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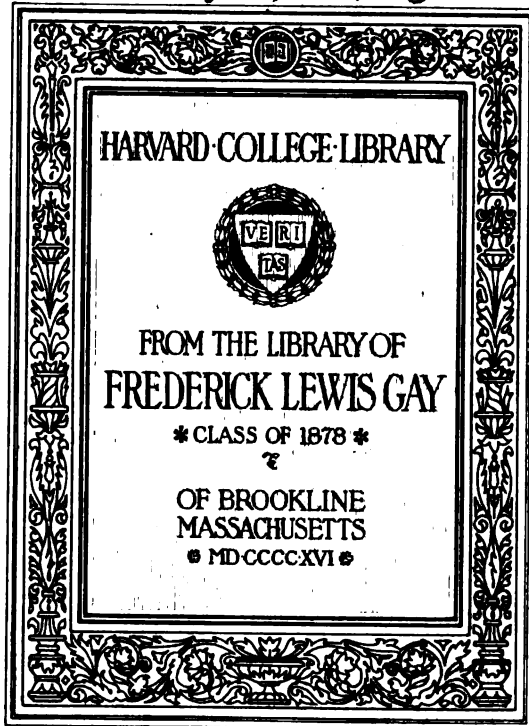
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ROBERT SURTEES, F.S.A.

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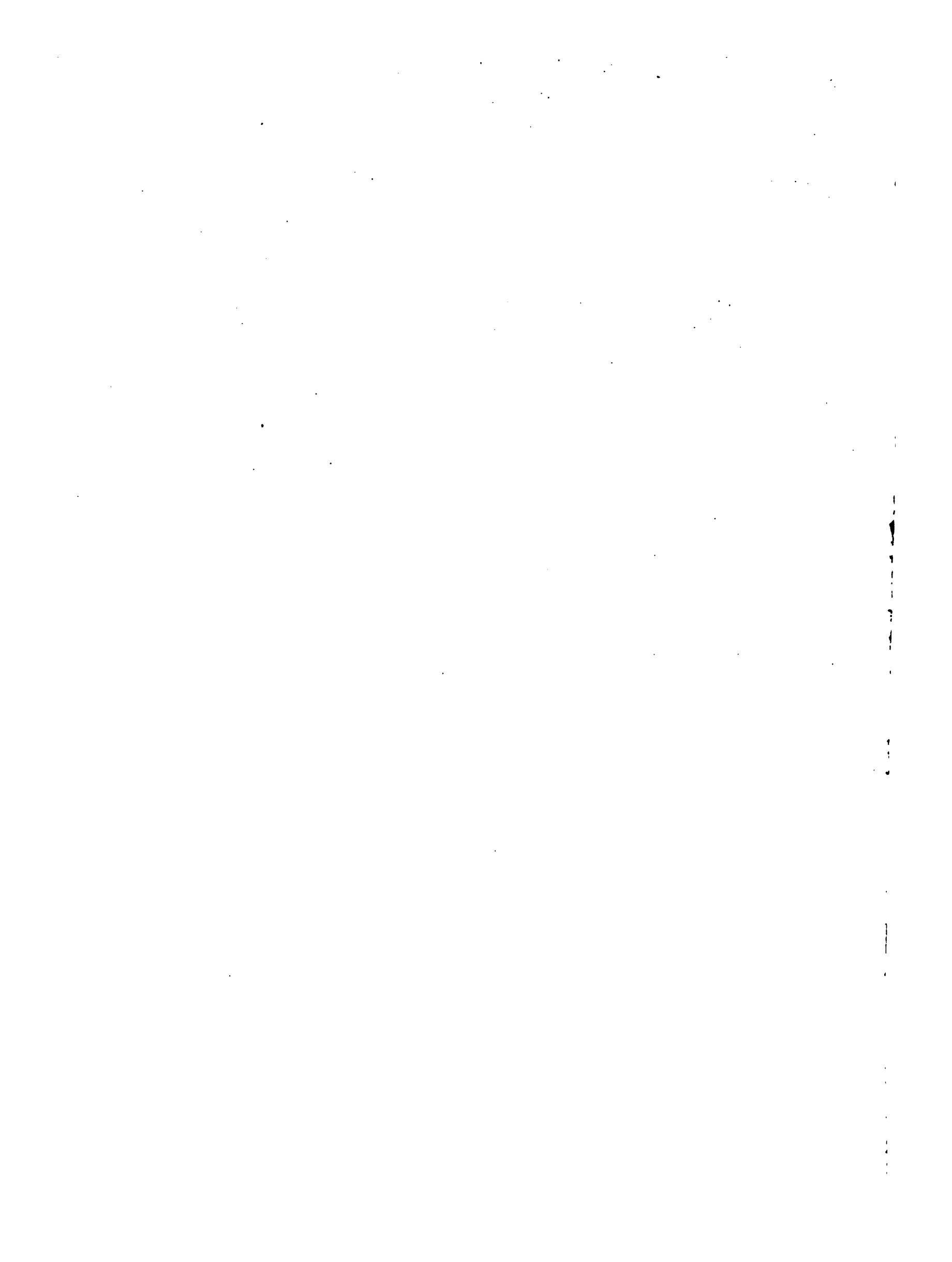
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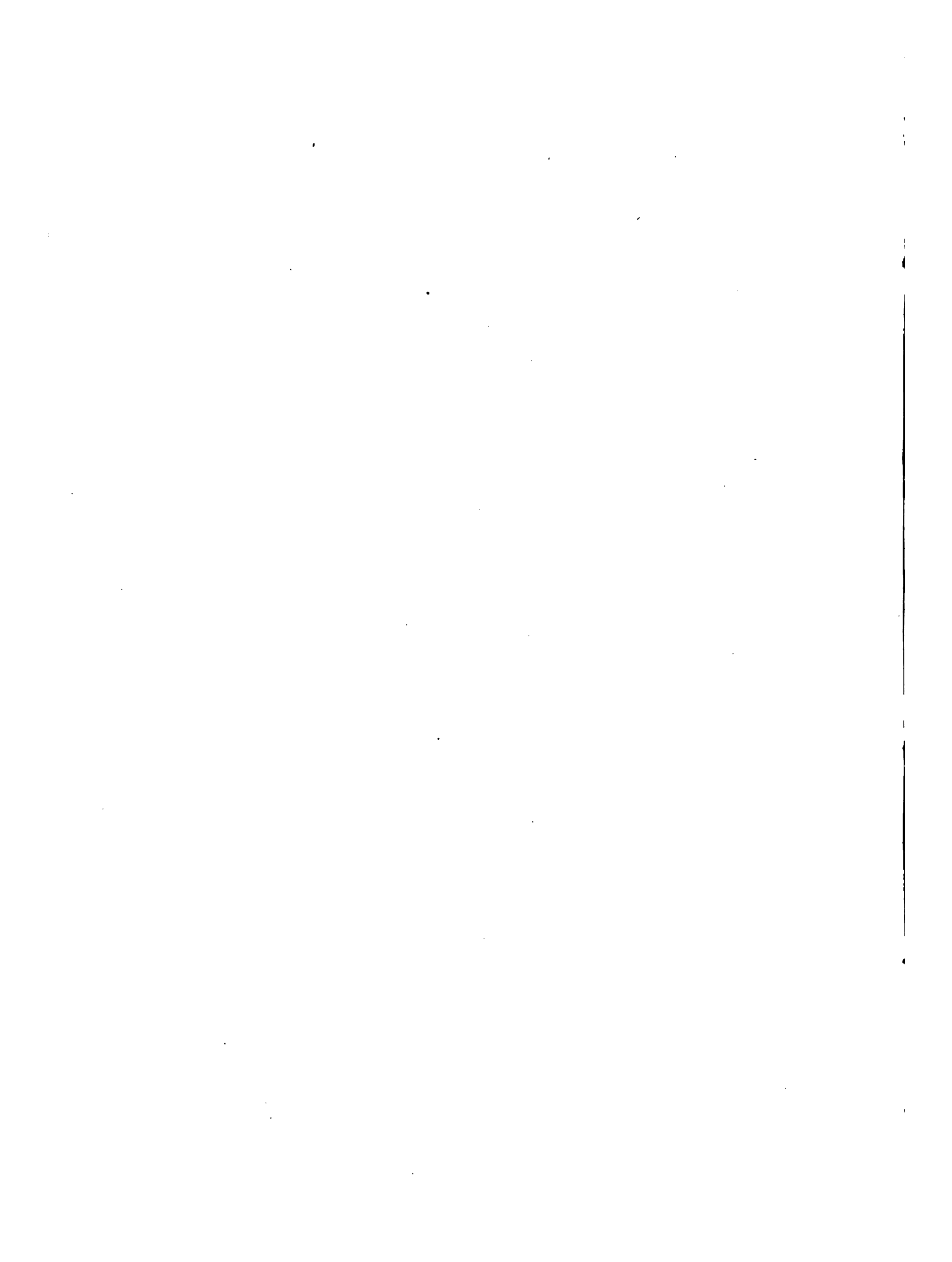






**History and Antiquities of the County of Durham.**

*SUNDERLAND AND DISTRICT SECTION.*



THE  
History and Antiquities  
OF THE  
COUNTY PALATINE  
OF  
DURHAM

Compiled from Original Records  
Preserved in Public Repositories and Private Collections

BY  
ROBERT SURTEES, OF MAINSFORTH, Esq., F.S.A.

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*Sunderland and District Section.*

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## P R E F A C E .

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**R**OBERT SURTEES, Author of *The History and Antiquities of the County of Durham*, was born on 1st April, 1779, and took his M.A. degree at Oxford in 1803. He inherited the estate of Mainsforth, near Bishop Middleham, in 1802, and lived there until his death on the 11th of February, 1834. He practically made his great History his life's work, sparing neither pains nor expense. The first volume was issued in 1816, but it was not until 1840, six years after his lamented death, that the fourth and last volume, completed by the Rev. James Raine, was published. In such honour was Surtees held by his contemporaries as an historian and antiquary that, in the year of his death, the Surtees Society was formed for the publication of unedited manuscripts relating to the Northern Counties of England.

A reprint of even a portion of Surtees' *History of the County of Durham* should be of more or less interest to everyone connected with the County. Up to the present time no such reprint has been attempted, and the complete *History* is very scarce, and commands too high a price for all but the wealthy.

The reproduction of a work on the scale of the original edition is much too costly to attempt, therefore the illustrations and coats of arms are of necessity omitted, but the valuable pedigrees and notes by the Author are most carefully followed, as also the spelling, capitals, and punctuation. It is not for us to re-edit *Surtees*, and we think subscribers will prefer an exact copy of his work to one with any alterations. In a very few cases, however, we have ventured to correct palpable printer's errors.

The Index in the first edition was never full enough to be satisfactory, and we have, therefore, endeavoured to remedy this by compiling separate indices of events, names, and pedigrees.

It was intended to include Surtees' interesting Preface to the entire work, but the cost of this volume, chiefly owing to the additions and corrections made to the Pedigrees, has so increased the estimated cost that his lengthy Preface must be left over for inclusion in the next volume.

We are greatly indebted to Mr. Herbert Maxwell Wood, B.A., Hon. Secretary of the Durham and Northumberland Parish Register Society, for many notes and corrections to the Pedigrees, and to him our most grateful thanks are tendered.

If the demand for this reprint of the first section of *The History of Durham* justifies the undertaking, we propose at intervals to proceed with other sections of the County.

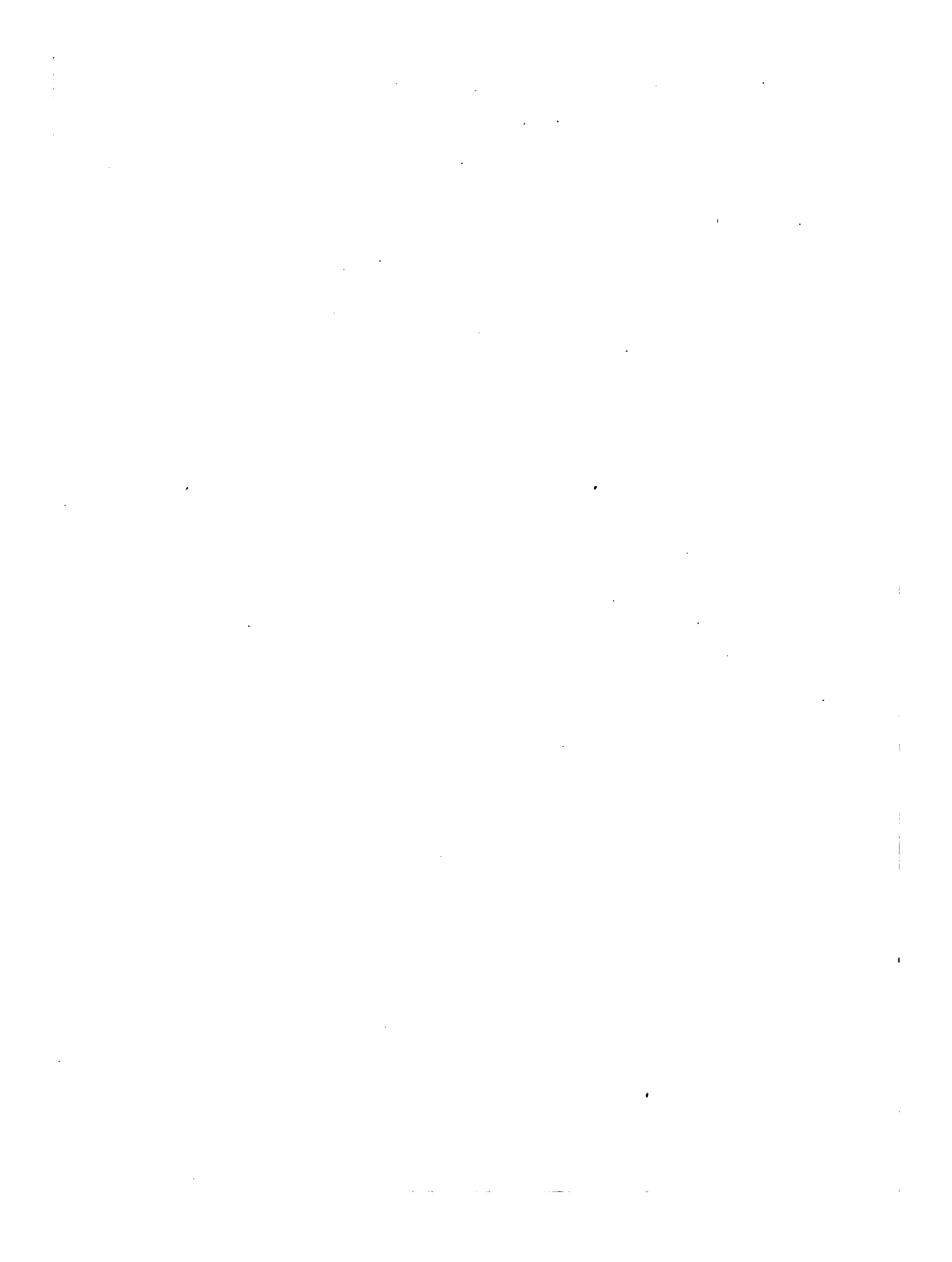
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## CONTENTS.

	PAGE
PARISH OF SUNDERLAND - - - - -	I
PARISH OF BISHOP-WEARMOUTH - - - - -	23
Bainbridge-Holme - - - - -	38
Barnes - - - - -	39
Low Barnes - - - - -	40
High Barnes - - - - -	41
Homildon, or Humbledon Hill - - - - -	41
Pallion - - - - -	43
Clowcroft - - - - -	43
Ford - - - - -	44
Grindon - - - - -	45
Silksworth - - - - -	46
Farnton-Hall - - - - -	50
Thorney Close - - - - -	51
The Burdons - - - - -	51
Tunstall - - - - -	52
Ryhope - - - - -	56
PARISH OF MONK-WEARMOUTH - - - - -	59
Fulwell - - - - -	75
Southwick - - - - -	76
Hilton - - - - -	87
PARISH OF WHITBURN - - - - -	112
Cleadow - - - - -	117
PARISH OF BOLDON - - - - -	123
Newton-Garths - - - - -	133
PARISH OF WASHINGTON - - - - -	136
Great Usworth - - - - -	142
Little Usworth - - - - -	142
North Biddick - - - - -	144
Barnston - - - - -	145
PARISH OF HOUGHTON-LE-SPRING - - - - -	147
Newbottle - - - - -	184
The Herringtons - - - - -	187
West-Herrington - - - - -	190
Herrington-Wood - - - - -	191
East-Herrington - - - - -	194
Middle-Herrington - - - - -	195
Offerton - - - - -	197
Penshaw, or Pencher - - - - -	202
PARISH OF SEAHAM - - - - -	206
Seaton - - - - -	212
Slingley - - - - -	213





## PARISH OF SUNDERLAND.

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THE Parish of Sunderland \* includes little more than the Borough and Town-Moor. Its boundaries are the River Wear, which separates it from Monk-Wearmouth, on the North; the sea on the East; and the Parish of Bishop-Wearmouth on the South and West.

The present Borough of Sunderland ranges from East to West, with a swift descent to the harbour on the North. The High-Street is broad and handsome, extending nearly a mile in length, and communicating with the chief street in Bishop-Wearmouth. The Low-Street, a much narrower and more ancient line of buildings, runs parallel to the former from Wearmouth-Panns West to the Low Quay Eastward. Silver-Street, Church-Street, built in 1719, Queen-Street, and several smaller avenues, branch at right angles from the High Street towards the Moor and Town-fields Southwards.

Since the rapid increase of the commerce and population of Sunderland within the last fifty years, a proportionate improvement has taken place in the general appearance of the town. The High-Street exhibits a line of handsome shops; the streets have been paved and lighted; a Theatre, Assembly-Rooms, and some other public buildings, have been erected; a handsome Subscription Library was founded in 1801; and lastly, in 1814, a very noble Exchange, including an Auction-Mart, Committee-Room, Post-Office, News-Room, and Merchants'-Walk, was built in the High-Street, at an expence of 8000*l.* subscribed by individuals in 50*l.* shares: half the ground was purchased from Sir Henry Vane Tempest, Bart. for 600*l.* and a lease of the other moiety was obtained for 63 years, under 10*l.* rent.

The Town-Moor, anciently the Coney-Warren, includes about seventy acres on the South of the Town. A strong chalybeate spring on the sea-banks has been washed away by the constant encroachment of the Sea; the same cause has, twice within twenty years, occasioned the removal of the flag-staff or signal-post. During the late War, Barracks capable of containing 1,800 men were erected by Government on the Town-Moor.

\* Very various conjectures have been formed as to the derivation of the name: the simplest and most obvious seems to be, that it marked the original situation of the place, on a point of land almost insulated by the Wear and by the Sea, which has probably flowed much higher than at present up some of the deep gullies on the coast, particularly Hendon-Dene, which, it seems, contained as late as 1350, water sufficient for vessels to ride at anchor in the bay. A similar situation has given name to *Sunderland-by-the-Bridge*, situated on the ridge of a steep hill betwixt the Wear and Croxdale Beck.

## THE CHURCH AND RECTORY.

The Borough of Sunderland remained included in the Parish of Bishop-Wearmouth till 1719, when, on account of the increasing population of the place, an Act of Parliament was obtained for erecting the Town and Township into a distinct Rectory. The preamble to the Act states, that Bishop-Wearmouth was the only parochial structure, and was totally inadequate to contain, together with the other inhabitants of the Parish, the population of Sunderland, amounting to six thousand souls: that the inhabitants had erected a handsome Church and Parsonage<sup>b</sup> on a parcel of ground called the *Intack*, within the Manor and Borough of Sunderland, and had a separate plot of ground adjoining for a burial-place. The Act places the perpetual patronage of the Rectory in the Bishop of Durham, and commits the internal regulation of the new Parish to a Vestry of twenty-four persons, who are required to be possessed of freehold estates of 10*l.* per annum, and are directed to be chosen by the Parishioners with the assent of two Magistrates, and to continue in office three years.

The Church is a spacious handsome fabric of brick, with a square tower; the Nave has two regular ailes formed by pillars with Corinthian capitals; the Altar stands in a circular recess, covered by a dome<sup>c</sup>, and opening into the Nave under two fluted columns with Corinthian capitals; a spacious Gallery fills the West end of the Nave, with Lord Crewe's arms in front. As no ancient hereditary rights of sepulture could exist, burial is with great propriety proscribed within the walls of the Church, but the Cemetery, spacious as it is, is scarcely sufficient to contain the mortality of a populous sea-port.

"Daily the dead on the decay'd are thrust,  
And generations follow—dust to dust." CRABBE.

## SUCCESSION OF RECTORS.

Daniel Newcombe, inducted 25 July, 1719 <sup>d</sup> . Rich. Swainston, A.M., 1739, p.m. Newcombe.	James Smyth, A.B. Queen's Coll. Oxon, 1788, p.m. Coxon. John Farrer (the very worthy Master of Witton-le-Wear School), 1793, p.m. Smith: res. for Stanwix near Carlisle.
George Bramwell, A.M. 1758, p.m. Swainston, resigned on being presented to the Rectory of Hurworth.	John Hampson, A.M. <sup>e</sup> July 8, 1795, per res. Farrer.
John Coxon, A.M. p. res. Bramwell, 1762.	

<sup>b</sup> A subscription for this purpose had been entered into in 1712, 2 Sept.; the Preamble states, "that the inhabitants of the Parish who are owners or farmers of lands, doe in right thereof pretend to be possessed of all the pews or seats in Wearmouth Church, insomuch that persons not so qualified are often indecently thrust out as intruding into the property of others."

<sup>c</sup> This was an addition to the original building, planned, and in a great measure paid for, by the Rector, Mr. Newcombe.

<sup>d</sup> Viz. on the foundation. The Church was consecrated the 5th September following by Robinson, Bishop of London, Lord Crewe being then above eighty years old: Dr. Mangey, Dean of Durham, preached the Consecration Sermon.

<sup>e</sup> Author of "The Life of Wesley," 2 vols.; of a Translation of Vida's Poetics; and a volume of Sermons, 8vo.

## ENDOWMENT.

“ Ask you what lands our Rector tithes ? alas !  
 But few our acres, and but short our grass ;  
 No crops luxuriant in our borders stand,  
 For here we plough the ocean, not the land.” *CRABBE'S Borough.*

“ Much is the duty—small the legal due.” *Ibid.*

The slender endowment of this laborious ministry, extending over a population of fifteen thousand souls, chiefly of those classes who require constant and active attention, consists of 80*l.* per annum, which the twenty-four of the Parish are empowered, under the Act of 1719, to levy on all estates real and personal, and on stock in trade, within the Parish ; and of the Easter offerings, small dues, and surplice fees <sup>f</sup>. The Rectory is exempt, by the Act of 1719, from payment of first-fruits, tenths, procurations, and synodals. The Glebe is confined to the Parsonage-house and Garden, and the tithes of fish, corn, and hay, are reserved to the Rectory of Wearmouth.

In 1769, a handsome Chapel, dedicated to St. John, was erected near the East end of the Moor, chiefly at the expence of John Thornhill of Thornhill, Esq. The ground was freely given by Marshall Robinson of Herrington. The right of presentation for 21 years was reserved to Mr. Thornhill : the subsequent patronage was vested in the See of Durham. In 1769, Mr. Thornhill endowed the Chapel with 10*l.* per ann. out of copyholds in the Parish of Sunderland. In consequence of this endowment, an allotment of 200*l.* was voted, to augment it from Queen Anne's Bounty. Mr. Thornhill, the following year, advanced 200*l.* which produced an equal sum from the Governors of that Bounty. In the year succeeding that, he added another 200*l.* which was followed by 200*l.* more from the said Bounty, amounting in all to 1,000*l.* This sum, in 1791, was vested in land at East-Boldon, the rent of which, amounting to 40*l.* per annum, Mr. Thornhill's endowment of 10*l.* per annum ceased to be payable, in virtue of an agreement entered into between the Bishop and him, as a condition in the Deed of Endowment. When the last term expired, the land was let at 75*l.* per annum. In April, 1811, an additional allotment was granted of 600*l.* bearing interest at 4 per Cent. which makes the income 99*l.* per annum <sup>g</sup>.

The Methodists have three Chapels in Wearmouth and Sunderland : the first, situated near the East end of Wearmouth, in the High-street, is a plain handsome structure belonging to the old Wesleyans ; another was built in 1808 by the followers of Dr. Alexander Kilham, in Zion-Street, Moor Street, Sunderland ; and a smaller Chapel has been recently opened by the Wesleyans in Vine Street, Sunderland. The ancient Church of Rome has a small congregation of three hundred persons gathered from the three Parishes ; and the Quakers who are here an opulent and increasing community, have a Meeting-house in Wearmouth. There are also congregations of Presbyterians, Scotch Burghers, Independents, Calvinist-Baptists, and Unitarians.

<sup>f</sup> The surplice fees have decreased considerably since the original endowment, from the circumstance of many of the wealthy Merchants and others who used to reside in Sunderland having migrated to Wearmouth ; and, without either glebe or tithes, the income is never likely to receive any considerable increase.

<sup>g</sup> Ex inform. Rev. J. Hampson.

## OF THE PORT AND BOROUGH.

The Harbour at the mouth of the Wear, *Wiranmuthe*<sup>i</sup>, or *Ostium Vedræ*, was well known in the Saxon ages; and it was here that, soon after the Conquest, Malcolm King of Scotland, during a ruinous inroad along the Eastern coast, found Edgar Atheling the heir of England, his sister Margaret the future Queen of Scotland, and a train of Saxon exiles, lying in the haven, waiting wind and tide to escape from their Norman Conquerors into Scotland. But the annals of these early ages—the five journeys of Benedict Biscopius to Rome; the splendour of his Churches; his importation of Monks, glazed windows, and prick-song; the devastations of Hubba and Hinguar, and of Malcolm; and the lamentations of William of Malmesbury over the ruined Monastery, all belong to the Northern Wearmouth<sup>k</sup>: and the charter of Hugh Pudsey, towards the close of the twelfth century, is the first authentic evidence of the existence of the Port or Borough of Southern Wearmouth as a place of maritime commerce and resort.

The charter grants that the Burgesses shall enjoy the same privileges as the Burgesses of Newcastle<sup>l</sup>; that all pleas arising within the Borough shall be determined there, except those of the Crown; that disputes betwixt Burgesses and foreign Merchants (*Mercatores errantes*) shall be determined within three tides; all merchandize brought by sea shall be landed before sale, except salt and herrings, which may be sold on board: a year and a day's possession of lands within the Borough without claim shall be a sufficient title, unless the claimant be under age or beyond seas: a Burgesse's son, maintained by his father at bed and board, shall have the same privileges as his father: a villan dwelling in the Borough, and occupying lands there for a year, without reclaim on the part of his lord, shall enjoy the franchise of a Burgess: every Burgess may sell his land and go where he will, if there be no claim against it: if a Burgess be sued in a matter where battle ought to be waged by a villan, he may clear himself by the oaths of six-and-thirty men, unless the suit be for a hundred pounds, or for a crime which ought to be decided by battle: no Burgess is compellable to fight with a villan, unless he first forfeit his franchise: there shall not exist within the Borough, Blodwite<sup>m</sup>, Merchete<sup>n</sup>, Heriet<sup>o</sup>, nor Blood-drawing<sup>p</sup>: every Burgess may have his own oven and hand-mill: forfeitures relating to bread or ale shall be decided before the Headborough: whatever a Burgess buys with his own property, he may sell or dispose of without consent of his heir: a Burgess may sell his corn where he

<sup>i</sup> Bede.

<sup>k</sup> It is evident that Malmesbury is mistaken in asserting that Benedict built a Church on each bank, the one dedicated to St. Peter, the other to St. Paul. The latter is certainly Jarrow; and both still retain their original dedication. See BISHOP-WEARMOUTH for K. Athelstan's donation to St. Cuthbert.

<sup>l</sup> See the almost similar charter granted by Henry I. to the Burgesses of Newcastle, Brand, II. 130; and a Translation, II. 366.

<sup>m</sup> Blodwite.] *Mulcta effusi sanguinis ubi Rex in chartis privilegiariis Blodwite concedit, intelligendus est, cognitionem illius delicti concedere, multasque inde provenientes. Spelman.* The meaning therefore seems to be, that no composition for blood was to be allowed within the Borough,—a still further protection to the humble Villan or Burgess, whose feudal lord, if he could have wreaked his vengeance on a fugitive vassal, would have cared little for "some slight mulct of penance gold."

<sup>n</sup> Merchete.] Probably the *Mercheta Mulierum*, which, whatever it were, was frequently compounded for by fine; but see Lord Haile's Annals, iii. 1.

<sup>o</sup> Heriet.] The best beast, paid to the lord on every death of a tenant; anciently, perhaps, the best piece of military armour, which, saith Lambarde, "Obeunte vassallo, Dominus reportavit in sui ipsius munitionem."

<sup>p</sup> Probably an inferior assault, amounting to an effusion of blood, but not to death.

will beyond seas without licence, except there be a common embargo proclaimed by the Bishop: lastly, every Burgess has the same liberty to take timber and firing [from the Bishop's wastes] as the Burgesses of Durham enjoy, and they shall enjoy the common pasture "as we originally granted it to them, and caused it to be perambulated." The Bishop retains the same right of pre-emption in the fish-market as Robert Brus exercised at Herterpole. The charter is attested, amongst several others, by Germanus, Prior of Durham; Burchard, Archdeacon of Durham; Jordan de Escoland (lord of Dalden); Alexander de Hilton (Baron of Hilton); Galfrid fil. Richard (lord of Horden); and Roger de Epplyngden (Eppleton).

The charter was well calculated to foster the infant commerce of the Borough, by releasing the Burgesses from several of the most oppressive parts of the feudal law, by facilitating the transfer of property, providing for the speedy administration of justice, and protecting the feudal slave or stranger who had settled within the Borough from being dragged back, and again chained to the soil, at the mandate of his lord.

The record of Boldon-Book, compiled under the same Prelate, states that "*Sunderland* was let to farm, and paid a hundred marks; and that Roger de Audri paid one mark for his Mill-pool, which was established within the bounds of Sunderland."

In 1358, Bishop Hatfield leased the Borough of Sunderland, with the fisheries and Wolton-Yare, to Richard Hedworth of Southwyk for twenty years, under 20*l.* rent. Under the Survey of the same Bishop, "Thomas Menvill held the Borough, with the free rents worth 32*s.* 8*d.* the fishery in the Wear, the Borough Court, the tolls, and the stallage with eight yares belonging to the Bishop; eight shillings rent from the Prior of Durham for Ebyare, and eight shillings from John Hedworth for his yare called Owen's-yare, and for the right of drawing a net in the harbour of the said Borough<sup>q</sup>." At the same time "Menvill held a place called Hynden (Hendon-Bay) for the plying of vessels." The Borough-rent had been reduced since 1358 from 20*l.* to 6*l.* The record concludes with enumerating some trifling properties held by Exchequer rents: "John Hedworth, a messuage and garden containing half an acre, 12*d.*; a cottage, formerly John del Shell's, 2*s.* 6*d.*; and another cottage of the same rent. John Hobson, a messuage and three roods called Yholwatson, which used to pay 6*s.* 8*d.* but now only 3*s.* 4*d.*; and a waste before his door in Wermouth 2*d.* There is a certain waste, formerly belonging to Richard de Wermouth, at the end of the Town there, and sometime parcel of the demesne, containing half an acre, which used to pay 2*s.* but now waste and untenanted.

