584/5.* 1875, London: Privately printed for the editor, Joseph Foster. 734 pages. [https://archive.org/details/McGillLibrary-hssl\\_visitation-yorkshire\\_CS437Y4A2-19990/page/n527/mode/2up](https://archive.org/details/McGillLibrary-hssl_visitation-yorkshire_CS437Y4A2-19990/page/n527/mode/2up), viewed January 28, 2025.
6. Dugdale, W., *Dugdale's Visitation of Yorkshire.* Vol. III. 1917, Exeter: The Printing Works. 540 pages. <https://archive.org/details/dugdalesvisitati03dugd/page/394/mode/2up?view=theater>, viewed January 30, 2025. Edited by J. W. Clay, F.S.A.
7. Betham, W., *The baronetage of England, or The History of the English baronets, and such baronets of Scotland, as are of English families; with genealogical tables, and engravings of their coats of arms.* Vol. IV. 1801-05, Ipswich, Suffolk County, England: Burrell and Bransby. <https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=mdp.39015082617179&seq=223>, viewed January 31, 2025. See pp. 187-9. I have not always found this source reliable.
8. Will of John Clayton of Clayton Hall. Church of England. Archbishop of York. Exchequer and Prerogative Courts, Will dated May 2, 1542; proved June 21, 1542. Book 11, Page 610, <https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSFC-7Q3L-W?cat=350921&i=223&lang=en>, viewed February 3, 2025.
9. Yorkshire Archaeological Society, Record Series. Vol. 53. 1930, Wakefield: Printed by the West Yorkshire Printing Co. Ltd. <https://archive.org/details/YASRS053/page/152/mode/2up>, viewed January 30, 2025. Yorkshire Fines for the Stuart period vol. i, 1603-14, p. 153.
10. Wakefield Court Rolls. Yorkshire Archaeological Society, October 5, 1538. Book 9, Page 141, <https://archive.org/details/YASWCR009/page/140/mode/2up>, viewed January 29, 2025.
11. Wakefield Court Rolls. Yorkshire Archaeological Society, 1550-1. Book 7, Page 6, <https://archive.org/details/YASWCR007/page/6/mode/2up>, viewed January 30, 2025. Map coordinates of Rastrick are 53.6964, -1.7898 53.6964, -1.7898, of Thornhills 53.7128, -1.7674.
12. Yorkshire Archaeological and Topographical Association, Feet of Fines of the Tudor Period. Record Series, 1887. II. <https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-C9BL-K9DP-R?lang=en&i=315>, viewed January 30, 2025. Map coordinates for Hygheholand (High Hoyland) are 53.5944, -1.6116.
13. Wakefield Court Rolls. Yorkshire Archaeological Society, October 10, 1584. Book 4, Page 129, <https://archive.org/details/YASWCR004/page/128/mode/2up>, viewed January 28, 2025. Map coordinates of Emley are 53.6141, -1.6309.
14. Deeds relating to Denby and Flockton. West Yorkshire Archive Service, Calderdale, <https://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/details/r/ab197387-c1d6-4f2a-8e02-3b1a9108de64>, viewed January 31, 2025. Reference KM/244.

15. Yorkshire Archaeological and Topographical Association, Record Series. Vol. II. Feet of Fines of the Tudor Period 1887, Worksop: Robert White, Printer.  
<https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-C9BL-K9DD-Y?lang=en&i=403>, viewed February 23, 2025. Feet of Fines for the Tudor period. Geocoordinates for Allterton are 53.8042, -1.8310.
16. Short title: Clayton v Clayton. Plaintiffs: John Clayton. Defendants: Richard Clayton. Subject: message called Clayton Hall, Yorkshire, late of Michael Wentworth. Document type: [pleadings]. Court of Chancery, 1612. Instrument number C 2/JasI/C26/40.  
<https://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/details/r/C5717462>. Copy ordered and obtained February 21, 2025.
17. Inquisition post mortem, John Clayton, Yorkshire. Court of Wards and Liveries, 20 Jas I ≈ 1622. Instrument number WARD 7/63/102.  
<https://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/details/r/C7741047>, viewed February 23, 2025.
18. Wakefield Court Rolls. Yorkshire Archaeological Society, 1583. Book 5, Page 2,  
<https://archive.org/details/YASWCR004/page/2/mode/2up>, viewed February 5, 2025.
19. Taylor, T., The Rectory Manor. 1886, Wakefield, Yorkshire: W. H. Milnes, Radcliffe Printing Works. <https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3QHV-53LQ-Q9PT?lang=en&i=692>, viewed February 5, 2025. p. 306.
20. Yorkshire Archaeological Society, Record Series. Vol. 74. 1930, Wakefield: Printed by the West Yorkshire Printing Co. Ltd. <https://archive.org/details/YASRS074/page/32/mode/2up>, viewed February 5, 2025. Miscellanea vol. II (Index to Parish Register transcripts preserved in the diocesan registry)
21. Yorkshire Archaeological Society, Record Series. Vol. 11. 1930, Wakefield: Printed by the West Yorkshire Printing Co. Ltd. <https://archive.org/details/YAJ011/page/280/mode/2up>, viewed February 7, 2025. Inventory of the goods of Sir Cotton Gargrave, p. 280.
22. Will of Richard Clayton. Church of England. Archbishop of York. Exchequer and Prerogative Courts, Will dated July 17, 1610; probated July 16, 1611. Book 31, Page 652,  
<https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSFC-42B4?cat=350921&i=366&lang=en>, viewed February 3, 2025.
23. Society, Y.A., Paver's Marriage Licenses. Yorkshire Archaeological Journal, 1887. 10.  
<https://archive.org/details/YAJ011/page/212/mode/2up>, viewed February 12, 2025.