Several successive leases of the Borough from the Bishops of Durham appear on record, but no other very interesting circumstances can be collected relative to the Port, or the increase of its commerce.

<sup>q</sup> It seems probable that such of these *yares* as were most detrimental to the Port and river were suppressed under subsequent Episcopal Commissions of Conservatorship; particularly, a commission issued by Bishop Nevill 24 July, 1440, (Rot. B. No. 87.) orders the reduction or removal, before Midsummer next, of Mari-yare and Chestan-yare, belonging to Robert Jackson; Drilade-yare and Eb-yare, belonging to the Prior of Durham; Owen's-yare, belonging to John Hedworth; Outlaw-yare, belonging to . . . . Lumley; Rowden and Biddick-yares, belonging to Sir William Bowes, Knt.; and Weydiles and Snyder-yare, belonging to Sir Robert Hilton; under the penalty of 100 marks each.—As late as 1788, 72 salmon were taken at one draught near the harbour-mouth. Since that year the fishery, whether from the great extension of the lime, lead, and copperas works on the river, or from other causes has declined so far as to be totally abandoned.

In 1464, Edward IV. granted the Borough, with the passage of the river and the fisheries, to Robert Bertram, during the vacancy of the See; and the King engaged to provide his lessee with a ferry-boat<sup>r</sup>. In 1507, (22 Henry VII.) Cardinal Bainbrigg granted the Borough of Sunderland by copy of Court-roll to Sir Ralph Bowes of Dalden, Knt. under 6*l.* rent<sup>s</sup>. The first lease of the anchorage and beaconage occurs under Bishop Tunstall<sup>t</sup>. In 1590, Bishop Hutton leased the Borough, the ferry-boat, and the fisheries, to Ralph Bowes of Barnes, Esq. under 4*l.* rent, in as ample a manner as his grandfather Sir Ralph Bowes, Knt. occupied the same<sup>u</sup>. Bishop Mathew granted the anchorage and beaconage under a separate lease<sup>v</sup> to Evan Williams in 1606<sup>y</sup>.

It was probably about this period, the latter end of the reign of Elizabeth, or in that of James, that the Coal Trade began to find its way into the Port of Sunderland, which, in consequence, gradually rose into importance; whilst Hartlepool, the ancient Port of the Palatinate, was dwindling in an inverse proportion into a fishing-town. A considerable influx of population appears to have taken place betwixt the years 1600 and 1630, including several families of Scotch settlers, and a few foreign Merchants<sup>z</sup>. The Borough had been hitherto governed by a Bailiff appointed by patent under the Bishop<sup>a</sup>; but in 1634, Bishop Morton granted a new charter of incorporation to the Burgesses and inhabitants by the title of a Mayor, twelve Aldermen, and the Commonalty of the Borough of Sunderland. The Charter states that Sunderland had, beyond the memory of man, been an ancient Borough known by the name of the new Borough of Weremouth, including a Port where ships had plied, bringing and carrying merchandize, as well to and from foreign parts as from other Ports of the Kingdom; that the trade of the Port was then greatly increased by the multitude of ships resorting thither; and that the Borough anciently enjoyed several liberties and free customs, as well by prescription as by sundry charters from the Bishops of Durham, which had been confirmed by the Crown, but which, from defect in form, had proved insufficient, &c. The charter particularly mentions sea-coal, grindstones, rub-stones, and whetstones, as articles of exportation; grants a weekly Market on Fridays, and two Fairs at May-day and Michaelmas; and appoints the Mayor for the time being Clerk of the Market.

<sup>r</sup> Rot. Booth, M. M. No. 56.

<sup>t</sup> Rot. Tunstall.

<sup>x</sup> Similar leases of the Borough and its appendant privileges have been renewed ever since; latterly they have been divided into two leases; the one, including the Borough, the Courts, Fairs, Markets, Tolls, Anchorage, and Beaconage, has been vested under different renewals in the family of Lambton of Lambton, who still hold it; the other, comprising the ferry-boats, the metage and tolls of fruits, herbs, and roots, was held since 1661 by the family of Etricke. See the successive renewals in the Copyhold Books, 18 February, 1668; 20 October, 1679; 31 December, 1688; 1 February, 1694; 13 May, 1702; 13 September, 1710; 3 February, 1721; 3 February, 1728; 3 February, 1735; 3 February, 1749; 14 February, 1764. In 1795 the lease (which was comprised in the marriage settlement of William Etrick, Esq. with Catherine Wharton,) was purchased by the Commissioners of Wearmouth-Bridge under the powers of the Act 32 Geo. III.

<sup>y</sup> Liber Halmot, anno 4 Jac.

<sup>z</sup> Amongst the former occur the names of Dunbar, Mackracknell, Mackinnon, Dalgleish, Boyd, Rampsay, Steward, Grayme, and Oliphant; Dericksen, Claes, and a few others, seem of foreign extraction. Amongst other singular names, those of Winspear, Fishpool, Silverbones, Buildrake, Brickadyke, and Coupledye, occur in the Registers. See several extracts under WEARMOUTH.

<sup>a</sup> The best list of these Bailiffs which I have been able to collect stands as follows. Latterly the office was frequently held with that of Vice-Admiral.

*Booth*, 1475, Ralph Bowes, Arm. Consanguineus noster, pro vita.

*Tunstall*. Thomas Smith, Ballivus Villæ et Burgi de Sunderland et Coll. Reddit. et firmar. Ibid. Patent in the Auditor's Office.

*Barnes*. William Whytebed, Bailiff and Vice-Admiral, pro vita, ob. 1604.

<sup>s</sup> Liber Halmot. temp. Bainbrigg.

<sup>u</sup> Rot. Hutton, A. No. 11.

During the Civil Wars Sunderland became a post of considerable consequence ; not so much from its positive importance, as from the circumstance that Newcastle from 1642 to 1644 was stoutly and loyally defended for the King, and in consequence the export of coal from the Tyne was closed against the rebellious City of London. Under these circumstances, the Collieries on the Wear, and the Port of Sunderland, became objects of vital importance ; and it seems that the latter, in 1642 <sup>b</sup>, received a garrison for the Parliament, and that Sir William Armyne, one of the Parliamentary Commissioners, resided there till the surrender of Newcastle. In 1644 and 1645 several smart skirmishes took place in this neighbourhood betwixt the Royal and Parliamentary forces.

"1644, March 2. The Scots came over the river of Tyne ; General King, pursuing their rear, forced them into Sunderland, whereupon the Marquess of Newcastle sent for Sir Charles Lucas out of Yorkeshire, who had been ordered to stay there to fortifie Doncaster.

"March 24? The Scots, being much provoked to come out of Sunderland, came to Bowdon-Hill, whence with great loss they were forced back into their trenches, but next morning they came with many of their horse and foot on the Marquess of Newcastle's rear, and had so disordered it, that the whole army was endangered ; but Sir Charles Lucas, who was then in the right wing, hastened to the rear, and with his own regiment fell upon the Rebels' lanciers, and routed them, which made the rest fly from pursuing their advantage." *Mercurius Belgicus* <sup>c</sup>.

"March 13. The Scots, leaving two regiments to secure Sunderland, drew towards Durham ; but, being not able to get horse-provisions, and unwilling to remove further till Sunderland were better fortified, returned and quartered their army on the North side of

*James, Rot. A. 118. John Rand, 7 Jul. 1609. Ballivus Aquaticus durante bene placito, cum feodo 1l. 6s. 8d. et pro colligendo pro Episc. omnia debita et evacuanda (ballast?) et pro ancoragio, beconagio, rivagio, plankagio, et al. custom. feod. 1l. 6s. 8d. Again appointed by patent under Bishop Neile 11 Oct. 1622.*

1626. Richard Bartlett.

1628. Nicholas Whitfield. William Caldwell, Deputy.

In 1633, Bishop Morton granted the office of Water-Bailiff, with the beaconage and anchorage, to Sir William Belasyse, Knt. and others, on trust for the City of Durham ; yet in 1638, Michael Crake, "a footman or other servant to his Majesty," was made Water-Bailiff of Sunderland Port, first by his Majesty's patent, afterwards by the Earl of Northumberland, High-Admiral. He was always opposed by the Bishop's lessees till the dissolution of the See under the Commonwealth. In 1642, Crake obtained from the Parliament an order to prohibit the clearing of ships without his fees and warrant : the Bishop's lessees obtained a counter order, and retained possession till their lease expiring under the Commonwealth, Col. Geo. Fenwick, who had purchased the reversion (together with the Manor of Wearmouth) from the Trustees for sale of the Bishop's lands, &c. retained possession till the Restoration, and deputed Robert Adamson 4 Nov. 1654. On the Restoration, Crake, being still living, revived his claim ; but the whole matter being referred by the Duke of York, High Admiral, to Dr. Exton, Judge of the Admiralty, judgment was given for the Bishop, on the evidence of ancient charters and precedents, 1 July, 1663, and the office has been since leased with the Borough, anchorage, beaconage, &c.—See Spearman's Enquiry, pp. 30-35.

<sup>b</sup> Parish Register. See Extracts under BISHOP-WEARMOUTH.

<sup>c</sup> Rushworth, with more probability, places the first skirmish at Boldon-Hill on the 6th of March ; and says the two armies faced each other some time, but the ground was so intersected with great ditches and fences, that neither could attack without great disadvantage, "and so they stood facing one another till night without any considerable action," and next day the Marquis finding the Scots would not engage, and being unable to attack them in their position, drew off towards Durham. The *Mercurius* seems to have confounded the two actions at Boldon and Hilton, for the affair of the rear-guard is evidently the same as that mentioned by Rushworth on the 24th.

The following fragment of a genuine Sandhill ballad evidently relates to these times :

"Ride through Sandgate both up and down,  
There you'll see the gallants fighting for the Crown,  
All the cull cuckolds in Sunderland town,  
With all the bonny blewcaps, cannot pull them down."

The Blewcaps did, however, at last succeed in pulling them down ; for, after a most gallant defence, Newcastle was stormed on the 19th of October, 1644, and entered by the Whyte Fryer-Tower and Sand-Gate.



the river Weare towards Newcastle at the *Shields*; and on the 15th, at night, commanded out a party to assault the fort upon the South side of the Tyne over against Tinmouth Castle, commanded by one Captain Chapman of South Shields, who bravely beat them off, and killed divers of them. The 19th of March the Scots kept a solemn fast throughout their army; and on the 20th, another party was appointed to storm the aforesaid fort, who, with the loss of nine men and some more wounded, took the fort. . . . . The Scots were in pain what to do with their horse, for, tho' their foot were supplied with provisions, their horse must starve if they continued there, and if they went away without the foot, the Marquess being so near, &c. it would be very hazardous; and, on the other hand, if their foot removed away with their horse, then they should lose the advantage of their supply by sea, the land not affording provision, all being driven away before them by the Marquess and inhabitants, who for the generality in those parts were for the King. —Whilst they were in this dilemma, the Marquess decides the debate by drawing up his army on the 23d of March from Durham and thereabouts towards the town of Chester, and on Sunday the 24th, drew up at a place called Hilton, on the North side of the river Weare, two miles and a half from Sunderland, and the Scots drew up on a hill East from them, towards the sea. The armies faced one another all day, and towards night the cannon began to play, and parties of musqueteers fell to it, to drive one another from their hedges, and continued shooting till eleven at night, many being slain on each side. The field-word given by the Marquess was *Now or never*; by the Scots, *The Lord of Hosts is with us*. On Monday they continued facing one another for some time, but many hedges and ditches between them: the Marquess, seeing no possibility of engaging, drew off towards his quarters; then a party of Scots horse fell on his rear, and kill'd and took about thirty; but Sir Charles Lucas with his brigade of horse forced them to retreat."

The disasters of the Royal cause in Yorkshire soon after obliged the Marquis to withdraw from the Bishoprick, and leave the field open to the Scots, who first quartered "at Easington, being the middle way betwixt Hartlepool and Durham, where, finding pretty good quarter for their horse, they continued till the 8th of April, and then marched to Quarendon-Hill, within two miles of Durham." <sup>d</sup> During the whole of the contest the Borough of Sunderland remained entirely devoted to the Parliamentary interest: a circumstance which may perhaps be in a great measure attributed to the commanding influence of the family of Lilburne <sup>e</sup>, who possessed a far greater share both of property and

<sup>d</sup> Rushworth's Collections, part III. vol. ii. 615, 616. Many curious local circumstances relative to these times may be gleaned from the Journals and Mercuries. I owe to the friendly attention of G. W. Meadley, Esq. some interesting extracts from Dr. Charles Burney's rich collection of Journals.

<sup>e</sup> The family of Lilburne, a younger branch of a very ancient and honourable house in Northumberland, had been long seated at Thickleby-Punchardon in the Parish of St. Andrew's-Auckland, an estate which descended to Col. Robert Lilburne, elder brother of the well-known John Lilburne, and was sold by his grandchildren, in 1717, to Thomas Gower, Apothecary. The first of the family who settled at Sunderland was George Lilburne (uncle of John and Robert): he was probably at first an adventurer in the trade of the place, and was afterwards carried forward, together with the increasing fortunes of his more active Republican cousins, to a considerable pitch of local influence. During the whole of the Civil Wars he acted as the *only* Magistrate within the limits of the Borough, and in 1654 was returned one of the Knights of the Shire in Cromwell's Parliament. He sat constantly on all Committees of Sequestration, and contrived in virtue of his office to get possession of a Colliery at Harraton, belonging to the lessees of Sir John Hedworth, which cleared him 15*l.* a day. He survived the Restoration, and died very aged in 1677. Thomas Lilburne, his eldest son, was of Offerton, where the family held considerable property, and died in 1665, being described on his monument in the chancel of Houghton Church as "one of the persons instrumental in his Majesty's happy Restoration;" he bore a Major's commission in Monk's army: his estate at Offerton was in the

interest than any other private family within the limits of the Borough<sup>f</sup>. A more general reason may perhaps be found in the natural bent and tendency of a population lately risen by their own exertions into some degree of commercial importance, mingled with Scotch settlers, and almost totally unconnected with any family possessed of hereditary rank or influence<sup>g</sup>.

Owing either to the confusion consequent on the Civil Wars, or to a dislike of everything originating in Episcopal government, Bishop Morton's charter was suffered to expire; no Mayor or Aldermen having ever been elected to replace the first nominees. Yet the rights granted to the Burgesses by this Act of Incorporation, as well as by their elder charters, have been retained and constantly acted on, and have been expressly acknowledged by the Crown and by the Courts of Law<sup>h</sup> in more than one instance. In the first year after the Restoration, Charles II. directed his commission *to the Mayor and four senior Aldermen* of the Borough of Sunderland, and to Walter Ettrick, Esq. (his Majesty's officer of the Customs) to administer the oaths of supremacy and allegiance to the Townsmen. The patent of Walter Ettrick, Esq. (who also held the office of Register of the Admiralty Court under the Bishop,) as Collector, seems to be the first regular appointment of an officer of the Customs on the part of the Government<sup>i</sup>. The original Custom-House is said to have been the old tenement near the Church, in the High-Street of

possession of his brother George's descendants in 1737. William Lilburne, a grandson of the elder George Lilburne by a second marriage, sold some property in Sunderland to the family of Robinson as late as 1717; his descendants were afterwards in a very reduced condition, for one of them was confined about 1742 in Morpeth gaol for debt, and being permitted by his creditors to go to Newcastle on his parole for a day to visit his mother, who was also a prisoner for the same cause, he met by the road one . . . . ., an Attorney, who reviled him most bitterly, and reproached him with his unfortunate circumstances in so taunting a manner, that Lilburne drew his sword, and running him through the body, left him dead on the spot: he was tried for the fact, and found guilty of Manslaughter only, in consideration of the excessive provocation. . . . The Reader may perhaps pardon this digression in favour of a junior branch of the family, who, though elevated rather by the interest of their relatives than their own efforts, were at one time, in effect, lords paramount of the Borough and Port of Sunderland.

It may be further remarked, that besides the Lilburnes, most of the neighbouring families of *middling Gentry* were Parliamentarians: Heath of Eden, Midford of Pespool, Grey of Suddicke, Hutton of Houghton (who served in Cromwell's Scottish campaigns), and Shadforth of Eppleton, were all engaged in the same interest. The more ancient and opulent families of Gentry more immediately connected with the Nobility, and attached to the Crown from hereditary principle, were as uniformly ranged on the Royal side: Sir William Lambton fell at Marston-Moor, Sir William Belasyse at Naseby, and the Hiltons ruined a princely fortune in the cause of their Sovereign.

<sup>f</sup> Parish Register. See extracts under BISHOP-WEARMOUTH.

<sup>g</sup> As late as 1745 the good people of Sunderland had not quite forgotten their antipathy to the White Rose. The following could not well find a place in the text:—"Extract of a letter from Sunderland, Jan. 23: Yesterday a number of people, consisting chiefly of sailors, went about ten o'clock in the morning to the Popish mass-house in this town, where they found several people at prayers, and a couple to be married, who, with Mr. Hankins, their priest, all fled out; upon which, the sailors immediately pulled down their altar and crucifix, together with all the seats, the Priest's robes, all their books, the furniture, and every individual thing in the room, and burnt them in a fire in the street made for that purpose, and also a large library of books and papers belonging to the Priest, among which was found, before they were committed to the flames, a list of the names of several people in this place, who are well affected to the present government, called by the Papists *odd friends*, with letters annexed to their names not yet decyphered. The list so found is written by the Popish Priest's own hand, and is as follows:—"A List of ODD FRIENDS. Mathew Russell, S.D.; Thomas Ayre, S.D.; Warren Maud, S.D.; Mark Burley, S.D.; Maylin, W.; Inman, F.F.; Cragg, S.D.; Mathew Carr, F.; George Robinson, S.B.; George Syall, S.B.; Ann Syall, B.; Nath. Leak, B.; Cooper Shiphard, W.; James Donison, O.; William Wilkinson, H.; Thomas Firryby, S.D.; John Hodgshon, S.B.; Officer Bainbridge. This piece of wood I cut off an old chair in Jarrow Church, which was the chair that St. Cuthbert sat in to hear confessions." *Gent. Mag.* 1746, p. 42.

<sup>h</sup> Particularly in the case of Hicks *versus* Clerk, Levins, II. 252. it was held that "Sunderland is an ancient Borough, consisting of twelve capital Burgesses, called Burgesses, and twelve inferior Burgesses, called Stallingers, and that each Freeman occupying a house had commonage for two horses and four cows, and each Stallinger for one cow, and that the widow of a Freeman or Stallinger, being an inhabitant, had the like commonage after the husband's death.

<sup>i</sup> In 1663, the King issued a commission for measuring the keels or lighters and coal-boats used on the river Wear and in the harbour, and reducing them to one certain standard, *viz.* each to contain ten chaldrons of coal by Newcastle measure.

Wearmouth. The very rapid progress of the commerce and population of Sunderland <sup>k</sup>, subsequent to this period, will be best understood by a reference to the annexed tables in the sequel.

The HARBOUR of Sunderland is formed by two Piers on the North and South shores of the river. In 1669, the King granted letters patent to Edward Andrew, Esq. to build a pier, and erect a light-house or light-houses, and to cleanse the harbour of Sunderland, and to raise contributions for the purpose <sup>l</sup>; the same letters forbid all Masters of ships from casting out ballast within six fathom water, and within the space of one mile Southwards and one mile Northwards from the mouth of the harbour, with powers to the Officers of the Admiralty and Vice-Admiralty Courts to take cognizance of and punish offences. Several successive Acts have been since obtained for the preservation and improvement of the Port and river; of these the earliest is the Act of 3 Geo. I. The preamble states that Sunderland "is well inhabited with rich and able Merchants and Tradesmen, and may be of great importance, as well for his Majesty's service and revenue, as for the public benefit of the kingdom, "having a Port capable of containing many hundred sail, and "very proper to be a nursery of able seamen" for the Royal Navy. The Act then notices the injury which the haven and river had suffered, as well by sand-banks cast up by the sea, as by the improper throwing out of ballast in the harbour, and by the irregular and low building and want of repairing of wharf-staiths and ballast-keys, so that loaded keels can only pass at high tide; and after noticing the influence which the free navigation of the Port will have in reducing the price of coals in the Metropolis and its neighbourhood, it proceeds to appoint Commissioners for twenty-one years, seven to be a committee, with powers to survey the Port and river, to order all owners of wharfs and keys to keep them in repair and flanked up to the shore above high-water mark, or in default, after six month's notice, to levy 5*l.* per month, to fine persons casting out ballast in the river or harbour 5*l.* for each offence, and to levy 3*d.* per chaldron on the coal-owner, and 1*d.* on the fitter for every chaldron, to be applied towards rendering the river navigable towards Newbridge, and clearing away the great sands at the harbour-mouth. The Act mentions coal, salt, and glass, as the chief exports, and exempts from the above duties coals employed in manufacturing the two last articles within the Port. The limits within which the Commissioners were empowered to act are described as extending "from the promontory or point called Souter Point, about two miles from Sunderland Bar towards the North-East, and so into the sea to five fathoms at low water, and from thence in a supposed direct line till it is full opposite to that land called Ryhope-Dean, about two miles from Sunderland Bar towards the South, and continued West from the said Bar and limits up the said river to a certain place called the New-bridge in the Parish of Chester-le-Street, and from thence

<sup>k</sup> 7 Oct. 15 Car. II. Rot. Cosin, A. No. 35.—From 1654 to 1667, Tradesmen's tokens were very generally issued in every considerable town throughout England, to supply the deficiency of Government currency; the only token, and that of considerable rarity, which occurs of Sunderland, was published by William Fawcett: Obverse, WILLIAM FAWCETT; reverse, IN SUNDERLAND—a Lion rampant. (The arms of Fawcett, of Boldon, co. Pal. On the issue of a Government coinage of Halfpence and Farthings in 1666, these provincial tokens were called down.

<sup>l</sup> The preamble states that the river and harbour "were of late very much gorged, stopped up, and choaked, and by the many shoals, sand-beds, and much breach and rubbish daily increasing in the same, almost rendered unnavigable;" and that "ships of small draught which may go into the said harbour, do lye long there for their loadings by reason of the said shoales and sand-beds in the said river, obstructing the bringing down of coles, &c. for their loadings, and being so loaden, do wait long for spring-tydes and winds to carry them to sea."

to the City of Durham." Several other successive Acts have been since passed in the 13th George I.<sup>m</sup>; 20 Geo. II.; 32 Geo. II.; and 25th and 49th of the present reign, continuing the power of the Commissioners, and other principal enactments of the Statute of 3 Geo. I. By the Act of 1726, the Commissioners were enabled to raise monies on the credit of the duties; by that of 1746, the duties were fixed at 2d. per chaldron on all coals and cinders brought to the river and delivered on board of ship betwixt the New-bridge and Sunderland. The Act of 1759 gives the Commissioners power as far as Biddick-Ford, and no further, and imposes 2d. per chaldron on coals or cinders brought to the river betwixt Biddick-Ford and the City of Durham. The Act of 1809<sup>n</sup>, made the whole duty sixpence per chaldron. One considerable object of attention under all these Acts was the building of the South Pier. From a statement printed in 1766, it appears, that 19,787*l.* and upwards had been expended under the Acts of 1718 and 1726, and that the said Pier in 1746 was 333 yards in length, and 30 feet broad at top. In 1765 it had cost 50,000*l.* and it was

<sup>m</sup> An excellent Survey of the Port and River as high as Newbridge, by Burleigh and Thompson, was published in 1737, on one long sheet, 7 feet by 9½ inches; scale, 5 inches to 3,000 feet. The plan marks the whole of the proprietors on both sides of the river. The chief quays or staiths appear to have been on the North shore, Robinson and Co.'s coal and cinder staith below Newbridge, Hill's cinder staith in Pelow grounds (belonging to Marley), Watson's cinder staith (Rickleton), Peareth's coal spout at Chatershaugh, Thomas Allan's, Esq., Donnison's, John Hedworth, Esq. at Fatfield, and James Davison's, Esq. at North-Biddic. On the South side, Dalton's cinder staith, Henry Lambton's, Esq. high staith, Nicholas Lambton's, Esq. high staith, Biddic, Sir Edward Smythe's, Hilton and Nesham's, John Tempest, Esq. (Penshaw), Mr. Tempest's spout, and Henry Lambton's, Esq. low staith.

<sup>n</sup> Act of 1809. Preamble; recital of former Acts, 3 and 13 Geo. I., 20 and 32 Geo. II., and 25 Geo. III.; appointment of Commissioners; qualification 200*l.* per annum real, or 6,000*l.* personal property; meetings; Commissioners to pay their own expences; a Committee of thirteen may be elected for one year; Chairman to be elected twice a year; powers to elect officers; no Commissioner to vote on removal of an officer, unless he have acted within twelve months; no Commissioner to hold any office except that of Collector of the Customs; power in the Commissioners, or such persons as they shall under hand and seal appoint, to improve the navigation, cleanse and deepen the channel, and build a pier or piers, quays, or jetties, and "for that purpose to dig, take up and carry away rocks, soil, sand, gravel, rubbish, or other gross matter, which shall obstruct, prejudice, or hinder the navigation of the river, Port, &c. or the improvement thereof," and to take gravel, soil, &c. in the grounds of persons adjoining, within the limits of the Act, tendering reasonable satisfaction; power to purchase lands proper for the erection of quays, piers, jetties—where persons will not treat, the value to be ascertained by Jury; verdicts and judgments to be returned to the Sessions; they may proceed to work after a tender made; the value may be tried in a feigned issue. The Act gives no power over Manors, Wastes, or Commons, for any other purpose than that of the Navigation; the river to be surveyed once a year at least before the Meeting in July; mode of giving notices to remove obstructions; the Committee shall at their first survey set down, and fix and maintain meet stones or posts to ascertain high water mark; Masters or Owners liable for damages done to the piers by their crew; Commissioners have no power to pull down quays, &c. erected before the date of the Act, nor to prevent persons building quays, staiths, &c. so as notice be given to the Engineer two months before, and the said quays be built so high that the water shall not overflow them; nuisances left to be punished at common law; the Haven-masters may regulate and direct the placing and mooring of ships. Duties: sixpence on every chaldron (72 Winchester bushels) of coal or cinders brought to the river betwixt Biddick-Ford and Sunderland, and betwixt Durham and Biddick-Ford, and conveyed to Sunderland on board of any ship, barge, keel, lighter, &c.; *i. e.* 4½*d.* the Owners, and 1½*d.* the Fitter. Exemptions: no duty shall be paid on cinders burnt from coals already subject to the duty, nor on coals lost in any keel within seven fathoms at low water beyond the bar, nor for coals used in manufacturing salt, glass bottles, vitrol, copperas, earthen-ware, bricks, tiles, or lime within the Port. Power to borrow monies on the duties. Every ballast-keel shall, when loaded, swim at least 12 inches above the water from the upper edge of the bind; penalty 5*l.* Owner's name to be marked on the keel in white paint; penalty 40*s.* Keels to be weighed, and have their weight marked by nails, and when laden, not to swim below the lowest nails; all keels to be marked, numbered, and entered. No ballast to be cast out nearer to the harbour than Rock-Lodge North-East, Hendon-Bay South, nor within five fathom at low water between the said limits; nor any gross substance to be removed from one part of the river to another, or cast out, save upon the land above high water mark; no vessel to cast ballast on any staith or quay without a wooden stage or port-sail to prevent the ballast falling into the river; penalty 5*l.* No ballast to remain nearer than three feet to the edge or front of the quays; no occupier of any ballast quays to place ballast, wreck, &c. where the same is intended to remain in hills or heaps nearer to the front of the quay than ten yards; nor any occupier of lands to lay ballast nearer than twenty yards above high water mark; and the Engineer may remove all such ballast, &c. No ship or keel shall have ropes fastened to any buoy in the river. No ships shall discharge any cannon in the harbour, nor permit gunpowder to remain on board vessels wintering there; nor boil pitch or tar otherwise than in an iron *loggerhead*. No limekilns to be worked on the coast unless walls be raised before them sufficient to prevent ships at sea being misled by the lights; 10*l.* penalty on not keeping such walls in repair; 20*l.* penalty on persons obstructing the Engineer or his workmen. No Commissioner to vote in his own case; but a Commissioner, being a Magistrate, may act as such, notwithstanding, in execution of the Act.

estimated that its completion would require as much more <sup>o</sup>. The structure was exceedingly damaged by a high flood in November 1771, and the preamble to the Act of 1785 states, that the East end had become ruinous and in danger of falling, and that it was necessary to take it down, and rebuild it in a different direction, less exposed to the violence of the sea and land floods. Since that period the South Pier has been extended to the length of 1877 feet. The North Pier was begun in 1787, and gives the ebb tide much greater power to scour away the sand at the bar of the Harbour. A very elegant octagonal Light-house was built near the extremity of the North Pier in 1802, from a design of Mr. Pickernell, Engineer; the light is stationary, with nine reflectors <sup>p</sup>.

Depth of Water in Sunderland Harbour in 1809 <sup>q</sup>.

Months.	Highest Spring Tides.		Lowest Neap Tides.		Months.	Highest Spring Tides.		Lowest Neap Tides.	
1809.	feet.	inches.	feet.	inches.	1809.	feet.	inches.	feet.	inches.
January .	15	0	11	0	July . .	15	2	11	5
February .	15	4	10	10	August .	15	2	10	10
March . .	16	0	10	10	September	15	0	10	10
April . .	16	2	11	0	October .	15	4	10	10
May . .	16	4	11	4	November	15	8	10	10
June . .	15	4	11	5	December	16	2	11	5

In 1799, the loss of a very valuable vessel off the harbour mouth, gave rise to a subscription for the building of a Life-boat; and a second has since been added.—The Sunderland Life-boats differ entirely from any others in their principle; for when filled with water, and with any number of men the boats can contain, they are still sufficiently buoyant to preclude all danger <sup>r</sup>. The inside of the Boat consists of compartments, all of which are air-tight, so that if the Boat should be staved by striking a rock or any other hard substance, it can admit no more water than the size of the division, which will occasion little or no injury. A Boat has from fifty to sixty compartments, according to size; all the water the Boat can contain is confined to the centre, as also the rowers, which keep the Boat upright and less liable to upset; there are four apertures which go through the bottom to disperse the water when the sea breaks in, and when full of water the whole will be discharged again in less than a minute; the seats or thwarts in the centre are for

<sup>o</sup> Coal-owners' case, 1766.

<sup>p</sup> For a fuller description of the North Pier and Light House, see MONK-WEARMOUTH. Previous to the erection of the North Light-house, the only night signal was a lantern hoisted on the flag-staff.

<sup>q</sup> Other years will afford very little variation.

<sup>r</sup> Captain Manby's Report of the Coast of Sunderland, and Life-boat:—Sunderland has many dangerous rocks in front and extending on each side of its Piers, running far out, where innumerable vessels have been lost. It will be proper to send to this place, from the various natures and requisite methods of giving assistance, a forty-two, twenty-four, and six-pounder. The Life-boats here are particularly worthy of notice, having a superior advantage over every Boat I have seen or heard of, four apertures going through the bottom, that when the Sea breaks over and fills them, these apertures discharge the water to the regular buoyancy of the boat, in a very short space of time; it is the contrivance of John Davison, Esq. of this place, and does very high credit to his ingenuity. Attention to a few slight suggestions, such as having the air-boxes detached from the bottom of the boat, in case of the bottom being staved in by the rocks, and a projecting rope round the gunwale for men firmly to hold by until they can be taken into the boat (should they be obliged to swim from the wreck), would render those boats perfectly adequate to any service, and give such security as to preclude all danger.

the rowers, and the seats at each end for shipwrecked men. A rope and brass wire goes round the gunwale to prevent the people being washed out, and a rope on each side of the seats for the same purpose to the rowers. The Boat has an iron keel, which adds to its strength as well as ballast; the only cork used is on the outside, which answers for a fender, and adds a little to the buoyancy<sup>s</sup>.

## TRADE.

The Coal-trade, it may be readily conceived, is the staple trade of the Port. Nearly 530 vessels are entirely employed in it, independent of as many keels, which convey the coals from the staiths to the ships. The chief vend is to the Metropolis and to the South-West of England; but, in Peace, large quantities are exported to the Baltic, France, Holland, and Flanders. The whole annual export amounts, on the average, to 315,000 Newcastle chaldrons.

The Lime-trade is another very principal branch of the commerce of Sunderland. The chief works are at Pallion, where there are 15 kilns, which burn annually nearly 30,000 tons of limestone, affording 10,000 Winchester chaldrons of lime. From 25 to 30 vessels, of from 40 to 100 tons each, are employed in the trade. The exportation is chiefly to the Yorkshire Ports, and to all the Ports on the Eastern coast of Scotland. The Works belonging to the Rectory are carried on by Mr. Thomas Baker: annual quantity burnt, 7500 to 9000 tons of limestone, or 2500 to 3000 chaldron of lime. There are very considerable Lime-works on the North side of the Wear, belonging to the Executors of Sir Hedworth Williamson, Bart. which burn 3000 chaldrons, or 24,000 ton of stone. Mr. Thomas Wake, 4000 chaldrons. Goodchild, Brunton, and Wake, 5000 chaldrons. Mr. Thomas Brunton, 3000 chaldrons. And Mr. Stafford 2 to 3000 chaldrons. The lime from these works is carried into the Tees to Whitby, and to the Scotch Ports, partly in small vessels belonging to the owners, and partly by sloops from those ports<sup>t</sup>. The present price of lime at Sunderland is 16s. *per* Winchester chaldron, when shipped on board the vessels.

Glass is another considerable article of manufacture and export. There are two Bottle-houses at Ayres Quay; two Bottle and one Brown Glass-house at Panns; one Flint Glass and one Bottle-house at Deptford; one Crown Glass-house at Southwick, and one Bottle-house at the Hope Quay.

Earthen-ware is manufactured at Hilton, Southwick, and Sunderland, both for home consumption and exportation.

Grindstones from the Wear are in great estimation, and large quantities are exported.

The other Imports and Exports are also very considerable, fluctuating, as may be supposed, with a state of Peace or War. The Transport service during the latter has proved a source of wealth to individuals. In Peace the chief foreign trade is with the Baltic—

<sup>s</sup> From John Davison, Esq. by whom these very useful<sup>l</sup> improvements on the original Life-boat were suggested. The first boat was built by Mr. Wake of Monk Wearmouth, nearly on Mr. Greathead's principle, but was afterwards altered according to Mr. Davison's plan.

<sup>t</sup> The Editor is indebted for the whole of the above information to Mr. Brunton, of Southwick.

the imports timber and iron ; and with Holland. With the latter there is a perpetual intercourse—cheese, butter, flax, earths, and toys, being the chief imports, and coals the staple export.

The first Copperas work on the Wear was erected at Hilton Ferry by William Scurfield, a Surgeon in Sunderland, who afterwards graduated, and removed to Newcastle. The Pyrites or Brasses being then regarded as of little value, he acquired a handsome fortune, and purchased part of the Ford estate in 1750. This work now belongs to Messrs. Hudson, Biss, and Co. The works at Deptford (now belonging to Messrs. Biss and Ogden) were established by Robert Inman and Henry Taylor, before 1760. There are also Copperas Works at Cox Green belonging to Messrs. Fenwick and Co. G. W. M.

In 1797 a Patent Ropery was established by Messrs. Grimshaw, Webster, and Co. at Deptford on the Wear<sup>u</sup>. The machinery is worked by a steam-engine of about sixteen horses' power, in a building of four stories, about 100 feet long and 30 broad—the use of the long rope-walk is totally excluded ; and the whole is performed by the machinery specified in the Patent<sup>v</sup>. This Ropery is capable of manufacturing 500 tons of cordage annually, working only in the day ; but, as it may be worked by night as well as day, 1000 tons could be supplied if required. In 1804, 800 tons were manufactured, partly for the service of Government. The usual annual vend is 300 to 400 tons, being nearly one half of the whole quantity made in the place.—There are nine other Roperies within Wear-mouth and Sunderland ; five of which have adopted some of the modern improvements, and are worked by horses. This improvement applies only to the formation of the *strand* ; but even that is considered as a very material advantage. The Port is now principally served with its own cordage. A few years ago considerable quantities were imported.

An Account of the Number of Ships or Vessels cleared from the Port of Sunderland since 1791, distinguishing those cleared Coastwise from those Over-Sea<sup>v</sup>.

Years.	Cleared Coastwise.	Cleared Over-Sea.	Years.	Cleared Coastwise.	Cleared Over-Sea.
1752	3424	173 <sup>v</sup>	1803	5826	229
1791	5499	782	1804	5617	118
1792	5708	803	1805	5907	168
1793	5675	699	1806	5970	86
1794	5315	563	1807	5694	97
1795	6057	102	1808	6702	42
1796	5303	205	1809	6458	29
1797	5184	156	1810	7344	74
1798	5237	127	1811	6634	63
1799	5923	103	1812	6608	73
1800	5835	119	1813	6590	54
1801	5440	116	1814	7379	241
1802	5096	550			

[<sup>u</sup> The process was the invention of Ralph Hills, clockmaker and shipowner, of Sunderland, and John Grimshaw, who was in his employment. In conjunction with Rowland Burdon and Rowland Webster they built the Ropery.—ED. *present Edition*].

<sup>v</sup> The principle on which the Patent was obtained is that of causing each component part of the rope to bear an equal strain. In the thread or yarn the fibres of the hemp are dispersed longitudinally, and, instead of being spun from the bite or double, it is spun from the end of it. In the strand, the yarns are disposed in spirals, each yarn increasing in its length in proportion to its distance from the centre ; and in the rope itself, each strand is regulated by machinery, so as to be of equal length ; and thus every part is so disposed as to bear its proportional aid when

SUNDERLAND.

This account does not include about forty lime sloops belonging to Sunderland, and others belonging to different Ports in Scotland, of which the Custom-house Officers require no Duties on Clearance, in pursuance of Act 36 Geo. III. cap. 110.

In Ship-building the Port of Sunderland stands at present the highest of any in the United Kingdom. The foregoing tables, which have been supplied by the attention of more than one valued friend, will afford a better comparative view of the Trade of Sunderland than any additional observations.

An Account of the Amount of His Majesty's Duties received at the Port of Sunderland in Thirty-four Years, distinguishing each Year, and Exports from Imports.

In what Year.	Exports.			Imports.			Total.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
In the Year 1780	23517	2	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	1447	17	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	24965	0	2
1781	3431	3	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1857	14	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	5288	17	6
1782	3922	13	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	2553	0	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	6475	14	0 $\frac{1}{4}$
1783	28388	1	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	1802	0	9	30190	2	1 $\frac{3}{4}$
1784	34299	5	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2988	14	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	37287	19	2 $\frac{3}{4}$
1785	36081	1	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	3031	13	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	39112	15	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
1786	35783	0	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	3001	10	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	38784	10	9 $\frac{3}{4}$
1787	29022	18	10	3354	16	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	32377	15	0 $\frac{3}{4}$
1788	35077	16	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	3763	12	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	38841	8	10
1789	30213	0	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	3791	1	1	34004	1	3 $\frac{3}{4}$
1790	35529	8	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	4529	2	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	40058	10	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
1791	40842	2	2	4724	18	11	45567	1	1
1792	41250	19	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	4735	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	45986	0	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
1793	37205	11	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	5694	4	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	42899	16	1
1794	28302	7	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	5947	18	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	34250	5	7 $\frac{3}{4}$
1795	6699	12	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	4995	17	4	11695	9	8 $\frac{1}{4}$
1796	6489	11	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	5412	9	8	11902	0	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
1797	8825	10	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	3041	6	7	11866	16	11 $\frac{1}{4}$
1798	6360	0	5	6127	9	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	12487	9	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
1799	5483	7	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	6607	14	0	12091	1	2 $\frac{1}{4}$
1800	6396	13	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	5084	5	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	11480	18	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
1801	5844	0	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	3949	15	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	9793	16	5 $\frac{1}{4}$
1802	38421	13	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	7801	9	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	46223	2	9 $\frac{3}{4}$
1803	12427	7	10	10925	5	10	23352	13	8
1804	6761	8	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	6803	5	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	13564	13	7
1805	8944	8	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	6133	2	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	15077	10	9
1806	3999	3	5	7266	8	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	11265	11	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
1807	6134	18	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	8120	11	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	14255	10	3 $\frac{1}{4}$
1808	2330	6	4	1476	3	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	3806	9	8 $\frac{1}{4}$
1809	1558	17	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	2688	2	9	4247	0	6 $\frac{1}{4}$
1810	2765	9	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5648	8	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	8413	18	0
1811	2570	6	2	8450	6	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	11020	12	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
1812	2116	4	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	5359	7	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	7475	12	2
1813	2845	12	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	6572	15	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	9418	8	6
1814	18482	16	9	13172	17	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	31655	14	0 $\frac{1}{2}$

the rope is strained. By experiments made at Shields, Sunderland, Liverpool, and London, and published by the Proprietors in 1806, it appeared, that ropes made by this machinery possess nearly double the strength of those of equal dimensions on the common principle; and that their duration, especially in Mines, where they are exposed to much friction, was in the same proportion.

v The first year is taken from tables communicated to Hutchinson by the Comptroller of the Customs.



## SUNDERLAND.

On the 30th of September, in the under-mentioned Years, there belonged to this Port as expressed below.

Years.	No of Ships.	Their Tonnage.	No of Men navigating them	Years.	No of Ships.	Their Tonnage.	No of Men navigating them
1797	488	63287	3684	1806	522	72443	3366
1798	460	70614	3271	1807	503	68511	3298
1799	469	70448	3264	1808	480	65543	3197
1800	514	76571	3557	1809	509	68551	3336
1801	518	79795	3579	1810	506	68660	3259
1802	503	74535	3501	1811	519	72588	3399
1803	543	80859	3747	1812	517	72952	3719
1804	563	80685	3794	1813	555	81561	3917
1805	541	76544	3508	1814	581	85700	4384

## Ships building at the Port of Sunderland in December, 1810.

Ships.	Tons.	Total Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	Total Tons.
1 . . . . .		540	4 . . . . .	200	800
1 . . . . .		500	1 . . . . .		170
2 . . . . .	400	800	1 . . . . .		150
1 . . . . .		380	1 . . . . .		140
1 . . . . .		350	4 . . . . .	130	520
5 . . . . .	320	1600	6 . . . . .	120	720
1 . . . . .		300	2 . . . . .	100	200
1 . . . . .		250	1 . . . . .		90
1 . . . . .		240			
3 . . . . .	220	660	37		8410

Building in November, 1811,

32 Ships . . . . . about . . . . . 8020 Tons.

Building in November, 1812,

37 Ships . . . . . about . . . . . 8437 Tons \*.

\* For the whole of the preceding Tables I am indebted to the kind attention of Mr. Peter Taylor, late of the Customs, Sunderland, and to the liberal permission of George Robinson, Esq. Collector, and Christopher Hill, Esq. Comptroller of the Port of Sunderland.

SUNDERLAND.

An Account of Ships building in the Port of Sunderland March 11, 1814.

No building.	Builders' Names.	Tonnage.	Copper or Iron fastened.	Names of Persons for whom building by Contract.	How far built.	On Speculation.	The time intended, or can be finished.
1	Robert Reay -	340	Copper	Jno. Hamlington & Co.	$\frac{2}{3}$ finished	Contract -	April.
1	Messrs. Gales -	180	Ditto	John White [Greenock]	Nearly finished	Ditto - -	March.
1	Edward Potts -	210	Ditto	- - - - -	Ditto - - -	Speculation	April.
1	James Johnson -	220	Ditto	- - - - -	Keel laid -	Ditto - -	August.
1	John Goodchild -	80	Iron	John Goodchild -	$\frac{1}{2}$ finished -	Contract -	uncertain
1	Benjamin Heward	155	Ditto	- - - - -	Nearly finished	Speculation	March.
1	Thomas Beven -	205	Copper	- - - - -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto.
1	Messrs. Davison	400	Ditto	- - - - -	$\frac{2}{3}$ finished	Ditto - -	May.
1	Messrs. Booth -	300	Ditto	- - - - -	Nearly finished	Ditto - -	March.
1	James Thompson	123	Ditto	James Thompson	Ditto - - -	Contract -	Ditto.
1	Mrs. Burn - - -	220	Ditto	- - - - -	$\frac{1}{2}$ finished -	Speculation	July.
1	William Potts -	200	Ditto	- - - - -	Keel laid -	Ditto - -	Ditto.
1	Thomas Tiffin -	208	Iron	- - - - -	Wales round	Ditto - -	June.
1	John Scott - - -	369	Copper	- - - - -	Nearly finished	Ditto - -	April.
1	William Adamson	265	Ditto	- - - - -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	March.
1	Ditto - - - - -	85	Iron	- - - - -	$\frac{1}{2}$ finished	Ditto - -	May.
1	John Brown - - -	150	Ditto	- - - - -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	June.
1	Ditto - - - - -	200	Copper	- - - - -	Nearly finished	Ditto - -	March.
1	James Crowne -	400	Ditto	- - - - -	$\frac{1}{2}$ finished -	Ditto - -	June.
1	Ditto - - - - -	180	Ditto	- - - - -	Nearly finished	Ditto - -	March.
1	John Hutchinson	110	Iron	- - - - -	Wales round	Ditto - -	June.
1	Ditto - - - - -	210	Copper	- - - - -	Keel laid -	Ditto - -	August.
1	James Hall - - -	230	Ditto	- - - - -	$\frac{1}{2}$ finished -	Ditto - -	June.
1	Ditto - - - - -	140	Iron	- - - - -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	May.
1	Messrs. J. & P. Laing	154	Copper	John Grimshaw -	Nearly finished	Contract -	March.
1	Ditto - - - - -	260	Ditto	- - - - -	Keel laid -	Speculation	July.
1	Robert Radcliffe	254	Ditto	- - - - -	Nearly finished	Ditto - -	March.
1	Ditto - - - - -	145	Iron	- - - - -	Floors across	Ditto - -	June.
1	T. Greenwell & Co.	190	Copper	- - - - -	Nearly finished	Ditto - -	March.
1	Robert Reay -	320	Ditto	Robert Reay - -	Ditto - - -	Contract -	Ditto.
1	A. Cockburn & Co.	190	Ditto	- - - - -	$\frac{2}{3}$ finished -	Speculation	April. <sup>y</sup>
31		6693					

Within the Port of Sunderland there are twenty Ship-builders' Yards, with four Dry Docks and four Floating Docks.

There are also five Boat-builders' Houses and Yards, three on the South of the Wear, and two on the North side.

On the 2d of March 1798, was launched from the Southwick Quay, the Ship Lord Duncan, the largest vessel ever built within the limits of the Port of Sunderland; her extreme length being 143 feet 10 inches, her breadth 39 feet, and admeasuring  $925\frac{1}{2}$  tons. Towards her completion serious apprehensions were entertained for her safety in launching, from the narrowness and shallowness of the river. These difficulties, however, were over-

<sup>y</sup> From Thomas Brunton, Esq. Southwick.

come by deepening that part of its bed which her prow would first strike, and by laying afloat several stop-beams, fastened with ropes, so as to gradually impede her velocity, and ultimately bring her up.

Thousands of spectators covered the borders of the river, many of whom on the South side were engulfed to the middle by the rising of the water on receiving this ponderous body. She sailed on the 13th of July 1798 for London, where she remained unemployed till 1800, when she sailed for Smyrna, and was there taken into Government service till August 1802. In 1806 she was chartered for the West Indies, and was accidentally blown up at Port au Prince in 1807.

## COAL TRADE.

An Account of the Quantity of Coals and Cinders sent Coastwise from the Port of Sunderland, and of Coals exported to Foreign Parts, in the years 1791—1812.

Years.	Chaldrons Coastwise.		Chaldrons of Coals exported.	Years.	Chaldrons Coastwise.		Chaldrons of Coals exported.
	Coals.	Cinders.			Coals.	Cinders.	
1791	245864½	844	54150	1802	305075½	528½	31205½
1792	206241	648	53311	1803	298946	457½	10167
1793	254171	840½	59064	1804	299552½	168	4162
1794	243064	875½	38885	1805	313008	322	5955
1795	282162½	784	5884	1806	306271	282	2613
1796	249758½	487½	6293½	1807	288938½	380	4276
1797	275889½	692	6434½	1808	348623	316	2058½
1798	273645½	487	5111½	1809	324130	326½	974
1799	297824	746	4039	1810	370712	408	1920
1800	298837	616½	4622½	1811	330942	363	1729½
1801	231018½	396	4757½	1812	340752	418	4768

River Wear Vend of Coals from 31st December 1813, to and with 30th June 1814.

Glass Houses, Lime Kilns, &c. Exported.				Glass Houses, Lime Kilns, &c. Exported.			
		Chaldrons.	Chaldrons.			Chaldrons.	Chaldrons.
Sir T. H. Liddell, Bart. & Partners			5474	Thomas Humble - Leefield			
Morton-John Davison, Esq. -	199		8865	Ditto - - - - North Side			
Sir Ralph Milbanke, Bart. -	1358	10428½		Ditto - - - Lee Burn Main			
John-George Lambton, Esq. -	3314	29914		Sir R. Milbanke, Bart. Fatfield	100	2799	
Sir Henry Vane Tempest, Bart.	204	29860		Thos. Wade, Esq. Hilton Castle		8	
Harraton and Leefield				Total Vend this Half-year - -	9978	128835½	
Ditto - Urpeth at Barnston		1024		Half Year ending 31 Dec. 1813		148211	
John Hudson, Esq. and Partners	930	8118		Half Year ending 31 July 1814		128835½	
The Repres. of John Nesham, Esq.	1987	17103		Minus this Half Year* - - -		19375½	
William Russell, Esq. and Co.	1854	9023					
Leefield	32	6239					
Ditto - Routledge at Barnston							

\* The difference is accounted for by the total obstruction of the navigation for several weeks, during a severe frost. T. BRUNTON.—The vend of coals is always greater for the last than the first six months of the year; for besides the number of ships laid up during winter, several vessels sail in the spring for the Baltic, and other foreign ports; but about September, when the encouragement becomes greater, return to the Coal trade. W. SMITH.

SUNDERLAND.

From 30th June, to and with 31st December 1814.

Sir T. H. Liddell, Bart. & Partners		12729	William Russell, Esq. & Co.	2228	13564
Morton-John Davison, Esq. -	122	15850½	J. Nesham, Esq. and Partners	1614	20225
Sir Ralph Milbanke, Bart. -	582	7346	Bonner and Grimshaw - -	1627	15942½
John-George Lambton, Esq. -	4332	61642	J. Humble, Routledge at Barn-	96	4593
Lady Frances Vane Tempest -	98	65047	Thos. Wade, Esq. - [ston		36
Thompson & Co. Urpeth at Barnston		3431			
John Carr, Esq. and Partners -	535	11579½		11234	231985½

20th June, 1809.

Number of Coal Keels or Lighters - - - - -	570
Ballast Keels - - - - -	13
Crimp Keels, for serving the Inhabitants with Coals - - - - -	19
Stone and Timber Keels or Machines - - - - -	8

The above-named Craft afford employment to 640 Men, besides 100 Trimmers of Coals in Ship's holds, and about 400 Casters, or Coal-heavers.—And every Fitter employs a Running Fitter, or Foreman; say 57.

There are about 50 Foy-boats, used in Piloting Ships; and 50 Cobles, employed in-Fishing, and also in Piloting Ships.

Cod, Ling, Turbot, Haddock, Herrings, Skate, Crabs, Lobsters, &c. in their respective seasons, are cheap and plentiful <sup>a</sup>.

Land Sale Coal Measure on the River Wear.

	Coal Measure.			Winchester Measure.			Cubic Inches.
	Coal Boles.	Coal Bushels.	Coal Pecks.	Bushels.	Pecks.	Gallons.	
A Coal Bole - - - - -	-	2	-	4	2	-	9676¼
A Coal Bushel - - - - -	-	-	4	2	1	-	4838½
A Coal Peck is equal to two Pecks and four Pints Winchester -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1209¼
A small Sack - - - - -	-	-	2	1	-	1	2419½
A large Sack - - - - -	-	1	-	2	1	-	4838½
A Cart load - - - - -	4	-	-	18	-	-	38707½
A Wain or Gehoe - - - - -	6	-	-	27	-	-	58060¼
A Fother - - - - -	8	-	-	36	-	-	77414½

The Corf of Coals is a measure containing 20 Coal Pecks, therefore three Corves are just four Coal Pecks less than a Coal Fother <sup>b</sup>.

<sup>a</sup> From P. Taylor.

<sup>b</sup> Ex inform. F. Mascal.

## SUNDERLAND.

Return under Act of Parliament, March 1801.

Population Tables for Sunderland, Bishop-Wearmouth, and Monk-Wearmouth <sup>c</sup>.

	Inhabited Houses.	Families.	Males.	Females.	Total of Persons.
Sunderland - - - -	1365	3372	4902	7510	12412
Bishop-Wearmouth - -	844	1603	2706	3420	6126
Wearmouth-Panns - -	56	138	270	285	564
Monk-Wearmouth - -	175	268	485	618	1103
Monk-Wearmouth-Shore	422	1060	1998	2241	4239

Total Population of the three Places under the Return of 1801 Males 10461  
Females 14074

Total 24,444 <sup>d</sup>

Return of 1811.

	Houses.	Families.	Males.	Females.	Total of Persons.
Sunderland - - - -	1662	3538	5007	7282	12289
Bishop-Wearmouth - -	1081	1664	3021	4039	7060
Wearmouth-Panns - -	43	117	220	256	476
Monk-Wearmouth - -	208	287	457	634	1091
Monk-Wearmouth-Shore	458	1187	1815	2449	4264

In this, as in the former Return, Sea-faring men, and Persons serving in the Army or Old Militia are not included.

CHARITABLE BEQUESTS TO THE PARISH OF SUNDERLAND,  
AND BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS.

In Sunderland, as in every other large commercial place, a large proportion of the population depend for their daily bread on employments liable to be affected by the fluctuations of trade; and the wealthier inhabitants have never been deficient either in private charity or in public institutions for their relief.

By will dated 28 Oct. 1699, Dame Dorothy Williamson, relict of Sir Thomas Williamson, Bart. gave 2*l.* per annum for ever to the Poor of Sunderland.

MUSTER ROLL FOR SEAMEN.—The Assembly Rooms and adjacent buildings belong to the Directors of the Muster Roll for Seamen, who hold their meetings there. There are thirty-eight rooms there appropriated for the reception of superannuated Sailors or their widows. A Sailor receives 2*s.* per month, a widow 2*s.* per month and 1*s.* for each child under 14 years of age. Persons possessed of a house are not entitled to relief. The whole number of persons who receive benefit from this institution amount to upwards of

<sup>c</sup> As these places are as nearly connected together, and form as much one town, as London, Southwark, and Westminster, I have presumed it might be satisfactory to print the whole population under one view.

<sup>d</sup> 1249 Seamen, and 322 Keelmen, in Sunderland only, not included in the Return of 1801. This circumstance also accounts for the great disproportion of males to females.

700. Under the Act of 20 Geo. II. for Relief of maimed and disabled Seamen, &c. in the Merchant service, all ships registered at Sunderland pay 6*d.* *per* month to the funds of this Institution for every Sailor on board whilst employed; the Act directs a proportionate deduction from the Seamen's wages, but at the Port of Sunderland the Owners pay it themselves. The Institution is governed by fifteen Trustees elected annually.

In 1792, an Act was obtained for incorporating the *Skippers* and *Keelmen* employed on the Wear into a Society, for the purpose of establishing a permanent fund for the relief of individuals disabled by age or misfortune, and for the assistance of their widows and children. The Keelmen, however, refused to comply with the terms of the Act, or to pay one farthing towards the fund; and the expences of the Act were only discharged very lately under a mandamus from the Court of King's Bench.

In 1794, a Dispensary was established in Villiers-Street (Bishop-Wearmouth), supported by voluntary contributions from Sunderland, Wearmouth, and the neighbourhood. There exist also a Lying-in Charity, supported by voluntary contributions, chiefly from the Ladies of Sunderland and the neighbourhood; and a Benevolent Society, instituted in 1793-4, for the purpose of visiting and relieving the sick Poor at their own houses.

The pressure of the Poor's Rates on the occupiers of houses in Sunderland is extremely heavy, owing to the small extent, and great comparative population of the Parish. In the year ending 29th April, 1809, the whole Parochial expenditure was 6,900*l.* 15*s.*; the average of Paupers in the Workhouse weekly was 205; average of food, per head, weekly, 3*s.* 1*d.* In 1813-14 (ending 30th April) the whole expenditure amounted to 9,380*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*; the rate collected was from 6*s.* to 6*s.* 6*d.* per pound supposed on rack rent. Under an Act of 31 Geo. III. (1791) "every ship or decked vessel laden with coals, belonging to, and registered at, the Port of Sunderland, and cleared out from the said Port," is liable to a duty of one halfpenny per ton. Every ship which shall be again freighted, or take in any other cargo there or at any other Port, twopence per ton per annum, and so in proportion for any greater or lesser time, over and above the said halfpenny. Lime vessels, twopence per ton; not to be payable more than once in any one year. Vessels navigated in the Greenland, Baltic, or other trade, except the coal trade, two-pence per ton per annum; and so in proportion. The monies so collected to be applied in aid of the Poor's Rates.—Under the same Act, all persons who shall have already gained settlements in the Townships of Bishop-Wearmouth, Panns, Monk-Wearmouth, and Monk-Wearmouth-Shore, by reason of any apprenticeship to the trade of Ship-Carpenters or Sailors, and shall afterwards serve for the space of three years on board vessels trading from, and registered at, the Port of Sunderland, shall be legally settled in the Parish of Sunderland.

SCHOOLS.—By will dated 1778 (and proved at Durham), Elizabeth Donnison, widow, left 1,500*l.* for the purpose of founding a perpetual School for teaching poor girls belonging to the Parish of Sunderland reading and sewing: the income, as stated under the return made in consequence of the Act of 26 Geo. III. was 75*l.* but, from a portion of the money having been since vested in the 3 per Cent. Consols, the total interest has been advanced to 110*l.* 2*s.* 2*d.* (Income Tax to be deducted.) This Charity is vested in seven Trustees, of whom the Rectors of Sunderland and Bishopwearmouth and the Proprietor of the Ford estate are always three: the Rector of Sunderland is the acting trustee. Thirty-six girls are taught and clothed; each girl receives a full suit of cloaths at Christmas, part of a suit at Midsummer, and two pairs of shoes.

A School of Industry for girls belonging to the Poor-house, is supported by the Overseers of the Poor: the children are taught to plait straw for bonnets. There is also a School of Industry for Girls in Sand Street, supported by subscription, where the girls are taught reading and plain work.—There is a Sunday School for boys and girls, where the children are taught to read: the children are not at present taught the Church Catechism. The teachers receive no salary.

A School belonging to the Society of Friends was established in Sunderland at the same time with those at Shotton and Bishop Auckland, under the will of Edward Walton, 1768. The present Master, Mr. Thomas Mason, a Dissenting Minister, receives 20*l.* per annum, and 5 or 6*l.* more arising from the rent of some chambers above the school-room. Twenty boys are admitted.

The Methodists in the connexion of John Wesley have four Sunday Schools, where about 1200 children of both sexes receive instruction. These are supported by voluntary subscription, without any permanent fund.

Lastly, in 1808 a public Parochial School was established, on the Madras system, intermixed, however, with portions of Mr. Lancaster's institute. This is in part supported by voluntary subscriptions, and partly by one penny per week for each child, paid by the parent (excepting such children as are inmates of the Poor-house). The number of children who received instruction in August, 1814, were 319 boys and 57 girls. The merits of Mr. Warren, the head-teacher, ought not to be passed in silence\*.

It should be added, that the most respectable inhabitants of every denomination have cordially united in promoting an association for supplying the Poor with Bibles, and also in establishing an auxiliary Bible Society.

**SOCIETY FOR PREVENTING FATAL ACCIDENTS IN COAL MINES.**—I know no place more proper to introduce some mention of a Society instituted at Sunderland<sup>f</sup> in 1813 for the prevention of accidents in Coal Mines. If the number, frequency, and very calamitous circumstances attending these accidents are considered, the Society has strong claims even on national consideration, and from the present advanced state of science it is trusted that their hopes and expectations will eventually be realized. The first Report, very lately published, states that the Society have solicited and received communications from persons of intelligence as to the causes, and probable means of preventing these accidents; they regret, however, that their funds do not yet enable them to offer an adequate premium for the best production on the subject. The Report includes a very valuable communication addressed to Sir Ralph Milbanke, Bart. President of the Society, by Mr. Buddle, a Viewer of acknowledged intelligence, explaining the means at present adopted for ventilation in the Collieries under his own inspection, accompanied by sections of the mechanical agents employed, and plans illustrative of the ancient and present mode of conveying the atmospheric air through the workings of Collieries. A further account of this Society is reserved for a future portion of this work.

\* Ex inform. J. Hampson, in whom these various institutions possess an able and zealous advocate.

<sup>f</sup> Owing, I believe, in a great measure, to the benevolent exertions of J. J. Wilkinson, Esq.

\* In 1627 (19 June, 3 Car.) the title of Earl of Sunderland was conferred on Emanuel Lord Scrope of Bolton, Lord President of the North, who died without lawful issue. In 1643, 8 June, the title was conferred on Henry Lord Spencer of Wormleighton, who fell in the royal service at the first battle of Newbury, the same year. The honour still remains in his descendants, and is the third title of the Duke of Marlborough, Marquis of Blandford, and *Earl of Sunderland*. Lord Scrope was owner of the Manor of Langley, and of other estates in the County of Durham; but it is hard to say what connection induced the Northamptonshire family of Spencer to select the distant title of Sunderland.

## PARISH OF BISHOP-WEARMOUTH.

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THE Parish of Bishop-Wearmouth is bounded by the river Wear, separating it from the Parish of Monk-Wearmouth on the North, by Sunderland and by the Sea on the East, by Seaham on the South, and by Houghton-le-Spring on the South-West and West.

The Parish is sub-divided into seven Constableries: 1. Bishop-Wearmouth, including Barnes, Pallion, and Bainbridge-holme; 2. Wearmouth-Panns; 3. Ford; 4. Silksworth and Grindon; 5. East-Burdon; 6. Tunstall; 7. Ryhope.