24. Hyde, P. The History of Parliament: Cholmley, Jasper (c. 1539-87), of Highgate, Mdx.  
<https://www.historyofparliamentonline.org/volume/1558-1603/member/cholmley-jasper-1539-87>, viewed February 7, 2025.
25. Will of Jasper Cholmeley of Highgate, Middlesex. Prerogative Count of Canterbury, February 16, 1588. Instrument number PROB 11/72/211.  
<https://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/details/r/D924024>, viewed February 7, 2025.
26. The Inner Temple. Calendar of Inner Temple Records, 1505-1845.  
<https://www.innertemple.org.uk/who-we-are/history/calendars-of-inner-temple-records-1505-1845/>, viewed February 7, 2025. Notes: See images 450-451 of Volume I. (These will be printed pages 345-346).
27. Yorkshire Archaeological Society, Record Series. Vol. 50. 1930, Wakefield: Printed by the West Yorkshire Printing Co. Ltd. <https://archive.org/details/YASRS050/page/34/mode/2up>, viewed February 5, 2025. Yorkshire deeds: vol. ii
28. The National Archives. Court of Wards and Liveries: inquisitions Post Mortem, for William Clayton of York. <https://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/details/r/C7749060>, viewed February 18, 2025. Notes: WARD 7/86/151
29. Will of William Pryor. York County, Virginia, June 22, 2646. Book 2, Page 202,  
<https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-C9PX-265C?cat=367215&i=415>, viewed February 15, 2025.

30. Virginia Colonial Records Project. Chancery Proceedings. Mitford's Division.  
[https://lva.primo.exlibrisgroup.com/permalink/01LVA\\_INST/altrmk/alma990007095290205756](https://lva.primo.exlibrisgroup.com/permalink/01LVA_INST/altrmk/alma990007095290205756),  
viewed February 15, 2025. Notes: Public Record Office Class: C8/100/66
31. Society, Y.A., Paver's Marriage Licenses. *Yorkshire Archaeological Journal*, 1887. 12.  
<https://archive.org/details/YAJ012/page/152/mode/2up?>, viewed February 10, 2025.
32. Family members, Pedigree of the Methwold Family, Now Called Method, from 1180 to 1870.  
Printed by T. Moring, London.  
[https://books.google.com/books?id=z4EoQPK8yWoC&newbks=1&newbks\\_redir=0&printsec=fr  
ontcover&hl=en#v=onepage&q&f=false](https://books.google.com/books?id=z4EoQPK8yWoC&newbks=1&newbks_redir=0&printsec=frontcover&hl=en#v=onepage&q&f=false), viewed February 10, 2025.
33. Yorkshire Archaeological Society, Record Series. Vol. I. 1930, Wakefield: Printed by the West  
Yorkshire Printing Co. Ltd. <https://archive.org/details/YASRS053/page/28/mode/2up>, viewed  
January 30, 2025. Yorkshire Fines for the Stuart period vol. i, 1603-14, p. 29.
34. Friends of Middleton Park. The Leigh Family approx. 1500 until 1706...  
[https://www.fomp.co.uk/history/jn\\_leigh2.html#\(10\)](https://www.fomp.co.uk/history/jn_leigh2.html#(10)), viewed February 10, 2025.
35. The National Archives. Short title: Leigh v Clayton. Plaintiffs: Sir Ferdinand Leigh. Defendants:  
Daniel... <https://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/details/r/C5726798>, viewed February 10, 2025.
36. Yorkshire Archaeological Society, Record Series. Vol. 58. 1917.  
<https://archive.org/details/YASRS058/page/2/mode/2up>, viewed February 11, 2025. Yorkshire  
Fines for the Stuart period vol. II James I 1614-25, p. 3.
37. The National Archives. Ambrose v Croft. Plaintiff(s): Samuel Ambrose, clerk. Defendant(s):  
Robert... <https://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/details/r/C3705540>, viewed February 12, 2025.  
Notes: Reference: E 134/6Chas1/Mich33
38. The National Archives. Clayton v Mounson. Plaintiffs: John Clayton gent of the Inner Temple.  
<https://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/details/r/C5569920>, viewed February 11, 2024.
39. Wikipedia. Song of Songs. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Song\\_of\\_Songs](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Song_of_Songs), viewed February 11,  
2025.
40. Wikipedia. Star Chamber. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Star\\_Chamber](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Star_Chamber), viewed February 11,  
2025.
41. Duke, A., Martyrs with a difference: Dutch Anabaptist victims of Elizabethan persecution.  
*Nederlands archief voor kerkgeschiedenis / Dutch Review of Church History*, 2000. 80(3): p. 19.  
[https://www.jstor.org/stable/24011279?read-now=1&seq=1#page\\_scan\\_tab\\_contents](https://www.jstor.org/stable/24011279?read-now=1&seq=1#page_scan_tab_contents), viewed  
February 9, 2025.
42. Yorkshire Archaeological Society, Record Series. Vol. 54. 1915, Wakefield: Printed by the West  
Yorkshire Printing Co. Ltd. <https://archive.org/details/YASRS054/page/2/mode/2up>, viewed  
February 12, 2025. West Riding Session Records. Vol II. Orders 1611-1642; Indictments 1637-  
1642.
43. Yorkshire Archaeological Society, Record Series: Savile of Wakefield. Vol. 25. 1920, Wakefield:  
Printed by the West Yorkshire Printing Co. Ltd.  
<https://archive.org/details/YAJ0251920/page/46/mode/2up>, viewed February 12, 2025.
44. Wikipedia. John Lovelace, 4th Baron Lovelace.  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John\\_Lovelace,\\_4th\\_Baron\\_Lovelace](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Lovelace,_4th_Baron_Lovelace), viewed February 15, 2025.