### BISHOP-WEARMOUTH.

King Athelstan gave or restored South-Wearmouth to the See of Durham about the year 930. Its limits were then more considerable than at present; for the grant included Weston, Offerton, Silksworth, the *two* Ryhopes, Burdon, Seaham, Seaton, Dalton, Dalden, and Hesilden<sup>b</sup>. I am ignorant which of the villages lying West of Wearmouth is intended by the first of these eleven vills; the second is in the Parish of Houghton; and the remaining nine include nearly the whole of the present Parishes of Seaham and Dalton-le-Dale.

In Boldon-Book Wearmouth and Tunstall are mentioned together. "In Wermouthe and Tunstall are twenty-two tenants in villenage; and six cottagers, whose works, rents, and services are like those of Boldon. The carpenter, who is aged, holds twelve acres for life, for making carts and harrows (for the tenants). The smith has twelve acres for the iron-work of the carts, and finds his own coal—*carbonem*. The pay and services of the Punder are the same as the Punder of Boldon (*i. e.* a landed salary of twelve acres, and a thrave of corn from every cart-load, and he pays 80 hens and 500 eggs). The two vills

<sup>a</sup> The derivation is obvious—"Were fluvius, oritur in Weredale, et apud *Wermuth* in mare se exonerat." *Lel. Coll. III. 39.* After the donation of King Athelstan, the Southern Vill would naturally acquire the addition of *Bishop's-Wearmouth* to distinguish it from North or *Monks'-Wearmouth*, where a Benedictine Monastery had been founded two centuries earlier. A small Roman Catholic congregation at Wearmouth still retains the ancient name of "Ecclesia Sancti Petri ad ostium Vedræ."

<sup>b</sup> Ex Testamento Ethelstani Regis.—Do Eccl. S. Cuthberti villam dilectam Warmuth australem, cum suis appendiciis, id est, Weston, Ufferton, et Silcesworth, duas Reofhoppas, Birden, Seham, Saeton, Dalton, Dalden, Hesilden, quas villas malorum malignitas ab Eccl. S. Cuthberti multo ante tempore abstulerat.—*Lel. Coll. I. 525.*



pay *xxs.* for cornage, and provide two milch cows. The demesne is farmed with a stock of twenty draught-oxen, two harrows, and 200 sheep <sup>c</sup>. The rent, including the mill, is twenty pounds; the fisheries pay six pounds, and the *Borough of Wermouth* <sup>d</sup> twenty shillings."

Under Hatfield's Survey: "Thomas Menvill occupies a certain place called *Hynden*, for the mooring of vessels <sup>e</sup>, and pays *2s.* John Hobson holds ten acres of the demesne, and pays *18s. 4d.* William Gray, and sixteen other tenants, hold 140 acres, under certain rents, in proportion to the tenure; and Robert Carter holds one acre called Foreland, and pays *2s.*

Bond tenants:—John Hobson, a messuage and two oxgangs, each containing twelve acres, *3s. 10d.* rent. He used to perform the same services as the tenants of Boldon, as is contained in Boldon Book; but now he pays, instead of working, *12d.* and *13s. 7d.* more for the rent of the mill; and the toll of ale for scatpennies at the Feast of the Purification, nineteen-pence, and six bushels of oats. Will. Gray, and six other tenants, hold nine messuages and eighteen oxgangs, under proportionate rents and services, "*faciunt et reddunt ut supra;*" and each of these bond-tenants pays for his portion of land in Midilmor and Smalmor, *13d.* in all *10s. 10d.* The same tenants pay amongst them an increase of rent of *4s. 10d.*; and each of them pays two hens at the Nativity, and ten eggs at Easter. The bond-tenants pay *6s.* at the Feast of St. Martin, instead of providing a milch-cow; *10s.* for cornage at the Feast of St. Cuthbert in September; and *8s. 8d.* for wood-lades at the Nativity of St. John Baptist. They hold the common forge, and pay *3s. 4d.*; and all the bond-tenants of Wermouth, Tunstall, Refhop, and Birden, hold the mill and brewery jointly, and pay . . . . .

Cottagers:—Robert Payn holds a cottage and 12 acres, *10s. 4d.*; Julian Gamel and eight others, hold ten cottages, and eighty-four acres; and all these pay for half an acre in Midilmor, *6d.*; and at the Nativity and Easter, eight hens and 40 eggs.

Exchequer lands:—John de Sunderland holds a toft, and an acre of land, tills four portions for the Lord in Autumn, and pays *2s.* Robert Bullok, and eleven others, hold ten tofts with a certain curtilage, and some other lands and gardens. The same tenants hold amongst them four acres which were part of the Smith's lands, and pay *4s.*; and the bond-tenants hold one acre of the Smith's land, and pay, *till a Smith shall be found*, *12d.*

Thus during the period which had elapsed betwixt the two surveys, many of the personal services had been commuted for monied rents. These in a few centuries were rendered certain and immutable by custom; and the whole vill gradually settled into the easy and regular tenure of a copyhold manor.

The Survey of Elizabeth <sup>f</sup> notices no tenant in bond or in villenage. The tenants by copy of court-roll <sup>g</sup> are too numerous, and their tenures too trifling to be transcribed.

<sup>c</sup> From the scarcity of capital, it was usual, even to a late period, for the landlord to provide both a stock of cattle and the necessary implements of agriculture for his tenant, who accounted for them on the expiration of his term. The Smith and the Carpenter were also provided by the lord, and paid either in land, or by a contribution levied on the tenants, who were obliged to employ them; and lastly, all without exception were compelled to grind at the manor mill.

<sup>d</sup> For Bishop Pudsey's Charter, and whatever relates to the *Port and Borough*, see SUNDERLAND.

<sup>e</sup> Hendon Bay.

<sup>f</sup> Supervisus sede vac. A<sup>o</sup> 30 Eliz.

<sup>g</sup> Of these the principal were, Thomas Hilton, Christopher Wharton, George Gervis, William Shippedson, William Ridell, Adam Holme, John Shippedson, and Richard Shippedson.

Ralph Bowes held the *Pannehole*; and Thomas Sparrow held the mill for 21 years, under 40s. rent.

At present nearly the whole vill of Bishop-Wearmouth is held by copy of court-roll under the Bishop's manor of Houghton-le-Spring: this, however, by no means applies to the several independent freehold estates within the constabery mentioned in the sequel.

The ancient Village of Bishop-Wearmouth lay scattered on the South and West sides of the hill round the Church; but, from the continued increase of the trade and population of Sunderland, the whole open space betwixt the two places has been built upon, and Wearmouth now forms one regular continued street, extending nearly a mile in length from East to West, and communicating with the High-street in Sunderland. Villiers-street, and several other lines of building branching from the main street, both on the North and South, have risen within late years.

Within the last century, several handsome seat-houses have arisen in the immediate neighbourhood of Sunderland and Wearmouth; of these the principal are—the Grange, on the Stockton-Road, built by John Maling, Esq. now the property of Rowland Webster, Esq.; Thornhill, built by John Thornhill, Esq. and now the residence and property of his nephew Thornhill Thornhill, Esq.; Hendon, the seat of Thomas Hopper, Esq.; Hendon-Lodge, built by Christopher Maling, Esq. now the seat of George Robinson, Esq.; and Middle Hendon, late the property of Ralph Robinson, Esq.

The Township of Wearmouth-Panns derives its name from “the ten salt panns,” which are noticed in the Survey of Elizabeth. The whole Township, extending along the Wear from the Bridge West nearly to *Beggars Bank* East, lies below the bank of the river, and has been gradually gained from the Wear by embankment.

Ralph Bowes of Barnes, Esq. held *the Panne-hole* in the 30th of Elizabeth<sup>h</sup>; and in 1601 had a grant *de novo* of the waste on the South side of the Wear from the high to the low water mark<sup>l</sup>. In 1635, William Bowes, Esq. of Barnes, granted *the ten Salt Panns* to Sir William Lambton of Lambton, Knt. with several other parcels<sup>k</sup>. Sir William Lambton, who was killed at Marston Moor in 1644, left his estate in Wearmouth Panns settled in Trustees<sup>l</sup> for the use of his second wife Dame Catharine Lambton and her issue. Lady Catharine Lambton surrendered to her grandson Frevill Lambton of Hardwick<sup>m</sup>, Esq. in 1683; and he in 1714 surrendered the same premises to his cousin William Lambton of Lambton, Esq.<sup>n</sup>

Another parcel of waste was granted *de novo* to John Heath, Esq. in 1586<sup>o</sup>. In 1589, Heath surrendered to Ralph Lambton, Esq.<sup>p</sup> whose son and heir William Lambton (after-

<sup>h</sup> Supervisus sede vac.

<sup>l</sup> 8 May 43 Eliz. “totam tenuram vast. jacen. secund. flumen vel ripam de Weare ex parte Austral. ejusd. usq. quo predicta aqua se extendit et decurrit ab Occid. versus Orient. infra Paroch. de Bushop-Wearmouth ab illa meta vocat. le Low Water Marke usq. illam metam vocat. le High Water Marke de vasto Domini.” 10s. rent. Liber P. fo. 39.—30 Oct. 13 Jac. Demise Ralph Bowes to Humphrey Wharton. Q. 276.—27 May 17 Jac. Surrender Humphrey Wharton to George and Robert Collingwood for 50 years, 120l. rent. Q. 300.—12 April 8 Car. Surrender Humphrey Wharton to William Bowes, Esq. Book 1629—35, fo. 530.

<sup>k</sup> Book 1629—1635; fo 644, 1035, 1039, 1162, 1296.—10 car. fo. 1040. Demise from Wm. Bowes to Robert Ayer of a parcel of land containing 80 yards in length, and extending in breadth from the high water mark to the low water mark, lying on the North of the North Moor.

<sup>l</sup> 21 Nov. 18 Car. Surrender from Sir Wm. Lambton to Henry Smith, and from Smith to Sir Wm. Lambton, Sir Wm. Witherington, Henry Tempest, and John Rushworth. Book 1642—1649, fo. 899.

<sup>m</sup> 25 July 35 Car. II. John Tempest, Esq. John Morland, Esq. Henry, William, and Catherine Lambton, to Frevill Lambton, Esq. Fo. 838.

<sup>n</sup> Book 1694—1701. fo. 1675; and Book 1712—14, fo. 646.

<sup>o</sup> 21 April 28 Eliz. Johannes Heath, &c. de novo un. parcell. vast. juxta Majekleheughe prope Sunderland juxta Mara. N. 1011.

<sup>p</sup> 15 Jan. 31 Eliz. O. 41.—22 Oct. 32 Eliz. Admin. Eleanor widow of Ralph Lambton.

wards Sir William Lambton, Knt.) was admitted in 1613<sup>q</sup>, and the estate has since continued lineally in his descendants: Henry Lambton, son and heir of William, 10 Sept. 1668<sup>r</sup>; William, son and heir of Henry, 10 May, 1694<sup>s</sup>; Henry, nephew and heir of William, 30 January, 1723-4<sup>t</sup>; Ralph, brother and heir of Henry, 11 August, 1774; John, brother and heir of Ralph, 30 July, 1783; William-Henry Lambton, Esq. son and heir of John.

A third parcel of waste, "lying beneath *Houldeape* from the *great Cove* East to the grete *Hinginge Scarr* West, and extending from the lowest part of the bank twenty-four yards into the channel of the Wear," was granted *de novo* to John Lord Lumley in 1600 for a *staitth* or station for the loading and unloading of coals<sup>u</sup>. In 1660, Richard Viscount Lumley, grandson and heir of Richard Viscount Lumley deceased, was admitted to the same parcel of ground ("unam parcellam terræ vocat. Howledeepe, alias Horseley-hole, infra territor. de Bishop-Wearmoth, contin. in longitudine ab Orientali parte de le Great Cove ibidem 90 virgat. terræ, et ab inde se extendend. versus Occid. usque ad le great Hinginge Scarr prox. adjacen. et in latitud. ab infirma parte dictæ ripæ se extenden. in rivum de Weare 24 virgat. cum omnibus structuris vocatis *Staitthes*, &c. et aliis aisiamentis desuper edificat. ad ibid. edificand. vel fundend. Stacionem vel Staciones, Anglice *Staitthes*, pro carcatione vel discarcatione carbon. vel al. mercandiss."<sup>v</sup>) This was lately the property of Mr. Hopton<sup>v</sup>.

#### THE IRON BRIDGE.

The ancient passage of the River was by two ferry-boats: the Pann-boat a little below the situation of the present Bridge, and the Low-boat, which still continues nearer to the Harbour. In 1790, Rowland Burdon, Esq. conceived the idea of throwing *an arch of cast iron* over the Wear; and after some opposition, an Act of Parliament was obtained for the purpose in 1792<sup>a</sup>. The use of iron had been already introduced in the construction of the arch at Coalbrook-Dale, and in the bridges built by Payne; but the novelty and advantage of the plan adopted at Wearmouth, on Mr. Burdon's suggestion, consisted in retaining, together with the use of a metallic material, the usual form and principle of the stone arch, by the subdivision of the iron into blocks, answering to the keystones of a common arch, and which with a much greater degree of lightness, possess, when brought to bear on each other, all the firmness of the solid *stone arch*. The

<sup>q</sup> 12 May 11 Jac. Q. 123

<sup>r</sup> 30 Jan. 11 George I. fo. 732

<sup>s</sup> 12 Nov. 16 Car. II. Liber 1660—5, fo. 666. Ex inform. J. Griffith.

I am indebted for the above references to John Griffith, Esq. Deputy Registrar of the Halmot Court.

<sup>t</sup> Book 1666—9, fo. 1113.

<sup>u</sup> 29 April 42 Eliz. Liber Halmot, p. 11.

<sup>v</sup> 10 May 6 Wm. III. fo. 1506.

<sup>w</sup> Ex inform. ibid.

<sup>a</sup> A stone arch was at first proposed of 200 feet in span, and 280 to the crown of the arch, but the plan was abandoned on account of the immense expense, the difficulty of meeting with foundations, and the inconvenience which the craft on the river must have suffered from a temporary suspension of the navigation. The Act empowers the Trustees to purchase (at a price to be fixed by Commissioners as therein directed) the interests which Sir Hedworth Williamson, bart. and Gen. J. Lambton held in right of their estates in the Pann Ferry, and the interest of William Ettrick, Esq. the Bishop's lessee in Sunderland Ferry, saving always the rights of Sir H. Williamson, his lessees, &c. in Sunderland Ferry, in respect of the cell or manor of Monk-wearmouth, as the same were enjoyed in pursuance of an award made by Sir Robert Eden and others March 25, 1710. and enrolled in Chancery at Durham. See MONK-WEARMOUTH.

blocks are of cast iron, five feet in depth and four in thickness, having three arms, and making part of a circle or ellipsis; the middle arm is two feet in length, and the other two in proportion; on each side of the arms are flat grooves three-fourths of an inch deep and three inches broad, in which are inserted bars of malleable or wrought iron which connect the blocks with each other, and are secured by square bolts driven through the shoulders and arms of the blocks and bar-iron, fastened by cotterells or forelocks<sup>b</sup>. The whole structure consists of six ribs, each containing 105 of these blocks, which butt on each other like the voussoirs of a stone arch. The ribs are six feet distant from each other, braced together by hollow tubes or bridles of cast iron; and thus the blocks being united with each other in ribs, and the ribs connected and supported laterally by the bridles, the whole becomes one mass, having the property of key-stones cramped together<sup>c</sup>. The whole weight of the iron is 260 tons; 46 malleable, and 214 cast. The piers or abutments are piles of nearly solid masonry, twenty-four feet in thickness, forty-two in breadth at bottom, and thirty-seven at the top: the South pier is founded on the solid rock; on the North, from the less favourable nature of the ground, the foundation is carried ten feet below the bed of the river. The arch is the segment of a large circle, of which the chord or span is 236 feet; the height from low water to the spring of the arch sixty feet; and its versed sine thirty-four feet; producing so flat an arch that ships of 300 tons pass the arch within fifty feet of its centre with great facility, having ninety-four feet clear at low water, and abundance of depth in the mid-stream. The spandrils of the arch are filled with iron circles, diminishing from the abutment to the centre; the superstructure is of timber, planked over, and supporting the carriage road, formed of marle, gravel, and limestone. The whole breadth is thirty-two feet, with footpaths on each side, laid with flags, and bounded by an iron balustrade.

The whole of this magnificent structure was completed within three years, under the able and zealous direction and inspection of Mr. Thomas Wilson, of Bishop-Wearmouth, Architect. The arch was turned on a light scaffolding, which gave no interruption whatever to the navigation of the river; and the mode of bracing the ribs was so expeditious, that the whole structure was put together and thrown over the river in ten days, and the frame immediately removed. The foundation-stone was laid the 24th September, 1793; and the Bridge was thrown open to the Public amidst a vast concourse of spectators on the 9th of August, 1796.

The whole expence of the undertaking was 261,000*l.*<sup>cc</sup> of which 22,000*l.* was subscribed by Mr. Burdon; the sums thus advanced are secured on the tolls with five per cent. interest, and all further accumulation goes in discharge of the capital.

<sup>b</sup> The blocks are cast in one piece; but their construction may be perhaps more easily explained by supposing them to be formed of bars. Each block will then appear to consist of three horizontal and two vertical bars, the former crossing the latter at the extremities and in the centre: thus a vacuum is left both above and below the centre crossing, and the vertical pieces crossing the horizontal ones at a distance of five inches *inwards* from their extremities, another vacuum occurs when two blocks are banded together, which very considerably diminishes the weight of the fabric when compared with the solid stone arch.

<sup>c</sup> Exemplification of the patent.

[<sup>cc</sup> Apparently an error for 26,000*l.* Garbutt says the total cost was 33,400*l.*, "including every sum laid out on account of it."—*ED. present Edition*].

## THE CHURCH.

The original endowment and foundation of the Church of Wearmouth was probably not long subsequent to the grant of Athelstan ; but the structure lately removed, notwithstanding the partial introduction of the round arch, could scarcely be considered as retaining many vestiges of early Saxon architecture, and had evidently undergone repairs and additions at very different dates, nearly extending to the whole fabric. The ailes were formed by two regular rows of round pillars with rolled capitals, supporting circular arches ; and the nave had four clerestory windows North and South above the ailes. The West tower rose from low round pilasters, supporting pointed arches at the sides and a higher round arch towards the Nave. The whole of the lights in the body of the Church were modern.

In 1806, the building being much too small to contain the increased population of the place, the nave and ailes were unroofed, and part of the side walls taken down : the whole of the pillars and arches of the interior were removed, and the ailes raised to an equal height with the Nave, so as to admit a gallery running round three sides of the Church. A still greater additional space was obtained, by throwing twenty-four feet of the chancel to the body of the Church, together with a large North porch which adjoined the present Vestry : the West tower was taken down and rebuilt ; the South porch removed, and a West entrance opened under the new tower. The Chancel, which remains unaltered except in the reduction of its dimensions, opens into the Nave under a lofty pointed arch springing from corbels. The proposed addition to the Nave rendered it necessary to remove the arch ; but the stones were all carefully numbered, and replaced by exact admeasurement in their original form. The East window is ancient, and divided into five lights ornamented with tracery ; a porch on the North of the Chancel is used as a Vestry.

The alterations in Wearmouth Church were begun in December, 1806 ; the Chancel was opened for service in 1808 ; and the whole work finished in 1810. At the same time a new Burial-ground was purchased, and being enlarged by a parcel of the Bishop's waste, was consecrated August 9, 1810.

## MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS.

The monument of Thomas Middleton of Chevelingham, the founder of the family of Silksworth, lay formerly on an altar-tomb in the North aile : the effigy represents a knight in complete armour, the hands elevated, with the sword suspended from his belt on the left, and a short dagger on the right ; the feet rest on a lion. The surbase had been ornamented with arms, and the legend was lately still legible :

**Hic jacet Thom' Middplton Armiger . . . . . MCCCC.**

It was afterwards placed upright against the Eastern wall of the North aile (in the Silksworth seats), and now lies broken in two pieces in the West porch or vestibule <sup>d</sup>.

<sup>d</sup> See *Gent. Mag.* vol. LXXIX. p. 915. At that time one of the uprights of the Altar-tomb was remaining, with a kneeling figure in a niche betwixt two shields of arms.

On flat stones in the floor of the Chancel :

Hannah, wife of Ellis Veryard of Sunderland, Gent. and daughter of William Eyre of Box, in the County of Wilts, Esq. lies here : she died August 28, 1716.

Here lies the body of Mr. Michael Hardcastle of Sunderland, who died the 30th day of May, 1731, aged 59 years.



Here is interred John-Paul, son of Nicholas and Rosamond Taylor, aged one year and seventeen weeks : died the 9th of June, 1734.

Mary, wife of Richard Blakeston of Sunderland : died September 8th, 1736, æt. 65.

Richard Blakeston, died April 8th, 1737, aged 65.

Within the Altar-rails :

Here lies interred the body of the Reverend William Radley, A.M. Rector of Bishopwearmouth, who departed this life November 19th, 1775, aged 56.

Near the above :

Rev. Thomas Chicken, A.B. died June 12, 1743, aged 39.

On mural tablets arranged from East to West in the South aisle :

Sepulchrum Anthonii Smith et Gulielmi Scurfield, Armigerorum.

On a handsome tablet of black marble. Arms—*Storey* :

H. S. E.

GEORGIUS STOREY,

Ornatissimus planè juvenis, qui eximiis naturæ dotibus summam eruditionem conjunxit : omni fere literarum genere mentem implevit, virtute ac pietate vitam : Numinis cultor devotissimus, omnibus benevolus, et exemplare Patriæ decus, Amicis charissimus, Familiæ spes simul et honos, doctus, probus, pius omninò supra ætatem. Post vitam revera brevem sed bene actam, lethali morbo correptus, pie decessit III Iduum Septembr. A.D. MDCCXXVIII. ætatis suæ 23 \*.

C. F. BREMER fecit, London.

Near this place lie interred the remains of Robert Richardson, late of Sunderland, ship-owner : he departed this life 17th May, 1800, aged 61 years.

Below this monument  
are deposited the remains of  
CHARLES SIMPSON, junior,  
who died August the 8th, 1803,  
aged twenty years.

\* This inscription was formerly on a coarse freestone, now laid in the floor of the South aisle ; and was *restored* in marble by Sophia Seddon and Mary Storey when the Nave of the Church was rebuilt.

## BISHOP-WEARMOUTH.

On a handsome tablet of white marble, an urn and mourning veil :

To the memory of  
**WILLIAM JOHNSON**  
 of Silksworth, in the County of DURHAM, ESQ.  
 this monument  
 was erected by HENDRY HOPPER, Esq.  
 as a testimony of personal regard,  
 and a small but grateful return  
 for a liberal bequest  
 received from his esteemed friend,  
 who died the 23rd of July, 1792,  
 aged 48.

Arms—Azure, a Bend Argent, charged with three Pheons Gules, inter two Castles Arg. ;  
 on a Chief Or, a Lion passant, inter two Lozenges Azure.

Crest : A Demi-Lion rampant regardent gorged with a Palm-branch Argent.

On stones now removed.

Here are deposited the remains of Thomas Holland, many years a Commander in the West-India Trade, and Comptroller of this Port, who departed this life the 28th of August, 1761, in the 61st year of his age.

In the South Porch.

At the entrance of the Porch, under a plain marble stone, lie interred the bodies of Mr. Ralph Holmes of Bishop-Wearmouth<sup>f</sup>, and of many of his ancestors.

## EXTRACTS FROM WEARMOUTH REGISTER.

The first volume commences in 1567, and ends in 1653.

Christenings 1569	- 8	1570	- 20	1593	- 35	1624	- 36	1643	- 167	1656	- 119
Weddings	- - - 6	- - - 3	- - - 12	- - - 4	- - - 27	- - - 30					
Burials	- - - 0	- - - 16	- - - 34	- - - 90	- - - 63	- - - 81					

Very scanty conclusions, however, can be drawn as to the increase of population, as it is evident that the very early Registers do not contain one half of the births or burials.

The most ancient names which occur in the Register are Shippedson, Holme, Jarvice, Roxby, Pallicer, Skrowfield (Scurfield), Ayer, Godchilde, Blaxton, Burdon, Middleton, Forster, Watson, Tompson, Stoklen, Sheraton, Fennicke, Lettany, &c.

The simplicity of some of the early Registers is very observable :

Marget, a woman of Sunderland, bur. 2 Dec. 1590.

<sup>f</sup> A meagre Pedigree of the family of Holmes might have been compiled from the Registers.—7 Jan. 1618, Adam Holme of Bishop-Wearmouth desires burial "under the brood stone lying at the South Porch dore."—28 June, 1665, Ralph Holme (eldest son of the above Adam) desires "to be buried in his predecessors' accustomed buriall-place, neere the South Porch doore of Bishop-Wearmouth Church."—Ralph Holme, son of Adam Holme who died 1655, and grandson of the last-named Ralph, married Margaret Fewler of Aislaby, and died in 1713, leaving an only daughter Thomasine, married 1704 to Richard Robinson of Sunderland. See Pedigree of Robinson under heading of Herrington.

John, a servant frō Farnton-Hall, June 20, 1596.

A Woman in the water, 8 Febr. 1596.

Mathew, son of Rodger Daye, the heard of Tunstall, bapt. 1602.

Joan, daughter of Robert Smith of Warmouth, Heardsman, 1616.

In both instances probably the *common herd*, an officer everywhere employed before inclosures.

1621, Dec. 30. John, a child from the Pannes, *forsworne of his father, forsaken of his mother*.

1622, Jan. 13. Barbary, a poore wench that came from Suddicke.

1622, Dec. 15. Thomas Massey of Sunderland, a skinner lately come hither.

1633, March 14. Oswald, son of Thomas Nelson, a travailing hat-dresser, bapt.

As the Port increases, several casualties are recorded, and burials of foreign merchants or sailors from Southern Ports.

Three men of Hartlepoole, 27 Dec. 1596.

1620, March 23. Edward Westbie, a sailor from Hornsey in Holdernes.

1623, Nov. 7. William Fielding, a sailor from Boston, drowned in the haven.

1627, July 5. Roger Bunting of Thorneham in Norfolk, slain at Sunderland with an anchor.

1633, 4 Feb. Roger, son of Thomas Huton of Hartlepoole, being drowned, was buried.

1639, July 4. Deodatus Huntington, a ship-boy in *Linkhornshire*, aquis obrutus.

1643, April 29. John Gamble, a merchant, from Great Yarmouth.

1643, Aug. 30. Edward Gybbs of London.—Sept. 1. William Gordon of Yarmouth.

1647-8, March. Frederick Flowers of Hambrough, Dutch merchant.

Robert Mathew of Warmouth, a *keeleman*, bur. Oct. 18, 1622.

Mr. George Burgoine of Sunderland, Alderman, bur. May 27, 1635.

William Summerbell, *Garrison souldier*, and Margaret Moody, marr. June 18, 1642.

Adam Thompson, souldier of the Garrison, and Ursula Bee of this Parish, Aug. 27, 1642.

Gilbert Dragon of Sunderland buried March 4, 1645.

The second Register begins 1653, and has been kept from 1660 with uncommon exactness by Thomas Broughton, A.M. Curate, who has inserted in the first page a commination against all who shall deface or alter the said entries, "Si quis hunc librum vel mutilare vel in ulla parte, vel nomen aliquod delere, aut in falsum immutare audeat, pro sacrilego habeatur."

During the Civil Wars marriages occur as usual before Justices of the Peace.

Cuthbert fil. William Shipperdson of Bishop-Weremouth, and Jane Brough, filea John Brough, of Offerton in Houghton Parish, were three several Lord's days published in the Church according to the Act of Marriages, and were married 21st day August, 1656.

Edward Bee and Mary Jobson of Bishop-Wearmouth married by George Lilburne, Esq. one of the Justices of this Countie, May 2d, 1658.

Mr. William Pell of Easington, Minister, and Mrs. Elizabeth Lilburne filia Georg. Lilburne, Esq. Sunderland, married according to the Act 11 Feb. 1659.



Jeremy Read, Billingham in Kent, bringer of the Plague, of which died about thirty persons out of Sunderland in three months, sepult. July 5th, 1665.

Nicholas Spenceley of Ramsgate, Kent, drowned Oct. 15, 1667.

Richard Watson, who was killed at football, of Sunderland, sepult. 15 Jan. 1667-8.

Margaret, wife of Sir Thomas Holyman, Knt. of Ford, sepult. 7 July, 1673<sup>s</sup>.

John de Millener of North-Bergen, Norway, Oct. 24, 1677.

Elizabeth the wife, Richard the son, and Alice the daughter, of Thos. Thornton of Weremouth, all three burnt to death in his house that day, July 2, 1686.

Thomas Gutherston of Hunton, Norfolk, slain Nov. 13, 1691.

March 27, 1695, a person aged about twenty years, a tawny borne at the Bay of Bengall in the East-Indies, and being taken captive by the English in his minoritie, was (after due examination of himself and witnesses) baptized and named John Weremouth by me T(homas O(gle,) Curate.

Jonas Burdeaux of Cottonburgh in Swethland, buried Oct. 13, 1695.

Robert and Mary Cromwell of Sunderland, married Feb. 8, 1706.

Isabel Porteous, æt. 116, widow, bur. 9 Aug. 1737. Wearmouth.

N.B. On Tuesday, June 13, 1749, Wearmouth-Green was ploughed up by a plough drawn with two mares by Thomas Liverseeds and his son.

To the above extracts sparingly selected from the old Registers, I may be permitted to add a few trifling particulars from the Parish Books, of which the earliest bears date July 1, 1661.

July 1, 1661. An assessment ordered by the Churchwardens, &c. of ten shillings on every seat in the several Townships of Bishop-Wearmouth, Tunstall, Bordon, Silksworth, and the several places of Barnes, Ford, Pallyon, Grindon, West-Bordon, Field-house, and Farnton-Hall, the Towne of Sunderland, and Constabery of Pannes.

1662. Collected for hollybread silver in Wearmouth *4d.*; Sunderland *6d.*; the Hamletts *2d.* (in the pound): the whole of the Churchwardens' receipt for 1661, *88l. 9s. 2d.*; disbursed *54l. 18s.*

1663. Given to a poor traveller that came out of Turkey, *6d.* To John Knaggs for whipping the doggs, *4s.*: this item appears in subsequent years without any increase of salary, but with the additional functions of sweeping the Church and keeping the childer in order.

1664. For *butyfyng* the Church, *10l.*; *ibid.* a separate charge for gilding the King's Armes and the comandements, *10l.*; paid rogue-money, *2l. 12s.*; and an assessment for maimed soldiers, *3l. 18s.*; received for Poule Sesse of Barnes *3l. 7s. 6d.*; Palyon *11s.*; Forde *4l. 2s. 6d.*; Bainbridgeholme *18s.*; Panns *2l. 12s.*: Bishop-Wearmouth *5l. 5s.*: the Hamletts, *viz.* Tunstall *2l. 8s.*; Towne-Burdon *1l. 17s. 10d.*; Old Burdon *1l. 1s.*; Silksworth *3l. 13s. 6d.*; Thorney-Close *6s. 3d.*; Grindon *1l. 11s.*; Farnton-Hall in arreses.

June 31, 1663. Collected for a fire which was in Ryton, *14s.*; more for a fire in Hexam, *16s. 6d.*; for the amendment of Grimsby harbour, *9s. 10d.*

<sup>s</sup> She had been first married to Robert Hilton of Hilton, Esq.

1666. Paid for two pateheads, 2s. 1667. For four foxheads, 4s. 1669. For two capparens (hooded crows), 1s. 10d. Similar entries annis seq.

1671, Aug. 26. Collected from house to house through the whole Parish "for the relief of many poor Christians under Turkish slavery, from under the great Seale," 14l. 3s. 3d. ob.

Jan. 14, 1671. Collected for a fire in St. John's Parish, Oxford, 8s. 4d.; for a fire in Ligrave in Bedford 18 Feb. 9s. 10d.; for a fire in Elvett in Durham 10 March, 6s. 9d.

1672, Aug. 11. For a fire among the sugar-men at London, 13s.

1674. For eight comunions, viz. for one comunion at Whitsuntide; añ 1673; also Whitsuntide 1674; two for the King's Officers, Ministers, Lawyers, and others, for tryall of transubstantiation by Act of Parliament; two at Christmas; and two at Easter; in all, eight this year, 4l. 4s.: a booke for the humiliation-day for the Navy, 1s.; charges of excommunicating William and Anthony Watson, 15s. 2d. each.

1675. For ringing when the Bishop came; for expences in burying a drowned man, who was cast up at Claxho (Claxheugh), 7s. 10d.; for burying a poor man found dead in Cole-Nooke, 7s. 6d.

1678. Collected for the rebuilding St. Paul's from house to house in the whole Parish, 12l. 6s. 6d.

Ibid. For going to Durham with Popish recusants, 1s. 6d.

1679. Given to the Archbishop of Samos, 5s.

1681. For one and a half stone of lead at 2s. 4d. per stone.

1682. Collected for the reliefe of the distressed French Protestants, 4l. 15s.; for a fire at Caistor in Lincolne, 13s.; for Dyar's Hall, London, Dec. 3, 1681; ibid. to Mr. Grove for Whitsontyde wyne, 1l. 1s. 4d.; for a teste of wyne at Chřmass, 1s. 9d.; the Bishop's Visitation, 1l.

1685. Ringing for the overthrow of Argile, 5s.; for ringing for joy about loyalist, 5s.

1686. For oyle and coles for *boyleing the clocke*, 10d.; for 42 quarts of claret, at 1s. 2d. per quart, 2l. 9s.

1688. Ringers, King James birth-day and 5th November, 5s.; and with equal impartiality, Feb. 14 following, ringing for proclaiming K. William and Queen Mary, 5s.

## SUCCESSION OF RECTORS.

Bishop's-Weremouth—Dedication of the Church to St. Michael; the Bishop of Durham, Patron; King's Books, 89l. 18s. 1½d.; Tenths, 8l. 19s. 10½d.; Episc. Proc. 1l. 18s.; Proc. Archid. 2s.

Adam de Marisco, circ. 1217.

William de Dunelmo <sup>h</sup>.

Adelmar, p. m. William of Durham, 1250 <sup>i</sup>.

Richard de Kirkeham, 1252.

Adam Hallyday, S. T. B. 1560, pr. Reg.

Eliz. sede vac.

Toby Mathew, S. T. P. 28 May, 1590, p. m.

Hallyday <sup>o</sup>.

<sup>h</sup> Archdeacon of Durham and Master of Univ. Coll. Oxford. See Wood's Antiq. Oxon.

<sup>i</sup> Consecrated Bishop of Winchester 1249.

<sup>o</sup> Resigned for the Deanery of Durham; consecrated Bp. of Durham 13 April, 1595, and translated to York 26 July, 1606.

- William de Ayreminne, occurs 1317.  
 John de Eston, 1341.  
 William de Newport, 1360.  
 David de Wollour, 1366, p. m. Newport.  
 Simon, Cardinalis titulo S. Sixti, 1370, p. m. Wollour <sup>j</sup>.  
 Tho. de Newby, 1372, p. res. Simonis.  
 Dñs Robert Gebenens. Presbyter Cardinalis titulo 12 Apost. occurs 16 June, 1375 <sup>k</sup>.  
 William de Pakington, occurs 1381.  
 Roger de Holme, 1390, p.m. Pakington.  
 John de Denham, 18 March, 1399.  
 Richard de Holme.  
 John Newton, 1424, p. m. Holme <sup>l</sup>.  
 R. de Elvet, 1426, p. m. Newton.  
 Thomas Leys, 3 Dec. 1431, p. m. Elvet <sup>m</sup>.  
 George Radcliffe, 1483.  
 Richard Nykke, 23 Dec. 1494, p.m. Radcliffe.  
 Richard Wyatt, 8 April, 1502, pr. per Hen. VII. sede vac.  
 William Carther, S. T. P. 1 July, 1546.  
 Thomas Pattenson, Cl. 1548, p. res. Carther <sup>n</sup>.  
 Francis Burgoyne, S. T. B. 1595, p. res. Mathew <sup>p</sup>.  
 John Johnson, A.M. 25 February, 1632, p.m. Burgoyne <sup>q</sup>.  
 Christian Sherwood, S. T. P. 20 January, 1643, p. m. Johnson.  
 William Johnston, A.M. an Intruder, 1646 <sup>r</sup>.  
 Samuel Hammond, a second Intruder <sup>s</sup>.  
 William Graves, Clerk, a third Intruder, 1654 <sup>t</sup>.  
 Robert Grey, S.T.P. 1661 <sup>u</sup>.  
 John Smith, S.T.P. 28 July, 1704, p.m. Grey <sup>v</sup>.  
 John Bowes, S.T.P. Aug. 1715, p.m. Smith <sup>w</sup>.  
 John Laurence, A.M. 1721, p.m. Bowes <sup>x</sup>.  
 Wadham Chandler, A.M., 1732 p.m. Laurence <sup>y</sup>.  
 Henry Bland, A.M. 1735, p. res. Chandler <sup>b</sup>.  
 William Radley, A.M. 8 Sept. 1768, p.m. Bland.  
 Henry Egerton, A.M. 1776, p. m. Radley <sup>c</sup>.  
 William Paley, D.D. 1795, p.m. Egerton <sup>d</sup>.  
 Robert Gray, D.D. 1805 <sup>e</sup>, p.m. Paley <sup>f</sup>.

<sup>j</sup> Register Hatfield.

<sup>k</sup> Ibid.

<sup>l</sup> Rector also of Houghton-le-Spring, and Master of Sherburn Hospital. <sup>m</sup> Vicar-general to Bishop Langley.  
<sup>n</sup> Appointed Will. Symson, Clerk, his Curate 1 April, 1548, "*Rectoris Diaconum ad celebrandum omnia divina officia predicto officio attinentia—pro term. vitæ cum annuitate 40 sol.*" Reg. I. Dean and Chapter Dun. fo. 108.  
<sup>p</sup> Prebendary of the Eighth Stall 1617, and Archdeacon of Northumberland 1620, and Rector of Spofforth, co. York.  
<sup>q</sup> Buried Nov. 8, 1643. Par. Reg.

<sup>r</sup> "Aug. 29, 1650. Mem. that whereas the Parsonage-house of Bishop-Wearmouth was in the yere 1646 defaced and exceedingly ruined by armies, William Johnston, admitted at that time to the Rectory, hath since disbursed considerable summes of money to make the same habitable: in all 41*l*. 8*s*." Johnston held a Court 23 Oct. 1650.

<sup>s</sup> Held Courts 19 Aug. 1651, and 26 April, 1652.

<sup>t</sup> Held Courts 5th Dec. 1654, and 26 April, 1660. "Mr. William Graves, Parson of this Parish of Bishop-Wearmouth, and Mrs. Hannah Sangar, daughter of Mr. Gabriell Sangar, Minister of St. Martin's in the Fields, mar. 6 Dec. 1657."

<sup>u</sup> Brother to Ralph Lord Grey of Wark; originally collated by Bishop Morton (who was then deprived by the Parliament, and living at Easton-Mauduyt in Northamptonshire,) 1 April, 1652; held his first Court 2 June, 1661; Prebendary of the Eighth Stall; died 9 July, 1704, æt. 94; buried at Wearmouth.

<sup>v</sup> Son of the Rev. Wm. Smith, Rector of Lowther in Westmoreland; Minor Canon of Durham Cathedral, and then Prebendary of the Seventh Stall; ancestor of the family of Smith of Burnhall. See the Seventh Stall in Durham Cathedral.

<sup>w</sup> Fifth son of Thomas Bowes of Streatlam, Esq. and brother of Sir William Bowes; Rector of Elwick 1701; Prebendary of the Fifth, and afterwards of the First Stall.

<sup>x</sup> John Laurence, A.M. and Fellow of Clare Hall, Cambridge, was Prebendary of Sarum, and Rector of Yelvertoft, co. Northampton, which he resigned on being promoted to Bishop-Wearmouth in 1721. It is said that Bishop Talbot gave him his choice of Wearmouth or Houghton-le-Skerne. He is well known as the author of an excellent Treatise on Gardening entitled "*The Clergyman's Recreation, shewing the Pleasure and Profit of the Art of Gardening,*" in two parts; the second part relates to Fruit-trees and the building of Walls (4th edit. Lintot, 1716). Mr. Laurence also published "*A new System of Agriculture,*" in five books, fol. Lond. 1724, and a small volume entitled "*Christian Morals and Christian Prudence,*" 8vo. Lond. 1717, for John Knapton. Mr. Laurence left an only son, the Rev. John Laurence, Rector of St. Mary's, Aldermanbury, and three daughters—Elizabeth, married to John Goodchild of Pallion; Penelope, to John Pemberton of Bainbridgeholme; and Mary <sup>z</sup>, to Edward Dale of Tunstall; all in the Parish of Bishop-Wearmouth. See letters signed Vertumnus, Gent. Mag. July, 1807, p. 607; and John Stonehouse, Manchester, *ibid.* August, p. 701.—There is an original portrait of Laurence at Pallion, which has been engraved by Vertue.

[<sup>z</sup> Mary is an error for Elinor.—Ed. *present Edition.*]

The Glebe belonging to the Rectory consists of a farm lying on the North side of the lane leading from Bishop-Wearmouth to Chester-le-Street, containing 130 acres or thereabouts, and a plot of ground called the Rector's Gill, contiguous to the Rectory, containing thirty-one acres <sup>a</sup>. "The Rector is generally entitled to receive all manner of tithe in kind from the townships of Wearmouth, Tunstall, and Silksworth: the township of Burdon is exempt from payment of hay-tithe, and a part of Ryhope <sup>b</sup> from corn-tithe. The Rector receives the tithe of fish from Sunderland <sup>i</sup>." It should be added, that the estates of Barnes and Pallion in the township of Wearmouth pay a modus of 14*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* in lieu of all tithes and offerings whatsoever; that the whole estate of Ford pays a similar modus of 10*l.*; and that Bainbridge-Holme pays a modus of 5*s.* and two fog-gaites in lieu of hay-tithe and all small tithe.

In 1252, Bishop Walter Kirkeham, with the consent of Master Richard de Kirkeham, Rector of Wearmouth, granted the tithes of all the sheafs of Silksworth, Farneton, the two Birdenes, Refhop, Clocroft, and Sunderland, to Emeric. de Curteny, Master of the House of St. John of Anjou (Domus dicti S. Joh. Andegavens) for life <sup>k</sup>.

The Parsonage stands to the North of the Church, surrounded by a walled court and a very extensive garden, and has much the appearance of an ancient seat-house that had been gradually encroached on by the neighbouring buildings. The old Rectory was almost entirely ruined during the Civil Wars, and the present house was built by Mr. Grey after the Restoration, and by his successor Dr. Smith <sup>l</sup>, whose arms are on the South front.

Sententia pro arboribus succisis in Cimiterio contra voluntatem Rectoris.

Thomas providentia divina Dunelmen. Episcopus Presbytero parochiali Ecclesiæ Parochialis de Wermouth Episcopi, salutem. Cum tam de jure communi quam constitutionibus provincialibus omnes arbores herbæ et quæcunque alia terræ nascentia in Cimiterio cujuscunque Ecclesiæ nascentia, &c. ad Rectorem pertinere noscantur; et sicut ex querela dicti Rectoris de Wermouth noviter accepimus, Parochiani dictæ Ecclesiæ *quandam*

<sup>a</sup> Son of Richard Chandler, Bishop of Durham; Prebendary of the Twelfth Stall, and Spiritual Chancellor of the Diocese of Durham; resigned Wearmouth and the Rectory of Washington for the Mastership of Sherburn Hospital, Aug. 1735.

<sup>b</sup> Eldest son of Hen. Bland, Dean of Durham; Prebendary of the Sixth Stall; Rector of Washington; ob. 7 May, 1768, æt. 64.

<sup>c</sup> Brother to Egerton Bishop of Durham; Prebendary of Holme in the Cathedral of York, which he resigned 1773; Rector of Whitchurch, Salop; and Prebendary of the Second Stall; buried in St. Giles's Church-yard, Durham.

<sup>d</sup> See Meadley's Life of Paley, 2d edit. 1810; and Whitaker's History of Craven, pp. 140, 141, 2d edit.

<sup>e</sup> Author of the *Key to the Old Testament*; Vicar of Farringdon, Berks; Rector of Craike, co. Pal., which he resigned on being collated to Wearmouth; and Prebendary of the Seventh Stall.—The Editor is deeply indebted to Dr. Gray for every species of friendly attention, and for much useful information.

<sup>f</sup> CURATES OF BISHOP-WEARMOUTH.—William Symson, Clerk, *Rector's Deacon*, with a fee of 40*s.* per pat. 1 April, 1548. Richard Clemente, Curat. "so far written by me, &c. this 27th of March, 1600, accordinge to the copie of the olde Register Bookes." Randall Bentleye, Minister, bur. 19 May, 1619. Walter Marshall, occurs 1621. Richard Hickes, "Curat eight years, ending 1638." William Pemberton, 1639. Robert Grey (Rector 1652), 1640—43. Thomas Broughton de Bentley in com. Ebor. Coll. Chr. in Acad. Cantab. M.A. Curat. hujus Ecclesiæ Oct. 23, 1660; died 15 Sep. 1699, æt. 60; resigned 1694; buried at Wearmouth; he kept the Register with singular exactness. Thomas Ogle, A.M. Chr. Coll. Cant. Oct. 1694; ob. 1 Sept. 1701. Samuel Martin, A.M.; ob. 22 Nov. 1702. John Simon, 1702. "N.B. Through great obstinacy, attended with calumny and unjust reproaches against the Rector, Mr. Simons was dismissed from being Curate June 1722." Mathew Soulsby occurs 1726; "exit 15 Sept. 1727." Robert Thompson, 1727—8. John Lawrence, jun. occurs 1729. Robert Chicken, A.M. June 24, 1730; bur. at Wearm. 17 June, 1743. Thomas Birkett, 1743. Richard Wallis, A.M. 25 Dec. 1779. William Wilson, 26 Jan. 1783. James Robinson, A.B. id. ann. George Stephenson, A.M. 5 Oct. 1786, Vicar of Kelloe, and Rector of Redmarshall.

<sup>g</sup> Terrier, 1792.

<sup>h</sup> These lands pay *St. Giles's tithes*. See RYHOPE.

<sup>i</sup> Terrier, 1792.

<sup>k</sup> Reg. I. Eccles. Dunelm. pars ii. fol. 15.

<sup>l</sup> Dr. Smith received 100*l.* delapidations, and expended 600*l.*

*Fraxinum* infra Cemeterium dictæ Ecclesiæ crescentem succiderunt sine licentia et voluntate dicti Rectoris, ipso penitus inconsulto; vobis mandamus quatenus moneatis omnes et singulos Parochianos et custodes dictæ Ecclesiæ sub poena excommunicationis majoris ne dictam arborem sic abscissam asportent seu asportari faciant sine voluntate et assensu Rectoris predicti. Moneatis insuper omnes et singulos incolas et habitatores Villæ de *Silksworth*—ne ipsi vel eorum aliquis aliqua terras, prata, domus, vel pasturas, ad Rectorem et glebam dictæ Ecclesiæ de Wermouth pertinentia, quovismodo colent, inhabitent, seu occupent, sine expressa licentia dicti Rectoris vel succ. suorum. Dat. apud Man. de Aukland 7 die Sept. A<sup>o</sup>. Dñi 1425.—Reg. Langley fo. 123.

#### THE ALMSHOUSES.

By will dated 14 July, 1725 [proved at Durham 6 April, 1726], Jane Gibson of Sunderland, widow, gave to Isabel Reed of Bishop-Wearmouth, widow, "the sum of 1400*l.* to be by her disposed of towards the buying of ground to build twelve decent rooms to inhabit in, and for the building of the same firmly with stone, within the Parish of Bishop-Wearmouth or Sunderland, and after the same are built, to apply and put out at interest 1000*l.* part of the said 1400*l.* and apply and pay the interest thereof yearly and every year unto twelve poor persons that shall from time to time be chosen to inhabit in the said rooms by the said Isabel Reed, her heirs and assigns," preferring the relations of Jane Gibson, "if any be," before others.

Isabel Reed, widow, intermarried with Ralph Robinson of Middle-Herrington, Esq. and jointly with her husband fulfilled and enlarged the intentions of the founder; built the Hospital (as directed) on her own ground at Wearmouth; and vested 1000*l.* in the purchase of copyhold lands within the town-fields of Wearmouth. The building, consisting of a centre and two wings with a small enclosed court, stands a little to the East of the Church. The rent of the lands in 1814 was about 150*l.*

The perpetual appointment is vested, under the will of the founder and a subsequent decree, in the family of Mowbray, late of Ford, the only desoendants and representatives of Isabel Reed.

Another Almshouse for twelve poor persons, on Wearmouth-Green, was endowed under the will of John Bowes, Rector of Wearmouth, about 1721<sup>m</sup>; but the foundation is extremely trifling—scarce more than a habitation rent-free. By will dated 1725, Thos. Ogle (son of Mr. Ogle, Curate of Wearmouth,) charged, after the determination of certain annuities, his estate in Stainton, &c. with 5*l.* per annum, to Dr. Bowes's Hospital for ever, redeemable upon payment of 100*l.* by his family; which sum was afterwards paid to the Dean and Chapter of Durham as Trustees of Dr. Bowes's foundation, and the interest, 5*l.* per annum, is distributed to the Poor of the Hospital<sup>n</sup>.

<sup>m</sup> Dr. Bowes left 100*l.* to be applied to some charitable purpose within the suburbs of Wearmouth; with this sum, I presume, the Almshouses, a double row of miserable hovels, were built or purchased. The Dean and Chapter of Durham are Trustees named in the will.

<sup>n</sup> Will proved at Durham 31 Jan. 1725.

A School on the Madras System was established at Wearmouth in 1808, under the personal direction of Dr. Bell, and a neat School-house, with two separate rooms for the boys and girls, was built by subscription opposite to the West end of the Church. The whole expence amounted to about 500*l.*; of which 230*l.* was collected by parochial subscription, 50*l.* was given by the executors of Dr. Paley (being part of the produce of an edition of his Sermons), 50*l.* by Lord Crewe's trustees, 38*l.* 12*s.* by the Bishop of Durham, 10*l.* by Dr. Bell, 80*l.* in two donations by the Society for the Encouragement of Parochial Schools; and the deficiency, amounting to about 60*l.* was supplied by the present Rector.

PEDIGREE of STORY of BISHOP-WEARMOUTH.

ARMS: Per fess . . . a Pale counterchanged, three Storks . . . Crest: a Stork's head erased, gorged with a mural Crown.  
Not registered in the College of Arms.

George Story of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 1630= . . . . .

Thomas Story of Wearmouth, 1654 and 1695\* = Anne Ayre; buried 13 April, 1690\*.

George Story of Bishop-Wearmouth, esq. = Hannah Holder, dau. of Stephen Holder of Sunderland, 16 Octob. 1683; buried 10 Sept. 1742; s. p.	Anthony Story = Mary Holder, sister of Hannah H.	John Story of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Joseph Story, bapt. 4 Oct. 1654*.	Elizabeth and Margaret; buried 12 Oct. 1654*.	Isabel, born 1655*.
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George Story, bapt. 19 Aug. 1705* ; obiit Sept. 1728, æt. 23, M.I.†	Anthony Story, bapt. 29 Sept. 1710* ; ob. Feb. 1792, æt. 82; will dat. 1791, proved 1792.	Susannah-Sophia, dau. and heiress of Cuthbert Morland, esq. brother of John M. of Windleston, esq. by Margaret, sister of John Hedworth, of Chester Deanery, esq.; married at Chester 30 July, 1747.	Hannah, bapt. 20 Feb. 1704.	Mary, bapt. 5 Nov. 1706.	Jane, bapt. 26 April, 1709* ; married John Gregson of Burdon.
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George Story, esq. of Bp. Wearm. now of London; one of the Magistrates of the Police.	Charlotte, dau. of John Minshull, esq. died un-married in co. Chester.	Hedworth, died un-married.	Anthony Story, esq. of Newbottle, co. Pal. Justice of the Peace, born 1755; ob. 24 Dec. 1805. M.I.‡	Mary, dau. of Samuel Maude, of Newbottle, esq.	Thomas, born 1757; died an inf; s. p.	Susanna-Sophia, wife to Genl. Seddon; living 1814.
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1. Anthony Makepeace Story, Lieut. 22d Lt. Dragoons; died 20 May, 1797, æt. 20; buried at Lisburn in Ireld.‡	2. William Samuel Story, Capt. 65th reg. Foot; died at Bombay 21 July, 1810. M.I.‡	Hannah-Sophia	Mary-Ann, wife to Rev. Francis Reed, A.M. Rector of Halesbury-Bryan, co. Dorset.	Elizabeth-Jane, ob. 1811. . . . . Louisa, ob. 16 May, 1812.	Julia, livg 1814.	Henry Story, living 1814. Morland, ob. 1787. Caroline, ob. 1793.
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1. Anthony Story, born 1774; bur. May 13, 1777*.	2. George Story, born 1775; in the Army; Knight of the Russian military order of St. Vladimir, conferred on him after the battle of Mount Marte, 1814, by the Emperor of Russia.	Louisa-Adelaide, dau. of Maurice Keating, esq. co. Kildare, & grand daughter of Walter Bagnall of Dunleckney, esq. co. Carlow, Ireland.	3. Thomas Story, in the Customs, London; marr. and has issue. 4. John, ob. infans. 5. William, Lieut. in the E. India Company's service, Madras.	1. Susanna, mar. to Adm. Losack of Royal Navy. 2. Charlotte, ma. to John Irving, esq. Madras. 3. Elizabeth-Harriet, died at Bath 1800, æt. 18.	4. Maria, married to John Drake, esq. Commissary to the Army. 5. Anna, married to the Rev. Geo. Sampson, A.M. Beverley, co. York.
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George-Walter Story, born July 1802. Sarah, born September 1803.

\* Bishop-Wearmouth Register. † See BISHOP-WEARMOUTH p. 29 ‡ See HOUGHTON-LE-SPRING.  
[ || Married at Houghton-le-Spring, 2 Oct. 1775.—Ed. present Edition.]

## BUILDING-HILL.

Building-Hill, near Bishop-Wearmouth, affords a great variety of interesting specimens of limestone. The botryoidal limestone, as well as the compact and thin laminated limestone, are found in great abundance: the latter sometimes exhibits the appearance of marine vegetable impressions. A still more curious specimen, perhaps peculiar to this situation, is found about the middle of the rock, and occurs in cones of distinct formation, much resembling the top of a sugar-loaf: it is perforated on all sides with small holes, and when fractured longitudinally, presents a very beautiful appearance, much resembling the vertebræ of small animals. Rock milk is found in great plenty in fissures on the North side of the quarry. The whole of the limestone, when scraped or pounded, emits a sulphureous or urinous smell, indicating the presence of sulphurated hydrogen <sup>z</sup>.

## BAINBRIDGE-HOLME.

Bainbridge-Holme lies to the South-West of Wearmouth near the Tunstall Hills.

The Estate originated probably out of the ancient Manor of Hameldon, for it is sometimes distinguished as the Manor of "Hameldon juxta Tunstall." In 1405 John Lumley, Knt. granted the Manor of Housefield for life to his servant William Mahew, who was one of the executors of his will in 1421 <sup>a</sup>. In 1539, John Lord Lumley again granted the estate to Nicholas Bainbrigg\*, "*dilectus et fidelis noster*," for term of life <sup>b</sup>; and however transient the possession, his name has been since inalienably connected with the estate, which is better known by it than by the description which it bears in later conveyances of *Housefield and Ellescope*.

In 1560 John Lord Lumley alienated the Manor of Hameldon, otherwise Housefield and Ellescope, with a fishery or yare in the Wear, bounded by Pallyon Yare West, and Lady Yare East, [and certain lands in Little Usworth,] to Thomas Whythed, Gent. for 27*l.* 12*s.* 4*d.* <sup>c</sup> William, son and heir of Thomas Whythed, had livery of his lands 1 Sept. 26 Eliz. <sup>e</sup>; and by indenture 7 Dec. 1584, alienated this estate to Richard Nattres of Gateshead, who settled the same on the marriage of William son of Robert Nattres with Isabel Birkes, niece of Richard Nattres, 13 May, 1586 <sup>d</sup>. William Nattres died without issue, leaving William Manestie of Arundel in Sussex, Apothecary, and Robert Sumner of Peterborough, Clerk, his nephews, heirs, and devisees. In 1611 William Manestie sold the reversion of a moiety of Housefield (expectant on the death of Isabel, widow of Wm. Nattres, and then wife of Robert Beckwith) to John and William Shipperdson of Bishop-Wearmouth for 230*l.* <sup>e</sup>; and in 1631 Robert Sumner of Peterborough conveyed the remaining moiety to William Shipperdson of Murton for 340*l.* <sup>f</sup> Adam Shipperdson, *second* son of William, a Captain under the Parliament, and sometime of

<sup>z</sup> Ex inform. J. B. Taylor, Villiers-street.

<sup>a</sup> Cart. Orig. 1 Sept. 6 Hen. IV. pen. S. Pemberton, M.D.

<sup>b</sup> Ibid. 24 May, 30 Hen. VIII.

<sup>c</sup> Cart. Orig. Ibid.

<sup>d</sup> Pardon of Alien. 25 Jan. 37 Eliz. Rot. sede vac.

<sup>e</sup> Title-deeds of S. Pemberton, M.D. and Rot. Claus. W. James 2. No. 52.

<sup>f</sup> Ind. enrolled 20 Sept. 7. Car. Rot. Morton.

\* Nicolas Bainbrick of Wermouth, bur. 13 Aug. 1579.—Richard Bainbricke of Barnes, bur. 5 Nov. 1605. Query—if Nicholas were not a younger son of Philip Baynbrigg of Wheatley-Hill?

2. E  
of  
he  
rie

Adam Pemberton of Sunderland, died at Bainbridge-Holme; buried at Bishop-Wearmouth, 9 July, 1699. Mic b v. S

Mary b, baptized 1 April, 1707; wife to Wm. Wilkinson of High-Buston, co. North. marr. 13 July, 1732. Anne c, baptized 26 Dec. 1710; wife to Jc Walker of Scruton Yorkshire.

John Pemberton of Bainbridge-Holme, born 5 Nov. 1704; buried at Bishop-Wearmouth, May, 1783. Penelope, daughter of Rence, Rector of mouth; born 17 Dec. 1740; died 1767, aet. 57.

John Pemberton, born 12 Dec. 1741; died unmarried 22 Dec. 1776; buried at Bishop-Wearmouth. Stephen Pemberton, time Fellow of C Oxon; of Bishop co. Pal. 1814; born 1743-4, in that Pal.

George, born 15 May, 1784; living 1814, unmarried. Penelope, born in St. Andrew's I Newcastle, Oct. 1785; mar. to Rich. Clay, Esq. of Hill-ho Derbyshire, Captain in the H Militia; she died March, 181

\* The Registers of Monk-Wearmouth, where  
† On a slab in the Church-yard of Monk-Wearmouth, possibly John, son of John and brother of Michael, [a Dau. of Christopher Holmes, of Darlington] d. Born 2 March; married 4 Sept., 1754.





Barnes and *Bainbridge-Holme*, held the estate in 1660<sup>b</sup>, and left an only surviving son, Robert Shipperdson, who died without issue in 1704<sup>i</sup>, and devised *Bainbridge-Holme* to his nephew Michael Pemberton, eldest son of Bridget Pemberton; Margaret, wife of George Sparke of Hutton-Henry, sister of the testator; and Barbara Wilson, only daughter of Barbara Wilson, another Sister of Robert Shipperdson, as tenants in common. In 1713 the East moiety of *Bainbridge-Holme* was allotted to Pemberton, and the West moiety to Barbara then wife of Ralph Robinson of Middle-Herrington, Esq. who in 1715 sold the same moiety to John Pemberton of Monk-Wearmouth, Gent. By indenture 14 Dec. 1758, Michael Coulter and Bridget his wife, one of the four daughters and coheirs of Michael Pemberton, and Richard Carr and Elizabeth his wife, another of the same coheirs, sold half of the East moiety of *Bainbridge-Holme* to John Pemberton; and in 1778, 12 January, John Taylor and Ann his wife, only daughter of Ann Walker of Houghton-le-Spring, widow (another of the coheirs of Michael Pemberton), conveyed the remaining half of the East moiety to the same John Pemberton; on whose death in 1783, Stephen Pemberton M.D. his eldest surviving son, became entitled to the seat-house and part of the lands, and Richard Pemberton of Barnes became possessed of the residue of the estate<sup>k</sup>. [*See the above descent explained by the Pedigree of Pemberton.*]

The whole estate of *Bainbridge-Holme* pays a modus of five shillings yearly on Good Friday, and two fog-gates<sup>l</sup> from Michaelmas to Martinmas yearly to the Rector of Wearmouth, in lieu of hay-tithe, and all small tithes whatsoever.

## BARNES.

The ancient Manor of Hamildon included the present estates of Barnes and Pallion, and its boundaries probably extended nearly to the Tunstall Hills Westward, and included the Grange of Housefield or *Bainbridge-Holme*.

The earliest proprietors on record were the Daldens of Dalden. In the 25th year of Bishop Hatfield, 1370, William de Dalden held the Manor of Hamildon by the fourth part of a Knight's fee<sup>a</sup>. Jordan de Dalden, his son and heir, died without issue; and Maud his cousin, daughter of Robert de Dalden<sup>b</sup>, intermarrying with Sir William Bowes of Streatlam, carried with her the large possessions of her family (Hamildon, Grindon, Clowcroft, Dalden, and half the Manors of Seaham, Biddic-Watervile, and Hetton). Maud Lady Bowes of Dalden died in 1421<sup>c</sup>, leaving Sir Robert Bowes, Knt. her son and heir, who was slain at Baugy Bridge in Anjou, on Easter Eve, 1421. From henceforth the Manor continued in the family of Bowes in lineal descent, till the failure of male issue in Sir George Bowes of Dalden in 1556<sup>d</sup>, whose three daughters became his heirs<sup>ee</sup>: 1. Elizabeth, wife of John Blakiston of Blakiston, Esq.; 2. Dorothy, wife of Sir Cuthbert Colling-

<sup>b</sup> Will dat. 18 Oct. 1660.

<sup>i</sup> Will dat. 10 April, 1704.

<sup>k</sup> The Editor is indebted to Stephen Pemberton, M.D. and Richard Pemberton of Barnes, Esq. for the communication of the Title-deeds of *Bainbridge-Holme*, from whence the whole of the above information is derived.

<sup>l</sup> It has been usual to pay 10s. 6d. yearly for these two fog-gates.

<sup>a</sup> Inq. p.m. Will. Dalden die L. prox. post F. S. Math. Apost. 25 Hatf.

<sup>b</sup> Inq. p.m. Robert. Dalden eod. die.

<sup>c</sup> Inq. p.m. Matildis Bowes, 28 April, 15 Langley.

<sup>d</sup> Inq. p.m. George Bowes, mil. 3 and 4 Philip and Mary.

[<sup>ee</sup> The first portion of this descent is given by Surtees under Dalden. —ED. *present Edition.*]

wood of Eslington ; and 3. Anne, who intermarried with her cousin Robert Bowes of Aske. These heiresses divided the succession, and the Manor of Hamildon fell, on the partition, to Anne Bowes. In 1571 Robert Bowes exchanged his Manor of Hamildon with the Crown for certain forfeited lands in Old Acres, Seaton, and Offerton<sup>f</sup>. In 1611 King James granted the Manors of Hamildon, Clowcroft, and Grindon to Thomas Emerson and Richard Cowdell, under a crown rent of 83*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.* <sup>g</sup>; and they immediately after conveyed to Ralph Bowes, Esq. son and heir of Robert Bowes.

The ancient name of Hamildon seldom occurs after the date of these grants. The Manor, though it was long the property of the families of Dalden and Bowes, was never the residence of either till a late period. The inquisition on the death of Sir William Bowes in 1465<sup>h</sup>, states, that the Manor of Homyldon was held of the see of Durham by knight's service and suit of court ; and that there was on the same Manor a messuage called *The Barnes*, consisting of a hall, two chambers, a kitchen, two granaries, and a dovecote. This was probably the residence of the Lord's steward, or principal farmer, and may be regarded as synonymous with the more frequent appellation of a Grange ; and in process of time, when the Barnes became the residence of the second family of Bowes, the ancient name of Hamildon was gradually lost in that of the chief mansion.

Ralph Bowes of Barnes left a numerous issue by the heiress of Hedlam of Nunthorpe<sup>i</sup>. His son William Bowes succeeded him at Barnes ; and by the marriage of Mary, daughter and eventual heiress of William Bowes, the estate passed, about 1640 to William Haddock, a common-carrier between Newcastle and Sunderland<sup>k</sup>.

In 1668, William Haddock, Mary his wife, and William their son and heir, sold the old seat-house, and about one half of the estate, to John Jenkins of London, Esq.<sup>l</sup> ; and in 1673 alienated the remainder of the estate to Walter Ettrick, Esq.

#### LOW BARNES.

By indenture 26-27 March, 1688<sup>m</sup>, John Jenkins, Esq. the elder conveyed his moiety of the Manor of Barnes to John Jefferson, serjeant-at-law, and John Eddows of Westminster, Esq. on trust for himself for life, with remainder to his three sons, John, James, and Charles Jenkins in succession. In 1703 John Jenkins the younger obtained an Act for the

<sup>f</sup> Robert Bowes, as well as his elder brother Sir George Bowes, had rendered essential services to the Crown during the Northern Rebellion, and was all his life employed in the wars or intrigues of the Border. The cession of Barnes to the Crown was probably therefore nominal, and intended to cover the grant of the forfeited lands ; for both Robert Bowes and Ralph his son are repeatedly styled of Barnes after the exchange ; and either as tenants to the Crown, or under some implied trust, held possession during the whole of the interval from 1571 to 1611. See Admiralty Grants, 1590 ; Wearmouth Register, 1598, &c.

<sup>g</sup> Jenkins purchased the fee farm rent of the Crown, and sold one half to Ettrick, so that both shares are merged in the respective estates.—R. P.

<sup>h</sup> Inq. p.m. 11 Oct. 9 Booth.

<sup>i</sup> See Pedigree of Bowes.

<sup>k</sup> George, son of William Haddock of Barnes, bapt. 1666 ; Anne, daughter &c. 1669.—Wearmouth Register. Bishop Sancroft, in his "Historical Collections," says, that the Haddocks were mean illiterate persons, who destroyed several of the ancient evidences of Barnes Estate. Several of their conveyances to Jenkins and Ettrick are signed with the *mark* of the elder Haddock.—R. P.

<sup>l</sup> Charles son of Mr. John Jenkins of the Barnes, bapt. June 6, 1671. Robert son of Charles Jenkins of Midway House, bapt. 1704. Charles, son of Charles Jenkins of Wearmouth, bapt. Feb. 25, 1699. Mary, Oct. 22, 1707.

Anthony Ettrick of Holt  
Forest in Dorset, Esq. M.  
Church, Hants, 1685; li  
anno 1687; ob. 1703;  
Wimbourn Minster†.

1. Elizabeth, = William E. = 2. 1  
dau. of Sir of the Mid. 2. 1  
Edm. Bacon Temp. Esq. Col.  
of Redgrave, son & heir, Wy  
co. Suffolk, æt. 36, of 1  
Bart. 1687; ob. 4 co.  
Dec. 1716;  
bu. at Wim-  
bourn Min-  
ster. M.I.‡

Elizabeth,  
wife to  
Philip Bo-  
teler of  
Woodhall,  
co. Herts,  
Esq.

Rachael, died  
unmar.; left  
the family  
estate to ..  
Powell, her  
maid-ser-  
vant.

5. Walter Ettrick, 4. Anthony  
bapt. 7 August, March, 17  
1736; a Midship- on his pass  
man; ob. unmar. maica, unt  
before 1761. testate, be

Rev. William  
and Vicar

William, born at T.P. Anthony, 1  
Dorset, 3 July, 1801. Walter, be

\* In the family MSS. called *Anthos*  
† Anthony Ettrick, a gentleman of  
under the very worthy and very sing  
Aubrey, "Mr. Anthony Ettrick and se  
which when the old Doctor heard of, s  
up a jack-an-apes to be his great grand  
Additions to Dorsetshire in Gibson's  
characters of his age. See some not  
whole family, with a Pedigree of the  
story occurs in Aubrey, under the hea  
frequent impulses; when he was a Co  
West one time in the stage-coach, he  
brother of his, a merchant, died, he le  
of which news was brought to the Exc  
that he must needs sell his share, thou  
somewhere afterwards fell upon the ro  
parrots, which were brought for Q. K  
little variation.—Mr. Ettrick's remain  
with iron, and enclosed with iron rails;  
several Shields of Arms: 1. *Ettericks*  
*Davenant*. 2. *Ettericke*, impaling, G  
Argent, on a Fess Gules, three Annule  
Gules, and in chief two Mulletts Sable;  
*Ettericke*.—On the side of the Coffin:  
Fesse between three Crosses patee fit  
heads erased Or, *Wyndham*. Betwee  
*Ettericke*, impaling, . . . . ., a Cresce

[ \* Marriage Licence dated 22 O  
Cannes, 22 Feb., 1858; M.I. Bishop  
Horn, of Bishopwearmouth; d. 3 D



sale of his estates in Durham and Northumberland ; and in 1708<sup>m</sup> Nathaniel Torriano and others, the trustees named for sale, conveyed Low Barnes [the chief mansion, the orchard, Hamilton Hill, East and West Holborne, Springwell, East-field, Bridge-field, &c. and half of the ancient seat, and burying-place in Weremouth Church] to Anthony Ettrick, Esq. on trust for Lancelot Wardell of Sunderland. By will dated 18 April, 1760, Ebenezer Wardell, son and heir of Lancelot, devised his Manor of Barnes to his nephew John Chapman of Whitby, by whose assignees it was conveyed in 1783 to Richard Pemberton, Esq. the present proprietor<sup>n</sup>.

The whole estate of Barnes with Pallion pays a modus of 14*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* to the Rector of Wearmouth in lieu of all tithes whatsoever.

## HIGH BARNES.

Walter Ettrick, Esq. descended from a good family in Dorsetshire, came into the North as Collector of the Port of Sunderland in 1661 ; and purchased High Barnes of the Haddocks in 1673. The Estate has since continued in his descendants, and is now the property and residence of the Rev. William Ettrick<sup>n</sup>.

## HOMILDON, OR HUMBLEDON HILL,

A considerable swell of limestone on the Low Barnes estate, contains a complete mass of organic remains imbedded in a loose granular calcareous rock. The shells are seldom found in a perfect state, but enough remains to stamp their generic characters. There are several species of *Cardium*, not known in a recent state, one with a peculiar beak protruding from the centre of the hinge ; two kinds of *Arks*, some *Chamas*, *Turbos*, *Tellinas*, *Trochi*, *Corallines*, and other marine remains, most of them belonging to extinct species<sup>o</sup>.

*J. B. Taylor, Villiers-street.*

<sup>m</sup> Deeds of Barnes' estate communicated by Richard Pemberton, Esq.

<sup>n</sup> See Pedigree of Ettrick.

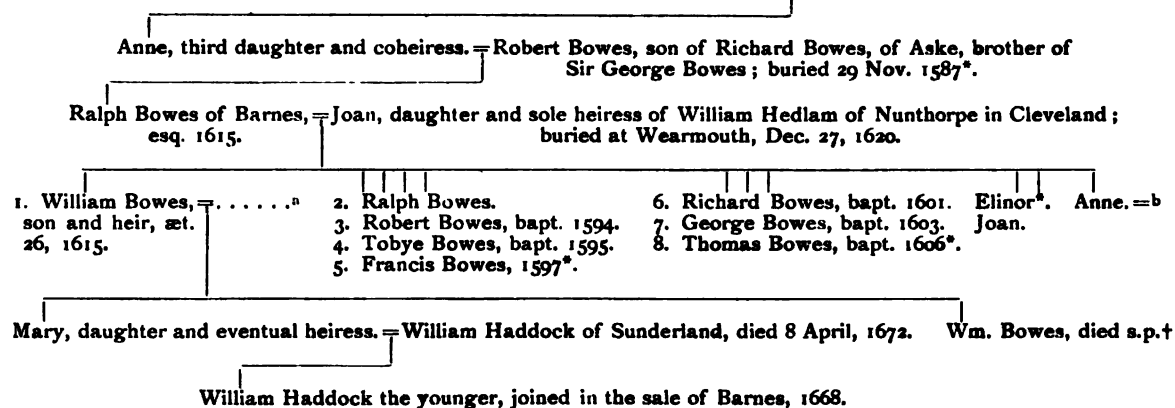
<sup>o</sup> In the present portion of the work it is inconsistent with the Author's plan to give more than a bare notice of these interesting remains ; but a connected account of the limestone strata on the Coast, and of the extraneous substances deposited in them, is expected from the same valued friend whose information is made use of in the text.

## BISHOP-WEARMOUTH.

## PEDIGREE of BOWES, of BARNES.

ARMS: *Bowes*, a Crescent for difference. Crest, a Sheaf of Arrows Or, banded Gules.  
Motto, *Esperance terme de ma vie.*

Sir George Bowes of Streatlam and Dalden, Knt, = . . . . .



\* From Wearmouth Register:  
April 4, 1658, Mrs. Elinor Short, eldest daughter to Mr. Raphe Bowes, of Barnes, esq. who was wife to John Short, of Wearmouth, was buried.  
Sept. 16, 1659, Joan Bowes, of Sunderland, buried.  
Mr. Richard Bowes of Barnes, occurs 1650.—Jane, daughter of Mr. Richard Bowes of Sunderland, baptized 30 December, 1633.  
† Qu. William, son of William Bowes of Barnes, esq. baptized 28 Dec. 1641.—W. R.  
[See Surtees, first Edition, Vol. 4, p. 176. a Frances, dau. of . . . Ventris. b John Jackson, of Marske.  
—Ed. present Edition.]

## On a marble Cenotaph at High-Barnes.

TO THE MEMORY OF WILLIAM ETRICK, ESQ.  
LATE OF HIGH-BARNES IN THE COUNTY OF DURHAM,  
AND MANY YEARS AN ACTIVE AND UPRIGHT MAGISTRATE IN THE SAID COUNTY,  
WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE ON THE 22D OF FEBRUARY, 1808,  
IN THE EIGHTY-THIRD YEAR OF HIS AGE:  
AND BY HIS LAST WILL CAUSED THIS SEPULCHRAL MONUMENT TO BE ERECTED  
TO PERPETUATE THE MEMORY OF HIS FATHER WILLIAM ETRICK, ESQ.  
AND HIS GRANDFATHER ANTHONY ETRICK, ESQ.  
AND HIS GREAT GRANDFATHER WALTER ETRICK, ESQ. ALL OF HIGH-BARNES,  
IN AN HUMBLE BUT GRATEFUL ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF THE KIND PROVISION  
THEY HAVE MADE FOR THEIR POSTERITY.

This Monument was executed in compliance with the will of the late Mr. Etrick, who left a considerable sum to be expended on a family memorial, and himself suggested the inscription. The Monument was executed by Blore, in Piccadilly, and cost, with the addition of a basement or pedestal by Jopling of Gateshead, upwards of 500*l.* It was originally designed to occupy a place in Bishop-Wearmouth Church, but Blore had so far exceeded the dimensions given him, that the wall of the Church, in consequence of its being modernized, would not contain it with any suitable effect, and the burial-place being in the West vestibule, it would soon also have been defaced by ill-usage and exposure to the air. Under these circumstances, a Cenotaph at Barnes was deemed the preferable expedient.

John Goodchild of Ryhop

Joane, wife to William Shipperdson of Murton, mentioned in the will of her sister Margaret, 16

John Goodchild of  
buried

John Goodchild of Pallion; bur. 10 July, 1692. = Margery, dau. of Ralph Dal stall; married 30 Nov. 1698-9. 1 January, 1698-9.

John Goodchild of Pallion, bapt. 22 Dec. 1668; will dated 2 Feb. 1715, proved 1718; buried 5 February, 1715-16. = Jane, daughter of Middle He marriage 2 M le-Spring 1696

1. Grace, dau. of Thomas Nicholson, Vicar of Grindon, and afterwards Rector of Stainton, co. Pal.; married at Durham Abbey 4 September, 1721; ob. 1724. = John Goodchild Pallion, esq. 21 August, ob. 27 Feb. 1750-1, æt.

1. John, bapt. 12 July, buried 21 Dec. 1722. } ob. in-fan-tes. 2. Thos.-Nicholson, bapt. Nov. 7, 1723. } 2. Elizabeth, dau. of Anth. Wilkinson, esq. widow of Geo. Mowbray of Ford, esq.; living 1814.

John Goodchild the younger, of High born 9 May 1767; living 18

1. John Goodchild, born 1795. 2. James, born 1805. 3. Lau born

10 May, 1565. John Goodchilde, one of the 18 Nov. 1578. Jenett Goodchilde of Ryhoppt her daughter Agnes G.; to Robert Goodchilde c George Sheperson. Proved 1578.

\* Arms granted to Thomas Goodchild of Lor Gules, as many Bezants. Crest: On a Wreath Pallion; *vis.* Argent, on a Cheveron Sable, betw





## PALLION.

Pallion lies on the Wear, two miles to the West of Wearmouth. Like Barnes, Pallion was included in the ancient Manor of Hamildon; and, like that too, sometimes communicated its name to the whole estate<sup>a</sup>. It has been observed that the lords of Dalden had no regular residence on their Manor of Hamildon; and the *Pavilion* (for the present name is evidently a contraction<sup>b</sup>,) placed close on the brink of the Wear, was doubtless their summer-seat, and occasional residence for business or for pleasure. The fishery, which seems to have been of some importance, assumed from its later lords the name of *Bowes-water*. On the extinction of the elder line of Bowes, the whole Manor of Hamildon fell to the share of Robert Bowes of Aske, who married his cousin Anne, the youngest daughter and coheir of Sir George Bowes of Dalden; and in 1572 the same Robert Bowes, Esq. for two hundred marks, granted to John Goodchilde of Ryhope "the whole tenement and grounds called the Pallyon; and one severall and free fishery in the River of Were, in or adjoining the said Pallyon<sup>c</sup>." From this original purchaser and founder of the family<sup>d</sup>. John Goodchild of Pallion, Esq. is the sixth in lineal descent and uninterrupted possession. (*See Pedigree of Goodchild.*)

For the Lime-works at Pallion, the most extensive on the Wear, see the Port and Trade of SUNDERLAND. A vein of dark marble is found in Pallion lime-quarries, capable of receiving a fine polish, and which has been manufactured for several ornamental purposes.

## CLOWCROFT.

The very name and scite of this ancient Manor are forgotten; and it seems difficult to determine whether it were included within the present boundaries of Ford and Grindon, or whether it merged in the Manor of Barnes or Hamildon.

Whilst the Barons of Hilton held Clowcroft of the See of Durham, with Ford and Grindon by Knight's service, it was constantly held under them by mesne service by the Bowes's and Daldens.

The inquisitions, both on the tenants *in capite*, and on the immediate occupants by subinfeudation, occur in the following order.

16 Hatf. 1361, Alexander Hilton held Clowcroft [Grindon and Le Forth] by one Knight's fee, value c marc.

25 Langley, 1431, Robert Conyers held the Manor, of William Hilton, Knt.

1 Nevill, 1438, Johanna Bromflete held (with the Manors of Homyldon, Barnes, and Pavyllon) two tofts 17 acres in Clowcroft, de Barone de Hilton.

<sup>a</sup> Inq. p. m. Aline Conyers, 2 Langley, "Maner. de Homyldon alias dictum Maner. de Pavyllon." It may be observed here, that in the dubious List of Knights, 1264, Sir Philip de la Ley (grandfather of Aline) is said to reside at *Pvyllon*.

<sup>b</sup> "Then all by Bonny Cowdenknow, Pitch'd Pallions took their room."—*Minstrelsy of the Border*, iii. 218.

<sup>c</sup> Fine 4 Aug. 14 Eliz. a messuage, toft, garden, 20 acres of arable land, 30 of meadow, 200 of pasture, 100 of moor, and 100 of furze in Palyon and Warmouth, and a free fishery. A second conveyance was taken by feoffment from Raphe Bowes of Monke-Warmouth, Esq. (son and heir of Robert) 8 Jan. 29 Eliz. Title Deeds pen. J. Goodchild, Esq.

<sup>d</sup> This must be understood of the branch seated at Pallion, for the family may be traced much higher in Ryhope and Tunstall.

1 Booth, William Bowes, Knt. ; 9 Booth, William Bowes, Knt. ; 1 Wolsey, 1523. Ralph Bowes, Knt. ; 3 and 4 Philip and Mary, 1556, Sir George Bowes, Knt. ; all stated to hold de Baron de Hilton.

18 Sept. 42 Eliz. 1600, William Hilton, Knt. held Clowcroft of the See of Durham by one knight's service.

In 1608 \*\* Clowcroft is included in the grant of the Manors of Hamildon and Barnes to Emerson and Cowdell, who immediately after conveyed to Ralph Bowes of Barnes ; and since that period I am aware of no record in which the name occurs.

#### FORD.

The Manor of Ford adjoins Pallion on the West. Le-Forth, Grindon, and Clowcroft, were the possessions of the Hiltons from the earliest period of the records. In 136. on the death of Alexander Hilton <sup>a</sup>, the three Manors are stated to be held together by the service of one knight's fee and suit of court once in a fortnight. The services due from the respective estates were afterwards divided, and Ford was charged with the service of half a knight's fee <sup>b</sup>. Under this tenure it is regularly returned in every inquisition, and continued in the possession of its ancient owners long after the dismemberment of other portions of the estate, till the final sale of the Hilton property in 1750<sup>c</sup>. The estate of Ford was sold in lots <sup>d</sup> : the High Farm was purchased by William Scurfield and James Donnison for 12,500*l.* ; the Ferry-boat Farm and Low Ford Farm by George Longstaff, for 2,700*l.* : and the New-hall Farm by Teasdale Mowbray, Esq. for 3,700*l.* In 179. George Mowbray, Esq. conveyed the latter portion of the estate, together with a handsome mansion-house built by his father, to John Goodchild of Pallion, Esq. for 14,500*l.*

The whole estate pays a modus or prescription of 10*l.* due at Martinmas, to the Rector of Bishop-Wearmouth, and two horse-gaits, or pasturage for two horses, in Claxheugh to the said Rector, in lieu of all tithe.

<sup>a</sup> Inq. p. m. Alex. Hilton, 16 Hatfield.

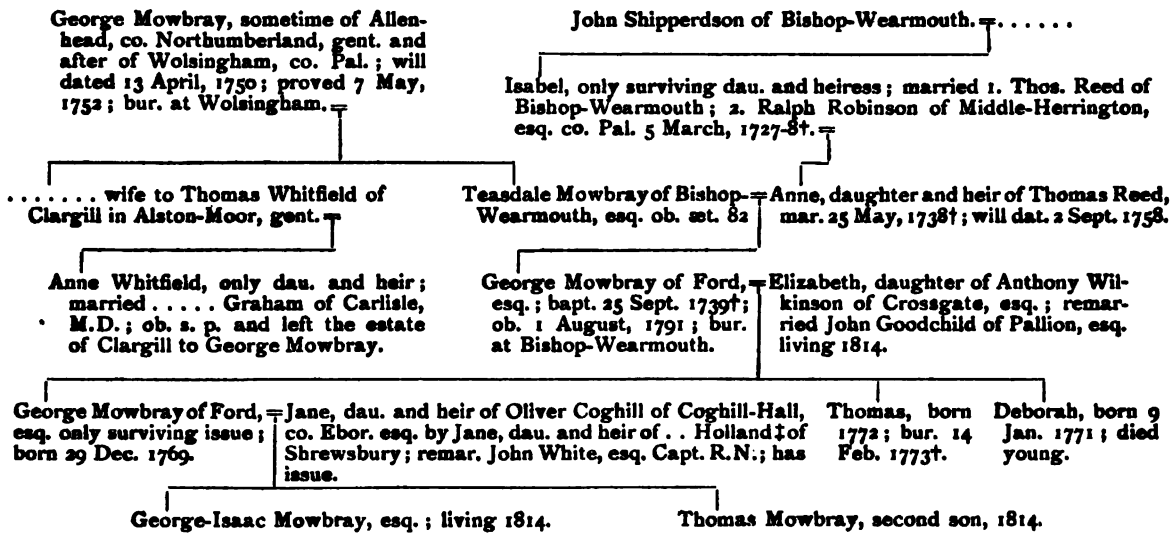
<sup>b</sup> Inq. p. m. William Hilton, 29 Langley ; Robert Hilton, 9 Neville ; William Hilton, Mil. 9 Booth ; and the later inquests and family settlements stated under HILTON.

<sup>c</sup> See HILTON.

<sup>d</sup> The whole estate contained 834 acres ; rent, 600*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* ; printed particular of sale Dec. 1, 1750.

[\*\* On page 40 the date of 1611 is given for the same conveyance.—ED. *present Edition.*]

PEDIGREE of MOWBRAY of FORD <sup>a</sup>.



[<sup>a</sup> A fuller Pedigree of this family can be found in Vol. VI., p. 364, a History of Northumberland, by J. C. Hodgson, 1902.—Ed. *present Edition*.]

GRINDON,

A Hamlet within the Constabery of Silksworth, joining West-Herrington and Offerton in the Parish of Houghton-le-Spring. The family of Hilton held the Manor of Grindon, with Ford and Clowcroft, of the See of Durham by knight's service <sup>e</sup>. In 1435, Grindon was returned as held separately by half a knight's fee, homage, and suit of Court every fortnight <sup>f</sup>. In 1600, Sir Thomas Hilton, Knt. held a messuage, two hundred acres of land, forty of pasture, ten of meadow, thirty of wood, and one hundred acres of moor, in Grindon, leaving William Hilton his son and heir. As Grindon is neither mentioned in the will of Henry Hilton, Esq. in 1640, nor in any of the subsequent settlements of the Hilton estates, it is probable that it was alienated before the middle of that century; and I have no means of tracing its subsequent descent. A considerable portion, however, of the estate was vested before 1675 in the family of Watson, which was divided into two branches, each holding, as it should seem, a moiety of the estate <sup>g</sup>: one line terminated in Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of William Watson, who intermarried with Samuel Ayton of West-Herrington, Esq. through whose three daughters and co-heiresses this portion of the estate descended in the families of Blake, Thorold, and Milbanke, according to the line of descent stated under WEST-HERRINGTON <sup>h</sup>.

The remainder of the Vill probably passed in the same channel with the estate of the Watsons in Silksworth <sup>i</sup>, and is now the property of Anthony Hopper, Esq.

<sup>e</sup> Inq. 16 Hatfield. See FORD.

<sup>f</sup> Inq. 29 Langley. See FORD.

<sup>g</sup> "Grindon—John Watson, 15s. 9d.; Jane Watson, 15s. 9d.—Church Rate, 1681.

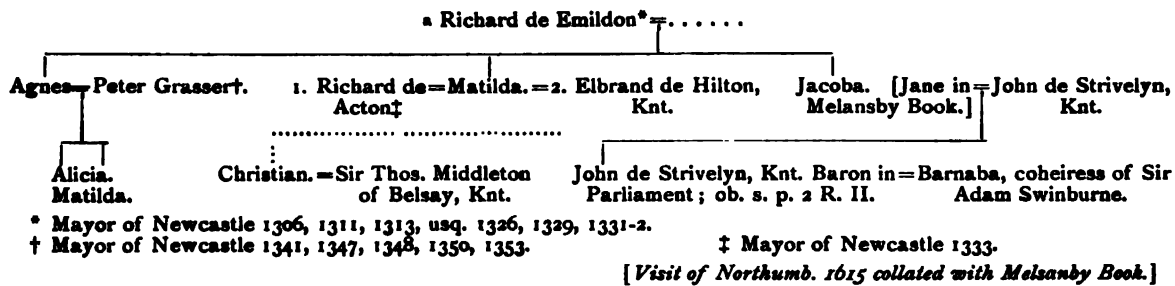
<sup>h</sup> See Pedigree of Ayton.

<sup>i</sup> See SILSWORTH, p. 46.

## SILKSWORTH,

A Village near the South-Western boundary of the Parish, about four miles from Bishop-Wearmouth.

The ancient lords of Horden were the earliest proprietors. By charter without date Robert fil. Richard de Ravenswich released all his rights in *Silkswich*<sup>b</sup> (*inter alia*) to his nephew Galfrid Fitz Galfrid. The elder Galfrid gave lands (including probably a principal part of the Vill) in frank marriage with his daughter Emma, wife of Roger de Epplyngdene. Emma de Epplyngdene granted two oxgangs in Silksworth, once previously granted to Alexander Skirmissur, to Philip Fitz Hamon *pro homagio et pro quinq. marcis et 3 sol. quas D'no meo Rogero et michi dedit*. Galfrid fil. Ricard. confirmed the grant; and added, by another charter, one carucate in Silksworth, which the same Philip Fitz Hamon had purchased from Walter de Insula. Next, Philip Fitz Hamon granted to St. Cuthbert and his Monks of Durham all his lands in Silksworth; viz. the carucate which he bought of Walter de l'Isle for twenty marks—*concessione Gaufr. fil. Ric. superioris Domini*; a toft and croft which the same Gaufrid had granted to him; two oxgangs which Roger de Epplyngdene and Emma had granted—*de mariagio ejusdem Emme*; and six oxgangs which the same Roger had granted to Thomas brother of Philip Fitz Hamon. Lastly, Osmund fil. Hamundi confirmed to the Monks of Durham the donation of his brother Philip, sometime Sheriff of Durham. Under these charters, and a release of all right from Thomas de Schurveton to such lands as one Pagan de Silksworth formerly held, it seems probable that the Convent of Durham acquired nearly the whole vill of Silksworth. Yet some interest remained vested at a later date in the family of Fitz-Marmaduke; for the inventory on the death of John Fitz-Marmaduke, grandson of the younger Galfrid, includes "*apud Silksworth bona quam plurima*." At no very subsequent period the whole Manor was held by the family of Emildon, under the Prior and Convent of Durham, by a free rent of 13s. 4d.



The heiress of Emildon intermarried with Strivelyn; and Christian, daughter of Sir John Strivelyn, and the eventual co-heiress? of her family, became the wife of Sir John Middleton of Belsay in Northumberland, whose son, Sir John Middleton, Knt. by charter dated 10 April, 1422, settled the third part of the manor and vill of Silksworth on his brother of the whole blood, Thomas Middleton, and his heirs male in perpetual succession\*.

<sup>b</sup> *Wic, Vicus*, a common Saxon termination, easily convertible into *worth*, as *Ravensworth*, &c.

\* See the inquisition p. m. Tho. Middleton 4 Ruthall, and the other inquisitions quoted in, or appended to the Pedigree. In 1361, Agnes de Menville held a messuage and carucate of land in Silksworth for life of the Prior of Durham, or of the heirs of Richard de Emildon. Inq. 16 Hatfield.

[ a Full Pedigree of this family can be found in the *Archæologia Eliana*, 3rd Series, Vol. I., being an Account of Jesmond, by F. W. Dendy, 1904.—Ed. present Edition.]

In 169. George Middleton, Esq. left three daughters and co-heiresses : Elizabeth wife of William Ettrick, Esq. ; Anne wife of Robert Henderson, Vicar of Felton ; and Margaret, married to Thomas Dale of Tunstall, Gent. : the two latter released their interest to William Ettrick, who in 1724<sup>i</sup> settled his lands in Silksworth on the marriage of Anne his youngest daughter with Sir William Middleton of Belsay Castle, co. Northumberland, Bart. ; but on the death of Lady Middleton without issue in 1763, the estate reverted to the present owner William Robinson, Esq. as grandson of Margaret the elder daughter and co-heiress of William Ettrick, Esq. The estate pays a yearly outrent of 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* to the Free Grammar-school of Rivington in Lancashire.

A third part of the Manor appears, through whatever channel, to have become vested before 1600 in the family of Sayer of Worsall. In 1584<sup>g</sup>, John Sayer, Esq. died seised of a third of the Manor, held of the Dean and Chapter of Durham by 5*s.* free rent. George Sayer, Esq. his son and heir, left an only daughter Dorothy, who became the wife of William Bulmer, Esq. In 1654, William Bulmer of Marwick, Esq. Dorothy his wife, George their eldest son, and William and Anthony Bulmer, two of their younger sons, granted for 360*l.* to Anthony Watson of Throston, Yeoman. The property continued in this family till 1763, when William Watson devised his lands in Silksworth and Grindon to his nephews and niece in tail, who also dying without issue, the estates passed in 1792, under the devise of William Johnson, Esq. to Hendry Hopper, Esq. brother of the present proprietor<sup>i</sup>.

Of some other considerable estates in Silksworth I am enabled to give a still less connected account. In 1396<sup>j</sup>, Peter de Selby was seised of a messuage and 147 acres in Silksworth, which seem to have rested in a family of the same name as late as 1625<sup>k</sup>.

In 1604 (6 Aug. 2 Jac.) John Booth, Gent. acquired from George Middleton, Esq. Elizabeth his wife, and Margaret Middleton, widow, lands in Silksworth described as three messuages and 370 acres of arable land, meadow and pasture, which descended to his son Abraham Booth of Newcastle-on-Tyne, Merchant ; the same estate was apparently in 1698 in the possession of Margaret widow of Lyonel Maddison, Merchant. (*See Pedigree of Booth.*) I am ignorant whether this or Selby's lands are to be identified with the

<sup>f</sup> Rentall of the estate of William Ettrick, Esq. as given in upon a treaty of marriage betwixt Sir William Middleton of Belsay, Bart. and Mrs. Elizabeth, the said Mr. Ettrick's daughter, Dec. 1724.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Silksworth, including the Hall-grounds in his own hands (about 24 acres) .....	341	8	0	Outrents paid by Mr. Ettrick out of Silksworth :			
Sunderland .....	106	0	0	To Rivington School .....	6	13	4
Durham .....	15	0	0	Dean and Chapter's Freehold Rent .....	0	9	0
Ryhopp Tithes .. (circiter) 2 10 0							
Tithe Rents .. .....	2	17	6				
	£465	5	6				

MSS. pen. George Brunton, Esq.

<sup>g</sup> Inq. p. m. 29 Eliz.

<sup>i</sup> Anthony Watson of Grindon, buried at Houghton-le-Spring, died Sept. 19, 1680. Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Wm. Watson of Silksworth, buried at Bishop-Wearmouth 18 March, 1702. Anthony Watson occurs 1691—1698. William Watson, married Isabel daughter of Robert Surtees of Ryton, sister of Edward Surtees of Mainsforth, Esq. and had issue : William Watson, Esq. who died s. p. 1763 ; and Catherine, bapt. Sept. 18, 1711 ; married to Thomas Johnson.

<sup>j</sup> Inq. die Merc. prox. post Octab. S. Mich. anno 8 Skirlaw.

<sup>k</sup> "Robert Selbye of Silksworth, Gent. buried June 2, 1612. Isabel, dau. of Mr. Selby of Silksworth, 13 Feb. 1614. John Selby from Silksworth, 15 Sept. 1617. William Selby, a stranger, kinsman to Mrs. Selby of Silksworth, Oct. 29, 1619. Henrie Selby of Silksworth, July 3, 1625."—Wearmouth Register. "Henrie Beadnell of Hagstead, Northumb. bur. 16 April, 1607.—Ibid.

farmhold now called the Plains, and which lately passed under the devise of Sir Wilfrid Lawson, Bart. to . . . . Wybergh, Esq.

ST. LEONARD'S CHAPEL

There are several evidences still remaining of an ancient Chapel dedicated to St. Leonard in Silksworth; but the date of its foundation or its removal are equally unknown. It probably, however, did not survive the general dissolution of the Chantries, when most of the little Village-Chapels founded by our ancestors were swept away without distinction amidst the last wreck of the Abbey plunder. Even the indiscriminate destruction of the Monasteries, and still more the small provision reserved out of their revenues for the maintenance of a Parochial Clergy, have been subjects of just regret; but of many of these lesser foundations, the offspring of private and individual piety, the utility was frequently in an inverse proportion to the smallness of the foundation; and even this little Chapel of St. Leonard, had its trifling landed revenue been preserved, would at this day have supplied a deficiency which it does not seem very easy to replace, of a Chapel of Ease in the Western district of this wide and populous Parish.

Carta Johannis filii Marmeduci.

Universis, &c. Johannes filius Marmeduci miles, salutem in Domino. Noveritis me dedisse, &c. Johanni de Dalton Capellano consanguineo meo unam placeam terre in villa de Sylksworth jacentem ex parte Occidentali ejusdem villæ *juxta Capellam Sancti Leonardi* in eadem; et totam illam terram quam habui in villa de Hauthorn, viz. quatuor bovatas terre et tria tofta, una cum domibus et edificiis unde prius per annum quinque marcas sterlingorum recepi: tenend. &c. predicto Johanni in tota vita sua tam in infirmitate corporis sui quam in sanitate. Ita tamen quod predictus Johannes Capellanus in tota vita sua predicte Capelle S. Leonardi in Sylksworth decenter serviat vel serviri faciat, celebrando pro me et pro animabus antecessorum meorum, nisi aliquo tempore præ infirmitatis gravamina cessaverit. Et ego, &c. T. Dño Roberto de Lomeley, Dño Wilfo Basset militibus, Johanne Hadam, Johanne de Yeland, Hugone de Saundon, Jurdano de Dalden, Radulfo de Hauthorn, et multis aliis.—Seal: A Fesse betwixt three Popinjays. *Crede michi.*

An earlier charter of Galfrid the elder, lord of Horden, mentions lands in Silksworth "inter messuagium meum et terram Ecclesie."

<sup>1</sup> Original charter, Dean and Chapter Treas.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid.

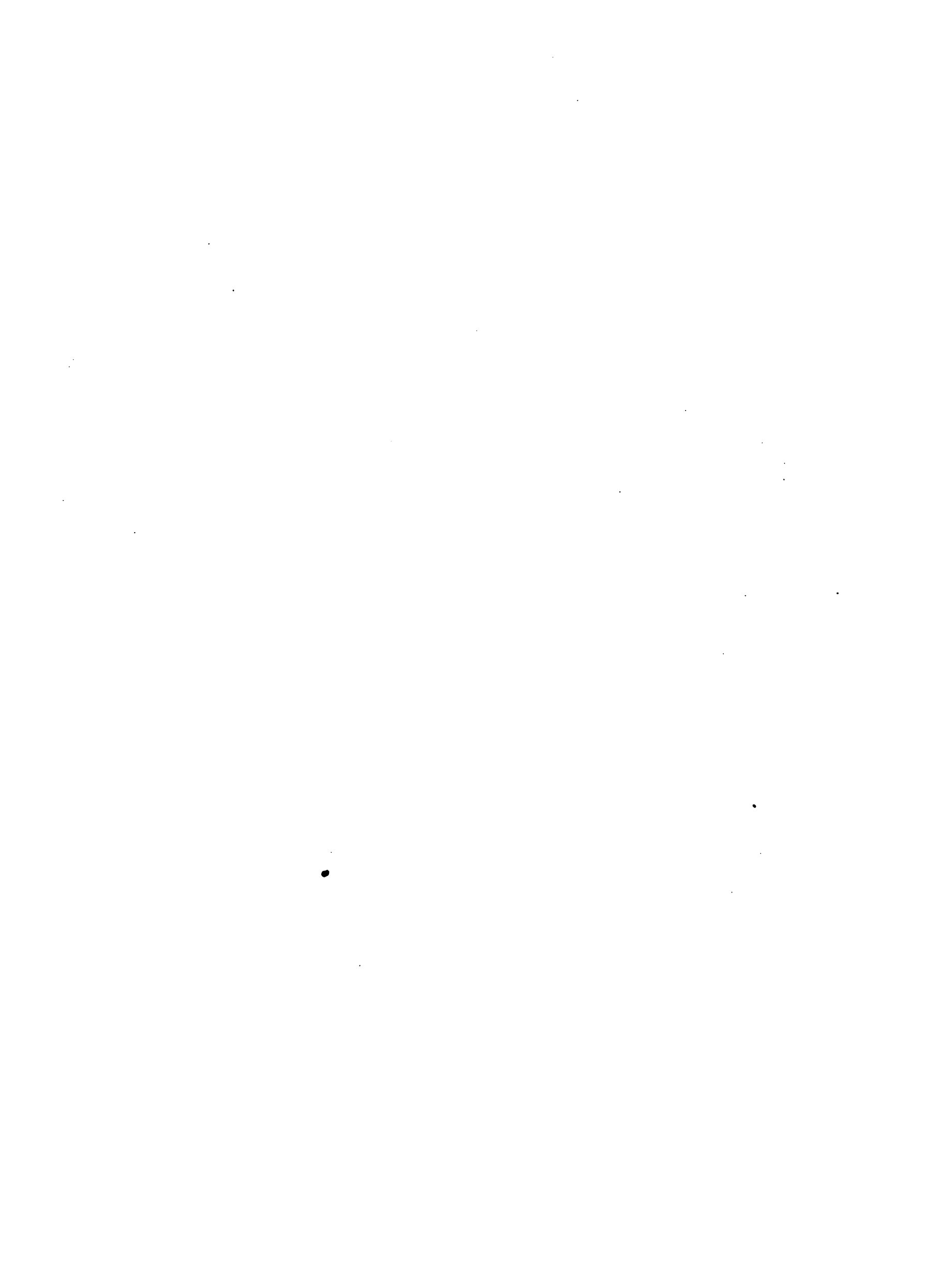
**PEDIGREE of MIDDLETON, ETRICKE, and ROBINSON, of SILKSWORTH.**

*From Visitations of 1575, 1615, 1666, and a MS. Pedigree agreeing therewith, with additions from Inquisitions and Registers.*

**ARMS of Middleton, 1st and 4th, quarterly Gules and Or ; in the first quarter a Cross floy Argent ; 2. Vert, three Lions rampant Argent, for Heyton ; 3. Sable, three covered Cups, and semi of Cross Crosslets, Argent.**

**Sir John Middleton of Belsay = Christian, daughter, and last heiress ? of Sir John Strivelyn, Kat. with whom her husband**



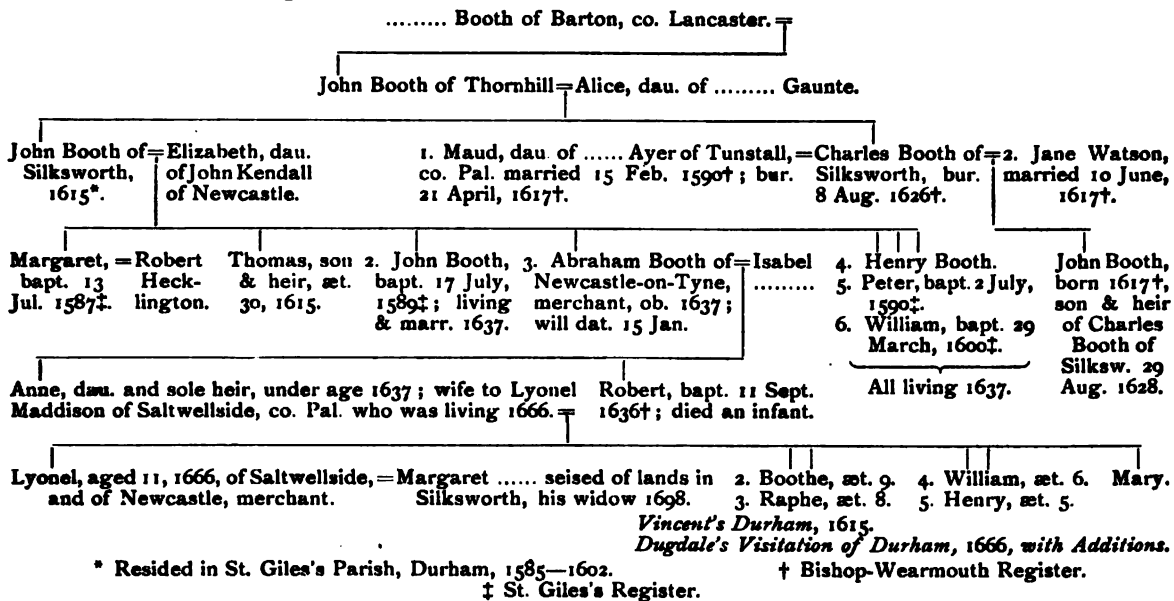


## BISHOP-WEARMOUTH.

49

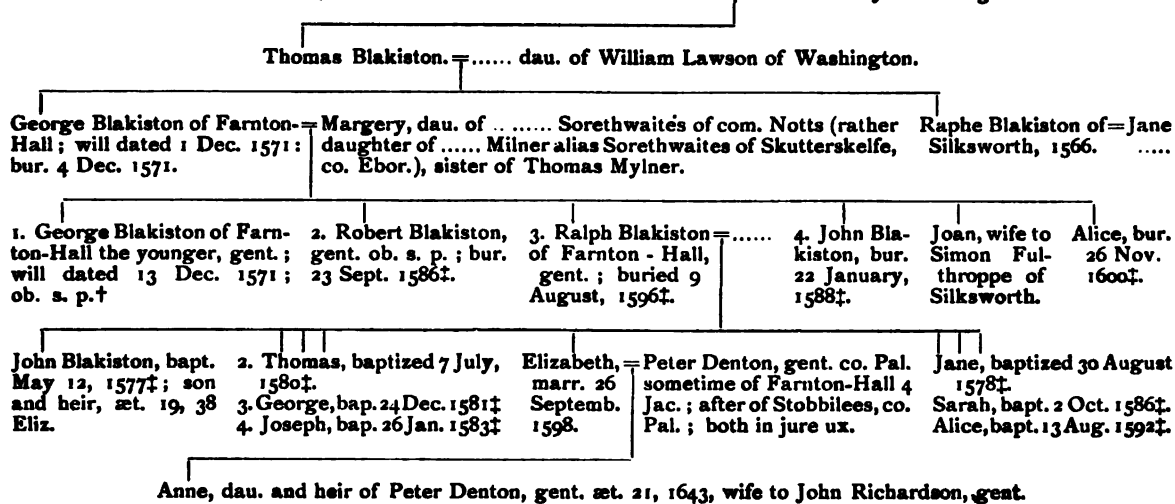
### PEDIGREE of BOOTH of SILKSWORTH.

ARMS: Argent, three Boars' heads erect and erased Sable; a Crescent difference.



### PEDIGREE of BLAKISTON of FARNTON-HALL\*.

ARMS: *Blakiston*, with a Bordure engrailed Azure for difference. Granted by Wm. Flower, Norroy, 1575.  
William Blakiston, descended from Blakiston of Blakiston. = ..... dau. of John Billingham.



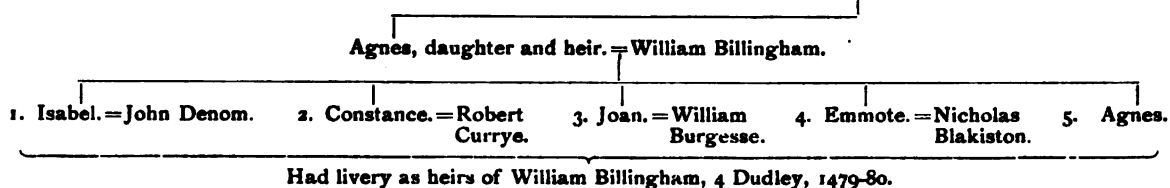
\* The Blakistons, whose Pedigree is exhibited here, were never owners of the *fee*, but purchased the lease under the Crown from Sir John Forster. "And whereas I did of late purchase of the right honourable Lord Warden of Middle-Marches, Sr John Foster, one lease of two farmes of the Queens Majties lande in which I dwell, and am now in," &c. Will of George Blaxton, dated 13 Dec. 1571, proved 18 May, 1572.

† He seems to have died at Skutterskelfe, the seat of his relations the Mylners in Cleveland. "Item, I gyve and bequeste to the maydes of Skuterskelfe, for their paynes taken with me, every one a shilling: and to my Nurse at Hutton-Rudbye, two shillings; and to my love Alice Shipperdson all such thynges as she haith received of me, besichinge God to send hir good fortune; Mr. George Lawson, Mr. Thomas Whythead, Mr. Robert Lislaye, and Rauffe Blaxton, supervisors." Will of George Blaxton the younger dated 13 Dec. 1571; proved 18 May, 1572. 25 Sept. 38 Eliz. Ralph Blaxton died seised of a messuage and 200 acres in Stobbillees and Dainellees; fec. test.

4 Aug. 38 Eliz. John his son and heir, aged 19.  
18 May 4 Jac. Licence to Peter Denton of Farnton-Hall, gent. to settle lands called Danyellees, &c.  
1643. Anne, daughter and heir of Peter Denton, wife of John Richardson; she inherited Danyellees and Stobbilee. The Crown lease of Farnton had expired in 1606.

## PEDIGREE of JAKSON of FARRINGTON-HALL.

Robert Jackson \* of Farrington, Arm. Coroner of Easington Ward, and a Commissioner of Array, and of the Peace, 3 Dec. 28 Langley, 1434, et usq. 6 May, 2 Nevill, 1440.



\* Jakson, whose name frequently occurs in the time of Bishops Langley and Nevill, was probably only tenant under the Monastery of Hexham.

## FARNTON-HALL,

A Hamlet within the Constabery of Silksworth, which it adjoins on the West. The estate was anciently parcel of the possessions of the Monastery of Hexham. By indenture 8 May 39 Eliz. Thomas Sterne of Catton, co. Norfolk, Gent. and Amye his wife (after reciting that Q. Elizabeth by letters patent 7 May, 1597, had granted to them her Graunge and Manor of Farrington Hall, lately belonging to the dissolved Monastery of Hexham, and which had formerly been granted by her said Highness 12 April 10 Eliz. to Sir John Forster, Knt. for forty years,) assign all their interest to Thomas Hilton of Hilton, Esq. to hold during the term of thirty years under 106s. 8d. reserved rent. Afterwards, 7 Oct. 1609, K. James, who dissipated the last remains of the Abbey-lands, granted the Grange and Manor in fee to George Salter of St. Dunstan's in the West, Gent. and John Williams of the Parish of St. Peter-le-Poor, Draper, to be held of the Crown as of the manor of East-Greenwich, in common socage, and under 5l. 6s. 8d. reserved rent. On the 17th February following, Salter and Williams conveyed to Robert Delavall of Alnwick, Gent. who assigned his interest to George Hilton of Hilton, Esq. 25 April, 1610; and by indenture 12 Nov. 8 Jac. 1610, George and Robert Hilton, Esquires, granted to Robert Pepper of Cleasby, co. York, Esq. <sup>a</sup> for 700l. all their tenement or grange-place of Farendall-Hall, sometyme in the tenure of William Blaxton. In 1665, Robert Pepper, Esq. settled his estate of Farrendon-Grange on the marriage of his eldest son Cuthbert Pepper, Esq. with Susanna, daughter of John Waistell of Scorton, Esq.; and in 1720, Cuthbert Pepper, Esq. (for 3750l.) conveyed his grange or chief house called Farrington-Hall to John Cuthbert, Esq. of Newcastle-on-Tyne, Serjeant-at-law, who immediately settled the estate 23 Feb. 1721, on the marriage of his son William Cuthbert, Esq. with Jane Stephenson. In 1746, William Cuthbert, Esq. devised to his son John Cuthbert of Witton Castle, Esq. with remainder to his second son William Cuthbert and his daughters Philadelphia and Margaret, who all released their interest 30 April, 1764; and on the 10th May, 1764, John Cuthbert, Esq. conveyed the estate to James Donnison of Sunderland, Gent. for 6950l. In 1777, James Donnison devised to the Rev. Watson Stote, who in 1801 joined with his only son and heir Roper Stote Donnison Roper, Esq. in conveying the estate to the present owner Anthony Hopper of Silksworth, Esq. °

<sup>a</sup> The family of Pepper appears to have occasionally resided at Farnton Hall. "Christopher, brother to Mr. Pepper from Farnton-Hall, bur. Feb. 25, 1619. Katherine, wife of Cuthbert Pepper, Esq. buried Feb. 22, 1663." —Wearmouth Register. The Pedigree belongs to RICHMOND-SHIRE. "Wm. Power, son of Mr. William Power of Farnton-Hall, buried Sept. 17, 1625."

° To whom the Editor is indebted for the inspection of the title-deeds, from which the whole of the preceding account is extracted.

## THORNEY CLOSE,

A Farm within the Constabery of Silksworth, and perhaps originally part of the Grange or Manor of Farrington, as, like that, it is exempt from all payment of tithe <sup>p</sup>. In 1746, Thorney-Close was devised by George Story of Bishop-Wearmouth, Esq. to his nephew Anthony Story, whose son George Story, Esq. alienated it to Robert Hayton, Esq. and it was lately sold by Mr. Hayton's executors to Mr. John White of Sunderland, Merchant. The estate contains about eighty acres, lying to the North of the turnpike adjoining Grindon.

THE BURDONS <sup>a</sup>,

Two Villages on the Southern verge of the Parish, distinguished from each other as East and West Burdon, or Old Burdon and Towne Burdon, and in Boldon Book and Hatfield's Survey as Great and Little Birden.

Boldon Buke: In Refhope and Birden are twenty-two villans, whose tenures, rents, and services, are like those of Boldon. Elfer of Birden holds two oxgangs, pays 5s. and serves on the Bishop's embassies. Anfrid holds two oxgangs free from all service as long as he shall farm the demain, and when he shall lease it? (*cum dimiserit*) he shall pay half a mark, and serve on embassies. There are three cottagers under tenures, rents, and services like those of Boldon. The Punder holds and pays like the Punder of Boldon. The Mill pays one mark. The two vills (Ryhope and Burdon) pay together 22s. for cornage, and provide two milch cows. The demain is let to farm with a stock of three carts and three harrows, and with half a carucate of land unstocked, and with 300 sheep, and pays 28 chalders of wheat, 28 chalders of oats, 14 of barley, and six marks for the 300 sheep.

*Parva Birdene.* John of Hocton holds Little-Birden; he pays ten shillings rent, carries wine with a draught of four oxen, and attends the Bishop's great chace with two grey-hounds.

The following tenures appear under Hatfield's Survey, under the several heads of Free Tenants, Bond Tenants, and Exchequer Lands.

Free Tenants: John Rugheved, a messuage and thirteen acres per servic. forinsec. et 8d.; Robert Wilkynson of Herington, seven acres, 10d.; Henry Milner, half an acre and half a rood, by the service of one rose by the year, ut in libro de Boldon; the Chaplain of the Chantry of St. Mary, one acre, part of the two oxgangs formerly Amfrid's, (and the rest is in bondage as afterwards,) and pays 2d.; Thomas de Boynton, Knt. one acre at Smithpote, . . . The tenants hold freely amongst them one acre, formerly Thomas Gest's, and pay 12d. Nine tenants hold as many minute parcels.—*Little Birden*: Lord Nevill and his parceners hold the vill of Little Birden [the same services as under Boldon Book].

<sup>p</sup> George Story, Gen. rated for lands in Silksworth 1685. Spearman's MSS. (See Pedigree of Story, p. 37).

<sup>a</sup> It is not always easy to distinguish betwixt these Villages and those of exactly similar name near Haughton-le-Skerne; but in general I think the freehold records relative to the Burdons, Nevilles, and Escollands, quoted by Hutchinson, under *this* head, should be referred to Burdon near Haughton. On this supposition it follows that the ancient family of Burdon, of knightly rank, derived their name from the villages in the West. Burdon in the Parish of Wearmouth also gave name to a local family, but they never passed the rank of yeomanry.

Bond Tenants : Thomas Jonson and John Saunderson hold a messuage and two oxgangs of land in bondage, and pay 4s. 4d. rent ; 12s. for works ; and for the mill and the toll of ale, 13s. 7d. ; 19d. at the Purification for scatpenys, and six bushels of oats ; they used to work like those of Boldon ; in all, besides scat oats, 31s. 5d. ob. William Gibson and eight other tenants hold nine messuages and eighteen oxgangs under the same rents and services ; and each of the Bond-tenants pays six bushels of oats at the Purification, two hens at Christmas, and ten eggs at Easter. The same Tenants pay amongst them for one milch cow, 6s. at the feast of St. Martin only, and 2s. for the common forge ; 13s. 8d. for cornage, and 42s. for wodlades, are included above in the Bond-rents (*onerantur supra infra firm. bondorum*), and they shall carry every year one tun of wine if required.

Exchequer Lands : Thomas Jonson, one messuage, four acres 3 roods, sometime belonging to Galfrid de Burdon, and parcel of two oxgangs, 3s. 11d. ; John Saunderson, one messuage, three acres parcel of the same two oxgangs, 4s. 1d. ; John Wilkynson, one plot of half an acre, 2d. ; the tenants hold amongst them one messuage and forty acres, formerly John Segefild's, 43s. 4d. ; and one pasture called Newysmore, 13s. 4d. ; Ranulph Cuke, a messuage, one acre and three roods, of which one acre lies in West-Birdenfield, and three roods in the fields of East-Birden, which came to the lord by the escheat of William Milner, the lord's Neif, 2s.

I have little to add to these extracts, of modern date or interest. In 1685 the freeholders within the Constabery of East-Burdon were Thomas Huntley of Sunderland, Gent., Thomas Burdon<sup>b</sup>, John Atkinson, mariner, and Robert Huntley of Seaham.

#### TUNSTALL,

a Village and Constabery about two miles to the South of Bishop-Wearmouth.

The Tunstall Hills, which form one of the most remarkable features of the district, are a long monotonous chain or ridge of limestone, running from South to North, and terminating in two round depressed summits. The Eastern ascent is tame and gradual, and cultivated nearly to the summit ; but the Western side sinks rapidly into a deep and romantic gill. The summit and the ascent of the Tunstall Hills afford by far the most favourable view of the surrounding country ; the Sea view is unbounded but by the horizon. Rooker Point, Whitburn-Lizzard, and the different towns and villages, are seen scattered along the coast from Tynemouth Bay, crowned with her shattered Monastery on the North, to the jutting peninsula of Hartlepool Southwards ; whilst in the home view, extending over the little Vale betwixt the Tunstall and Humbledon Hills, the hedge-rows foreshortened by distance run into masses, and diminish the general barrenness of a Northern sea-view.

It is perhaps owing to the lofty elevation of its double summit, and to the romantic wildness of the situation, that Tunstall has been supposed to contain the vestiges of a Druidical circle. (*See Archæol.* X. 59.) The name, however, is purely Saxon, tun,

<sup>b</sup> Eve, daughter of Adam Burdon of Old Burdon, bapt. 1653-4. Thomas, son of Thomas Burden of Burden, bapt. 28 August, 1603. Wearmouth Register. The last descendants of this family were Quakers ; their lands are now by purchase the property of John Gregson of Durham, Esq.

*vicus, pagus*, and stall, *sedes, locus*, the site of a Saxon village; and all that I have to add in support or in confutation of the conjecture, is, that in the Summer of 1814, some workmen discovered on the Northern side of the Southern Peak, about six feet from the base, a rude sepulchre, formed of common limestones, and covered with the same materials. On the floor were deposited the fragments of three urns of very rude and inelegant form, ornamented with zigzag; and all of them containing a rich dark mould, in which were interspersed small fragments of bone, and some human teeth <sup>a</sup>.

Besides these sepulchral remains, Tunstall affords some objects of interest to the naturalist. Several fossil shells, the *Arx antiquata*, and some minute specimens of the *Turbo* and *Mytilus* tribes are found imbedded in a loose limestone, which contains a considerable quantity of iron. It is remarkable that both the strata of the Tunstall Hills, and the organic remains which are found in them, differ materially from those of the neighbouring elevation of Humbleton Hill, distant only a few fields to the West; the latter contains no iron, nor has the antiquated Ark ever been found there <sup>b</sup>.

I do not know that the Tunstall Hills, though by much the wildest and least-cultivated portion of this district, afford much to attract the attention of the Botanist. The *Daphne mezereum*, a plant of rare occurrence (unless where it may be deemed an outcast of the garden,) is said to have been found amongst the thickets on the Western side of the Hill <sup>c</sup>. A little oozy bank, which terminates the grassy strath at the foot of Tunstall Gill, is covered with the beautiful *Parnassia palustris* <sup>d</sup>. The Autumnal Gentian, *Gentiana amarella*, and the *Cistus Helianthemum* occupy the very summit of the Northern peak; and *Campanula hybrida* <sup>e</sup>, the Lesser Venus's Looking-glass, or Corn Violet, occurs in the neighbouring corn-fields.

In Boldon Book, Tunstall is mentioned together with Wearmouth; both Villages contained twenty-two villans, whose rents and services were like those of Boldon.

Hatfield's Survey: "Walter Luttyng holds ten acres of the demesne, and pays 15s. 8d.; William Dobbe, and seven others, hold a hundred acres of the demesne under proportionate rents. Bond tenants:—William Luttyng holds a messuage and two oxgangs, containing fifteen acres; and pays 3s. 9d. ob.; for works 12d.; for the farm of the mill,

<sup>a</sup> Dr. Clanny, who visited the spot the day after the discovery was made, kindly communicated the following particulars, from which the reader will be better enabled to form his own judgment as to the age of these sepulchral remains, than from any additional remarks of my own. "A Pit, about four feet square, and three feet from the surface, had been formed by large pieces of limestone; and upon the bottom of this pit or grave the urns were found. A common piece of limestone, without letters or sculpture, formed the roof. Two of the Urns were much broken by the falling in of the earth; the third is in such a perfect state, as to shew its complete figure and ornaments. All three had been filled with a dark rich mould, which had a very earthy smell, containing small pieces of human bones, which had been submitted to a very strong heat. One of the Molares was found in a very perfect state. The Urns are apparently Saxon, from the mode in which they had been placed in the earth, their zigzag or herring-bone ornaments, and their rude construction; they are composed of fire-clay in which large pieces of Silice occur. An idea has prevailed, that all Saxon Urns have been heated by the Sun's rays only; but a piece of one of the Tunstall Urns has been submitted to a stronger heat than is commonly used in the Potters' kilns on the Wear, without undergoing any change."—W. REID CLANNY, 13 Oct. 1814.

<sup>b</sup> J. B. Taylor, Villiers-street.

<sup>c</sup> Winch's Botanist's Guide, on the authority of Mr. J. Robson.

<sup>d</sup> This is, however, by no means mentioned as a plant of rare occurrence; for in the North at least it is found plentifully in almost every oozy gill or morass, particularly in a small Dene betwixt Ryhope and Hendon, in Hawthorn Dene by the road-side, Castle-Eden, Mainsforth Carr in extreme abundance, above the Sulphur Well at Dinsdale, and high in Teesdale.

<sup>e</sup> W. Backhouse, jun. It has perhaps been first imported with soil from the Ballast-Hills, where it has long been observed; it is evidently only a variety of *C. Speculum*. *Quin hæc ex Campanula Speculum orta sit, dubium vix videtur.* Linn. Syst. Plant. 235. 39. Plants raised from seed sometimes vary from one to the other. The *Campanula Speculum* has been once found near Eppleton, but as supposed from garden-seed.—F. M.

and toll of ale, 13s. 7d. ob. ; six bushels of scat-oats at the Purification ; and 19d. for scat-penys at the same term ; he used to perform similar services to the tenants of Boldon, but now he pays in lieu of them 31s. 1d. William Dobbe, and ten other tenants, hold thirteen messuages and twenty-six oxgangs, under like rents and services ; the same tenants pay amongst them, to complete the ancient rent, 5s. ob. ; and each bond-tenant pays six bushels of scat-oats at the Purification, two hens at the Nativity, and ten eggs at Easter ; in all nine quarters four bushels of oats, twenty-eight hens, and seven-score eggs. The said tenants pay amongst them, in lieu of a milch-cow, six shillings at Martinmas. They hold the common ..... and pay 3s. 4d. ; 12s. 6d. for cornage ; and 29s. 2d. is included in the bond-rent.—Cottagers : Robert Dixy holds a cottage, and an acre of land ; and tills four portions of ground (*facit iiii porcationes*) in Autumn, for the tenants of the demesne, and pays 4s.—Exchequer Lands : William Lutting holds one rood of land on the Moor, for which he pays 4d. ; and for an encroachment for enlargement of his messuage, 20d. ; in all, 2s. William Dobbe and twelve other tenants hold small parcels on the Moor, and pay for encroachments and other things—the said tenants hold amongst them four acres, formerly included in the Bond-tenure, as appears by an ancient rental, and pay 4s. Thomas de Newton holds a parcel of land called Hennecroft, formerly held by the Bond-tenants, 5d. The same tenants occupy amongst them twelve acres appertaining to one cottage, and pay till a tenant shall be found, 12s. Thomas Newton holds a plot of ground attached to his tenement, 4d. Robert Dixy holds four acres and three roods, once Adam de Caterik's, 4s.

In 1528 a dispute arose betwixt Cardinal Wolsey and Lord Lumley, relative to their respective boundaries in Tunstall.

“Mem'd. Yt the Tuesday next after the Morrowe of Holy Rude Daye, in the twenty yere of the reigne of King Henry VIII. at Tunstall within the P'ishe of Wermouth, it is agreid and accorded betwixt John Lord Lomely of yt oone p'tie, and Willyam Frankeleyn, Clerk, Chanceler of the Bishopprick of Duresme, Willyam Bulmer, Knight, Sheryff of the sayme, Tho. Tempest, Knight, Steward of the Bishopprick, Willyam Strangways, Clerk, Surveyor of the sayme, Rob. Bowes, Esquyer, and John Bently, Councellor to the most reverend Father in Gode Tho. Cardinall, Legate of England and Bisshop of Duresme, of and for the occupacion of certen grounds within the towne and felde of Tunstall aforesaid, y<sup>t</sup> is to say, y<sup>t</sup> the said Lord Lomley shall have and occupy as sith grounds as the tenants of my Lord Legat Grace of Tunstall aforesaid, shall affirme and apoynt to be the verry ppre grounds of the said L<sup>d</sup> Lomley, and all other lands in Tunstall aforesaid, to be occupied by my said L<sup>d</sup> Legate Grace tennants of Tunstall aforesaid, as pcell of the said L<sup>d</sup> Legate Grace lands in Tunstall, unto sith tyme that the said L<sup>d</sup> Lomley can sufficiently prove by sufficient evidences any part of the said lands in Tunstall to be and appteyn to the said L<sup>d</sup> Lomley as his inheritauce, or els that the title of the said L<sup>d</sup> Lomley by commission or otherwise be lawfully tryed and found for the said Lord Lomley.”—Signed by the several partys. <sup>f</sup>

In 1587, the Survey ordered by Elizabeth during the vacancy of the See states that “Richard Middleton, Gent. holdeth the whole towne of Tunstall, by indenture dated the

<sup>f</sup> Rot. Wolsey. The dispute probably related to the boundaries of Bainbridgeholme, which was then Lord Lumley's.

26 April, 4 Edw. VI. made by Busshop Tunstall from Whitsontide next after the same date, for the term of 70 yeres, yielding at Pentecost and St. Martin's, in all 16*l*." <sup>g</sup>

A division of waste lands in Tunstall took place 3 January, 1671 <sup>h</sup>. Anthony Shadforth, by virtue of three leases was seised of several lands, reputed to be a moiety of the whole Township, which (with the consent of the Bishop) had been divided about eighty years ago; and Anthony Smith, Thomas Ayre, Edward Dale, and Anthony Ayre, by three other leases were seised of the other moiety of the lands within the Township, which were then undivided. The allotments were—

“To Anthony Smith, one messuage or seat-house, 58 acres 2 roods and 7 perches, the South-East part of the Mill-field, 40 acres and 15 perches in the West part of the Ox-pasture, 19 acres and 7 perches in the Lambs or Ox-field, 5 acres 1 rood and 17 perches in the West part of a close called the Pokes, 5 acres and 15 perches in the South part of the Little Meadow-close.

“To Thomas Ayre and Edward Dale, one messuage or seat-house, with the garths and two cottages, 56 acres and 31 perches, being the North and West parts of the Mill-field, 43 acres and 27 perches in the East part of the Ox-pasture, and the little close adjoining thereto, 5 acres and 15 perches, being the North-East part of the Little Meadow-close, 5 acres 1 Rood and 17 perches in the East part of the Pokes, 17 acres and 17 perches in the West part of the East field.”

And “to Anthony Ayre, one messuage, two cottages, with several garths, a parcel of ground called Place Ways, 4 acres and 3 roods, a parcel of ground called Butfield, containing by estimation 99 acres, a parcel of ground called North Corn-field, containing by estimation 30 acres: one acre allotted to the mill.”

In 1685, the leaseholders in Tunstall were, Richard Smith of Ramside, Gent. Edward Dale of Tunstall, Gent. Thomas Aire, Gent. and the heirs of Mary <sup>i</sup>, widow of Anthony Shadforth, Gent.

The whole Township is held by lease under the See of Durham <sup>k</sup>.

<sup>g</sup> Supervisus sede vac. 30 Eliz.

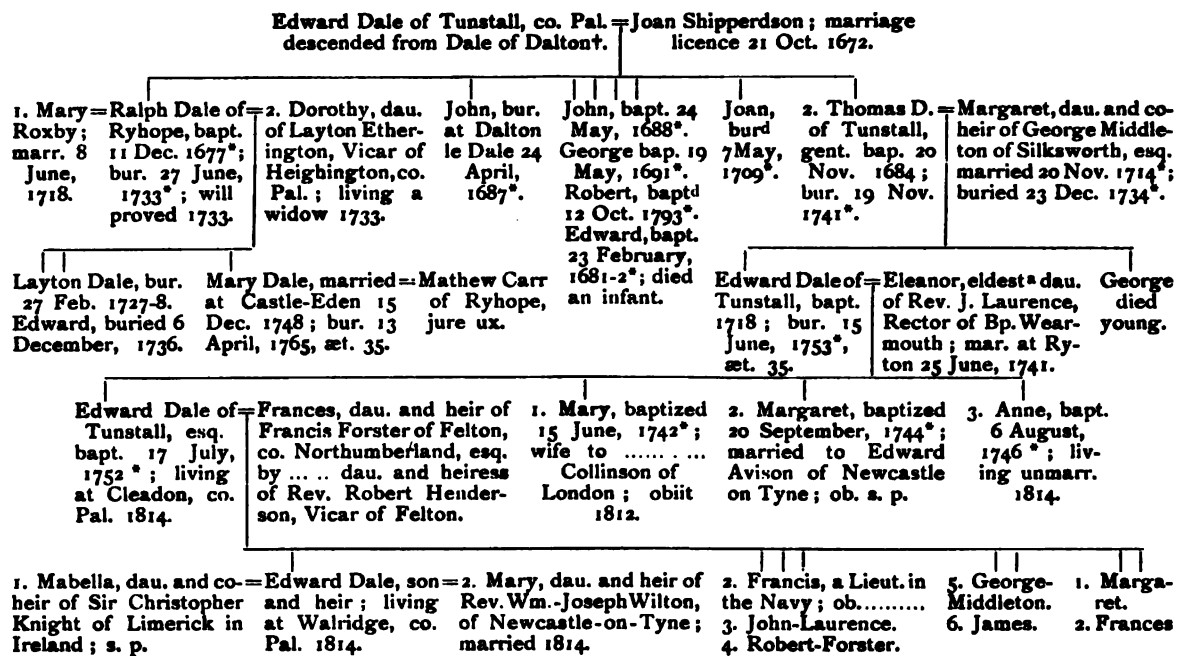
<sup>i</sup> See her descendants under WARDON.

<sup>h</sup> Book M. p. 70, Registers-Office.

<sup>k</sup> Spearman's MSS.



## PEDIGREE of DALE of TUNSTALL.



\* Wearmouth Register.

† See Pedigree of Shadforth, under Houghton-le-Spring.

[ \* An error for youngest daughter, see p. 34.—ED. present Edition.]

RYHOPE<sup>a</sup>.

Anciently Refhope, a small village and bathing-place on the Coast, three miles to the South of Wearmouth.

King Athelstan's donation includes the two Ryhope's (see p. 23); but Boldon Buke mentions only one village, which was occupied, together with Burden, by twenty-two tenants in villenage.

Hatfield's Survey.—Free Tenants: William de Hoton holds a messuage and thirty-two acres, formerly John de Birden's, and theretofore Galfrid the Clerk's, by foreign service and 5s.: Agnes Freman, a messuage and thirty-two acres, sometime William Wheshall's, 5s.

Demesne lands: William de Refhop, twelve acres, 25s.; John Uttyng and ten other tenants, each twelve acres, *ut supra*, 12l. 10s.; Will. de Hoton, twelve acres, till a tenant shall be found to pay the ancient rent, 16s.; Will. de Shaldford and ten other tenants, each twelve acres 12l. 10s.; the tenants hold amongst them four acres, 4s.

Bond Lands: William de Refhop, a messuage and thirty acres under 3s. 4d. rent, and at the Purification six bushels of scat oats, and in lieu of works at the four terms 12s. and for the rent of the mill and toll of ale, 13s. 7d. [*qr. plus in omnibus Bond qor.?*] and for scatpenys at the Purification 19d. and used to work like those of Boldon; in all 31s. 5d.

<sup>a</sup> The name is perhaps derived from its deep *ripen* Dene; the upper part of this little valley, which extends about two miles from the Coast, expands into beautiful plots of pasturage, and as frequently closes into deep and tangled brakes, admitting no other passage than the channel of its little rivulet. The lower part East of the horse-road to Seaham assumes a character of extreme wildness; the stream forces its way amidst shivered fragments of rock, or mines its passage at the foot of two beetling cliffs scooped below into dark caverns.

ob. : John Uttyng and fifteen other tenants, each of them hold similar parcels under the like rents and services, and each of the Bond-tenants pays two hens at the Nativity, and ten eggs at Easter (thirty-six hens, twenty score of eggs); and the Bond-tenants pay amongst them 6s. for a milch cow at Martinmas, and they occupy the common forge, and pay at the four terms 3s. 4d. ; 24s. 3d. for cornage at the feast of St. Cuthbert in September, and 37s. 6d. for Wodlades at the Nativity of St. John the Baptist, are included above in the bond-rents. The tenants carry annually half a tun of wine [for the lord], or pay for the carriage, and each of them pays six bushels of scat oats at the Purification. John Dicconson holds twelve acres called *Smythland*, and pays to the Mill and for rent, in all, 9s. 6d. ; Ranulph Cuke holds twelve acres called *Punderland*, and pays 4s. 6d. and at the Nativity fourscore hens, and 600 eggs at Easter.

Cottages : John Pereson holds a cottage and twelve acres, and pays 6s. and 4s. 6d. to the mill, and one hen at the Nativity, and five eggs at Easter, and works like those of Boldon, in all, 10s. 6d. a hen, 5 eggs ; Galfrid Passemore and John Shotton hold each a cottage and twelve acres under the same rents and services. The cottages pay every year for *Horneyeld*<sup>b</sup>, 12d.

Exchequer Lands : William de Shaldeford holds 1 acre 3 roods, and pays 16d. ; Agnes Freman and thirty-five others hold several acres and parcels of land under various [small] rents, and fourteen *places* (*placeas*) amongst them under certain rents. The waste lands do not exceed three shillings [annual] value.

The descent of a few small parcels of free land occur on the records : William de Westhall died in 1334 seised of a messuage and thirty acres in Refhop, held by service at three County Courts and 5s. ; Richard de Westhall his son and heir, aged 40<sup>c</sup>.

In 1335, Philip de Refhop held a messuage and thirty-two acres by fealty, 5s. rent, *outware*, and common aid when it shall happen ; and another messuage and thirty acres of the lord of Birden by homage, fealty, and 6d. ; leaving William his son and heir under age<sup>d</sup>. Another Philip de Refhop died seised of the same lands in 1358, leaving John his son and heir<sup>e</sup>. In 1370, the same lands were held by John Freman, who left John de Birden his next of blood and heir<sup>f</sup>. In 1594, Marmaduke Chapman of Billingham acquired a messuage and sixty acres in Rivehopp of Robert Chapman<sup>g</sup> ; and in 1617, Nicholas, Richard, and Robert Thompson acquired the same property from Marmaduke Chapman of Norton<sup>h</sup>.

A division of the common lands in Ryhope was made 22 February, 1658 ; but the award was not confirmed till 28 June, 1680. Anthony Smith of Tunstall and Ralph Goodchild<sup>i</sup> of Ryhope were the only freeholders at the latter date<sup>k</sup>.

<sup>b</sup> Horneyeld, a payment made in forests for horned cattle depasturing.

<sup>c</sup> Inq. die S. Leonard anno 2 Bury.

<sup>e</sup> Inq. die L. prox. p. f. S. Lucie, anno 13 Hatfield.

<sup>g</sup> Pardon of alien. 2 June 6 Tobie Episc. 36 Eliz.

<sup>i</sup> The family of Goodchilde, from whom those of Pallion descend, held lands under the See of Durham in Ryhope and Tunstall from a much earlier date. Petrus Godchilde, a juror, 4 Edw. IV. ; John Goodchilde, lessee of a farmhold in Ryhope under the Bishop by indenture 18 April, 1583 ; Ralph Goodchilde, a freeholder on the division in 1658.

<sup>k</sup> Book M. 551. Register Office.

Free and Lease-holders in 1684: Ralph Goodchild, John Thompson of Sunderland, George Fell sen. George Fell jun. Thomas Roxby, and Robert Goodchild <sup>1</sup>.

In 1614, John Rand, the Bishop's water-bailiff, seized a Whitby vessel wrecked on Ryhope sands to the use of the Bishop, *ratione prerogativæ suæ*; but on inquisition before Sir George Selby, Knt. Sheriff of Durham, it appeared that two of the seamen escaped to land; and on supplication, the Bishop restored the vessel to the owners<sup>m</sup>.

#### CHARITABLE BEQUESTS AND BENEFACTIONS.

By will dated 28 Oct. 1699, Dame Dorothy Williamson, widow of Sir Thomas Williamson of Monk-Wearmouth, Bart. left 1*l.* per annum for ever to the Poor of the Parish of Bishop-Wearmouth <sup>n</sup>. Payment having been omitted for several years, Dr. Gray, Rector of Wearmouth, obtained 25*l.* in lieu of all arrears, which has been added to the Poor stock, 1813.

I am aware of no other bequests or benefactions except those included in the account of the Alms-houses, pp. 36, 37.

<sup>1</sup> Spearman's MSS.

<sup>m</sup> Inq. 5 Oct. 12 Jac. Randal's MSS.

<sup>n</sup> Monumental Inscription at Monk-Wearmouth.

## PARISH OF MONK-WEARMOUTH.

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THE Parish of Monk-Wearmouth is bounded by Whitburn on the North, by Boldon on the North-West, by Washington on the West, by the river Wear dividing it from Bishop-Wearmouth and from Sunderland, on the South, and by the Sea on the East.

The Parish includes the Constableries of, 1. Monk-Wearmouth ; 2. Monk-Wearmouth-Shore ; 3. Southwick ; 4. Hilton ; 5. Fulwell.

### MONK-WEARMOUTH,

In its modern state, is a bustling busy spot, containing a population of six thousand souls, all actively engaged in the various occupations connected with the trade of the Port. The Town consists chiefly of two long streets, running from East to West, along the heights above the Wear, and of the crowded and irregular buildings of *the Shore*, a separate Township, which originating in a few fishermen's huts placed close on the river strand, now contains the most numerous portion of the population, and resounds with the busy hum of maritime trade and industry, the noise of the dock-yard, and the clattering anvil of the anchor-smith<sup>a</sup>.

Half a mile to the East of the Shore projects the North Pier, terminated by a handsome Light-house.

"In the winter of 1785 the entrance of Sunderland Harbour was warped up by a large sand-bed, which extended quite across the Haven mouth, leaving scarcely depth of water for the entrance of a light vessel. It was suggested, in consequence, by Mr. Shout, the resident Engineer, father of the late Mr. Matthew Shout, that a temporary wooden Pier should be erected, in order to contract the channel, and enable the ebb tide to scour itself a deeper bed. The plan was immediately adopted, and in a few months there was a deep and spacious channel. This beneficial result induced the Commissioners to commence the building of a permanent Pier of stone ; but, owing to the nature of the ground, loose

<sup>a</sup> "Near these a Crew amphibious in the Docks,  
Rear, for the Sea, those Castles on the Stocks :  
See ! the long Keel, which soon the waves must hide,  
See ! the strong Ribs which form the roomy side,

Bolts yielding slowly to the sturdiest stroke,  
And Planks which curve and crackle in the smoke.  
Around the whole rise cloudy wreathes, and far  
Bear the warm pungence of o'er-boiling tar."

CRABBE'S BOROUGH, Letter I.

shifting sand and gravel, the work proved extremely tedious and expensive. A length, however, of near seven hundred feet of solid pier, built upon piles, was completed by Mr. Shout the elder, and ninety feet more were added by his successor, Mr. Pickernel. Mr. Matthew Shout was still proceeding with the extension of the work, when the Commissioners consulted Mr. William Jessop, Civil Engineer, who gave his full approbation of what had been done under Mr. Shout's direction, and advised the principle to be acted upon much further, both as to the North and South Piers, recommending the former to be still extended 400 feet, and the latter 800. The Commissioners, aware, from the effect already produced, of the advantage likely to result from such extension, are proceeding, as fast as circumstances will permit, to carry into effect Mr. Jessop's plan to its fullest extent. Mr. Jessop also recommended the formation of a Scouring-bason, by inclosing an area of about 12 acres on the North side of the river, between the North Pier and the Town, the object of which was to assist the ebb in deepening the channel. This has not yet been adopted.

Near the end of the North Pier stands a Coast Light-house, built by the late Mr. Pickernel, in 1803. It is of free stone, and is 68 feet in height, from the Pier to the under side of the cap. It is an elegant octagonal column, lighted by nine Argand lamps placed in reflectors: the diameter of each reflector is 18 inches. Two neat stone cottages have lately been erected on the Pier, for the residence of two men whose sole employment is to attend to the lights, and to be in readiness to give assistance to ships entering the Harbour in foul weather. A Tide-light is placed on the South Pier <sup>b</sup>."

The history of the Port has been already given under Sunderland. It remains to trace the foundation and decay of the Monastery and Cell of Wearmouth, which includes the origin of the present manorial property.

St. Hilda (whose sister Heresuid was mother to Adulf, King of the East Angles,) became a veiled nun in the time of Bishop Aidan, and obtained a hide of land (locum unius familiæ) for a monastic establishment on the Northern bank of the Wear <sup>c</sup>. Hilda rested here only one year <sup>d</sup>, and then became a member of the monastery of Hartlepool, which had been lately founded by Heiu, or Hegu, the first female who received the veil in the Northumbrian province. The future history of Hilda is well known: on Heiu's retiring to Calcester (Tadcaster), she became superior of the Convent of Hartlepool, which she afterwards deserted for Whitby, where her fame reached its highest elevation.

The above brief notice is all the information that can be gathered from Bede relative to the church of St. Hild, on the North of the Wear; and in his Lives of the Abbots of Girwy he never once alludes to this little establishment as in any way connected with the foundation of Benedict. But Leland, quoting the "Life of the veiled Virgin Bega," which he saw in Whitby Abbey <sup>e</sup>, says in effect, "Bega, a native of Ireland, received the veil from the hands of Aidan, the first Bishop of Lindisfarne, and became successively the founder of four several religious establishments; 1. the Cell of St. Bees in Cumberland (which preserves her name, and which became subordinate to the Monks of St. Mary's

<sup>b</sup> Communication from Mr. Matthew Shout to I. B. Taylor, 28 Nov. 1816; and letter addressed to I. B. Taylor by Bernard Ogden, Esq. to whom the Author is indebted for much other valuable information.

<sup>c</sup> Bede, lib. iv. c. 23.

<sup>d</sup> Ibid.

<sup>e</sup> Lel. Coll. III. 39, ex vita S. Begæ, &c.

at York); 2. a small Monastery on the North side of the Wear<sup>f</sup>; 3. Hartlepool, where her fame has been eclipsed by the superior lustre of her disciple Hilda; 4. Hele, or Calcester<sup>g</sup>. Greaveson adds in the margin, "There is a humble church betwixt the mouths of the Tyne and Wear dedicated to St. Hilde, and it standeth nearer to the Tyne than to the Wear. Its exact situation is on a headland called Sowter Point<sup>h</sup>; here possibly stood the little convent of St. Bee." The description, though accurate as to neither, may be better referred to Shields than to Wearmouth<sup>i</sup>; but it is impossible to identify, from this account, the monastery of St. Bee, or of St. Hilde, with the subsequent and certain foundation of Benedict.

<sup>k</sup> Biscopius, a noble Saxon officer in the court of Oswy, King of Northumberland, relinquished the world at the age of twenty-five years. In 665 he had already thrice visited Rome, and had resided two years in the convent of Lirina, where he received the clerical tonsure and the name of Benedict. In 669 he returned from his third pilgrimage, in the train of Theodore, Archbishop elect of Canterbury, and was himself appointed Abbot of St. Peter's, which he governed during two years, and then, resigning his charge to the Abbot Adrian, travelled to Rome a fourth time, and made large acquisitions, both by gift and purchase, of books and reliques; and on his return through Vienna was fortunate enough to find all his treasures, which he had forwarded thither, safe in the custody of his friends. Returning to England with this valuable lading in 672, he first purposed to establish himself in the dominions of Kenwalch, King of the West Saxons, but being prevented by the premature death of that pious Sovereign, Benedict turned his wandering footsteps towards his native Northumberland, and relating to Ecgfrid, who then held the sceptre, the whole eventful series of his pilgrimages, from his youth upwards, and displaying before him his abundant collection of books and reliques, easily obtained from the Monarch a grant of seventy hides of land, with which he founded the Monastery of St. Peter's Wearmouth, on the North side of the mouth of Wear, in 674, the second indiction, and the fourth year of Ecgfrid. One year was spent in preparatory arrangements; in the second Benedict sent to France for masons able to build him a church of stone, after the Italian model<sup>l</sup>; and so fervent was the zeal of the founder, that within one year from laying the foundation, he had the gratification of celebrating mass within the walls. And now, seeing the masonry nearly completed, Benedict sent again into France for glaziers, who completed the windows of his church, his cloisters, and his cells<sup>m</sup>, and instructed, moreover, the Saxons in their mystery<sup>n</sup>, which, adds Bede, with a simplicity

<sup>f</sup> Deinde ad septentrionalem partem Weræ fluminis monasterium construxit.

<sup>g</sup> I notice the legend in the text, but entirely acquiesce in the opinion of the Rev. Mr. Young (who has taken unwearyed pains in tracing the history of St. Hilda), that the said legend is "a medley, composed of the lives of three or four Saints jumbled together;" that the Irish Bega is totally distinct from Heiu, or Hegu, a genuine Northumbrian, and also from Bega, the Nun of Hakeness, who saw in seraphic vision the spirit of Hilda borne to Heaven by a lucid cohort of angels. See Bede, with Smith's excellent notes, IV. 23; and Young's Whitby, I. 138-9.

<sup>h</sup> The most projecting point of coast between the Wear and Tyne.

<sup>i</sup> But I believe, with Smith, "Interiit—hic locus nisi per eum intelligamus ecclesiam S. Hildæ, cujus certa initia sunt sequiorum temporum, et quæ in *australi Tina* fluminis potius quam in *septentrionali Viuri* plaga sita est. Nusquam invenire potui Monasterium a septentrionali plaga Viuri nisi illud quod Benedictus Biscop fundavit."

<sup>k</sup> Bede's Lives of the Abbots of Wearmouth and Jarrow throughout.

<sup>l</sup> "Qui lapideam sibi Ecclesiam juxta Romanorum, quem semper amabat, morem facerent." The common Saxon church was of timber, roofed with reeds or straw. See the description of the primitive church of Lindisfarne, [in Surtees' Hist.], Vol. I. p. iii.

<sup>m</sup> "Ad cancellandas Ecclesie Porticumque et Cœnaculorum ejus fenestras."

<sup>n</sup> "Anglorum ex eo gentem hujusmodi artificium nosse ac discere fecerunt. Artificium nimirum vel lampadis Ecclesie claustris vel vasorum multifariis usibus haud ignobiliter aptum."

which strongly marks the novelty of the art, is both admirably calculated to supply our churches with light, and also not unworthy, "haud ignobiliter aptum," to be employed in furnishing many of the consecrated vessels of the altar. Bede expressly states, that the craft of the glazier was as yet unknown in Britain°. Wilfrid, Archbishop of York, had, however, glazed the windows of his cathedral in 67 . , but he imported the glass, and, for aught that appears to the contrary, the honour of introducing the mystery of vitrification rests, on the sufficient authority of Bede, with a Saxon Abbot of the Northumbrian province.

"Stateliest of Convents now his own Moschera rose P."

Yet Benedict sighed for ornaments of which even the gay realm of France was destitute ; and, after settling the monastic rule of his foundation, and committing the charge of its government to his Vice-Abbot, Easterwin, he undertook a fifth and final journey to Rome, and returned with riches far exceeding the most abundant harvest of his former ventures. The importation consisted, 1. of an innumerable store of books ; 2. an *abundant grace* of holy reliques<sup>q</sup> ; 3. he imported Brother John, arch-chantor or leader of the choir of St. Peter's at Rome, who instructed the Monks of Wearmouth in the whole order of psalmody, and the complete ceremonial of the Church of Rome ; not only instructing them *viva voce*, but pricking them out a course for a whole year<sup>r</sup>, which, saith Bede, is yet reverently preserved in the convent ; 4. an epistle of privilege and immunity for the house of Wearmouth, granted by Pope Agatho, at the request of Egfrid ; 5. lastly, paintings of holy subjects, of which those of the Virgin Mother of heaven, and of the twelve Apostles, decorated the main roof of his temple<sup>s</sup>, the painting extending from wall to wall. The South wall was covered with subjects taken from the Evangelists, and the terrific visions of John's Apocalypse covered the North wall. Thus, adds Bede, the humble disciple, whose ignorance of letters excluded learning at one inlet, might feel his faith confirmed, and his religious impressions strengthened, by surveying, whithersoever he turned, either the gracious countenance of his Saviour, the awful mystery of the incarnation, or the terrific scene of the last judgement.

Soon after the completion of the monastery of Wearmouth, King Egfrid gave to the Abbot Benedict yet another grant of forty hides of land, with which he founded the monastery of St. Paul of Jarrow, and when he appointed Easterwin Abbot, or, rather, Vice-Abbot, of his original house, he prefixed Ceolfred over his new foundation of St. Paul's.

Easterwin, the second Abbot of Wearmouth, or, rather, Lieutenant for the Abbot Benedict, entered the convent at the age of four-and-twenty. His earlier years had been spent in the court of Egfrid<sup>t</sup>, but on assuming the monastic habit he cheerfully submitted

° "Vitri factores, artifices Britannis eatenus incognitos."

P Southey's Gualberto.

q Reliquarium, &c. *abundantem gratiam*.

r "Sic et non pauca etiam literis mandata reliquit quæ hactenus," &c. Bede, Hist. Abbatum ; and more expressly in another place, "Ea quæ totius anni circulus in celebratione dierum festorum poscebat etiam literis mandato." Hist. iv. c. 18. The Abbot John (for such he was) had another business on hand of not less importance—to carry to Britain the decree of Pope Martin, and a hundred and five assisting Bishops, against the heretics who maintained "one operation and will in the person of Christ." Having executed both functions faithfully, and diffused orthodox religion and pricksong through the Northern provinces, he re-crossed the channel, and, dying on his return, was buried in his own Abbey of St. Martin of Tours. BEDE, iv. 18.

s "Mediam ejusdem Ecclesiæ testudinem, ducto a pariete ad parietem tabulato."

t "Patruelis quippe erat Abbatis sui Benedicti, sed amborum tanta mentis ingenuitas, tanta mundanæ ingenuitatis fuit pro nihilo contemptus, ut neque iste Monasterium ingressus, aliquem sibi præ cæteris ob intuitum consanguinitatis aut nobilitatis honorem quærendum, neque ille putaret offerendum, sed equalibus cum fratribus lance," &c. Bede.

"Depositis armis, assumpta militia spirituali, &c. ventilare cum eis et triturare, oves vitulasque mulgere, in pistriano, in horto, in coquina, in cunctis Monasterii operibus jucundus et obediens gauderet exerceri." Ibid.

to the most menial offices, winnowed and threshed the corn, milked the goats and cows, and worked in the garden, in the bakehouse, or in the kitchen; and even after his promotion to the Abbacy he would frequently join the monks who were tilling their land for corn, and would either guide the plough, drive a nail to the head with his mallet, or shake the winnowing fan<sup>u</sup>. The praise which Bede bestows on the voluntary and hearty humiliations of Easterwin, hints that there were noble proselytes who did not always imitate in their monastic recess the virtues of the frank and good-tempered Abbot: "Erat enim et viribus fortis juvenis, et lingua suavis; sed et animo hilaris, et beneficio largus, et honestus aspectu." In another passage Bede mentions, "limpidissimam vultus ejus (Easterwini) lucem;" and Bede lived near enough to the time of which he writes to be well acquainted with the jovial or saturnine visage of every Abbot of Wearmouth. This gracious Abbot, Easterwin, was carried off by the plague in his thirty-first year, and Benedict returning from his fifth Italian pilgrimage, found his shepherd dead, and his flock thinned, by the ravages of pestilence. The surviving brethren had selected Sigfrid, a man of sufficient learning, of excellent morals, and of admirable temperance, but labouring under an incurable disorder of the lungs.

The last three years of Benedict himself were passed under the severe pressure of illness; his lower limbs were paralysed, he lived only above, and his tongue scarcely served to perform his usual exercises of psalmody. His last exhortations recommended to his brethren unity amongst themselves, obedience to Rome, and the election of an Abbot, distinguished rather by piety and learning than by birth or rank; "Believe me," he added, "I had rather see this spot on which our convent stands reduced to a desert wilderness, than that my brother, who, as ye know, walks in the way of the flesh, should succeed me in my office." These apprehensions evidently pointed to a practice not totally infrequent, of converting the headship of religious houses into a successive and almost lay inheritance<sup>x</sup>.

To avoid such mischance, when Benedict was dying, Sigfrid was brought in his truckle bed, and laid by the side of the paralytic Abbot, the heads of both resting on one pillow. Sigfrid, who survived the colloquy but two months, was easily persuaded to resign an office which he could no longer execute, and by the advice of Benedict, who quoted the example of Israel and Judah, invincible in union and ruined in division, Ceolfrid, Abbot of St. Paul's of Jarrow, was appointed to the government of both houses, or rather, says Bede, of that *one monastery* situated in two places. The holy Benedict died in the first year of Ceolfrid, A.D. 689, who remained sole Abbot of Wearmouth and of Jarrow during one and twenty years. Within that period he added largely to the plate and sacred vestments of the church, and nearly doubled the contents of the library. Amongst his literary acquisitions are particularly mentioned two pandects of the new translation, added to one of the old version, formerly brought from Rome. Of these valued volumes Ceolfrid, when he made a pilgrimage to Rome in his latter time, took one copy with him for a gift, and left one other to each of his convents. Nor did Ceolfrid only buy but sell to advantage, for he procured from King Aldfrid eight hides of land on the river Fresca, in ex-

<sup>u</sup> "Vel aratri gressum stiva regendo, vel ferrum malleo domando, vel ventilabrum concutiendo."

<sup>x</sup> See Bede, as there quoted, and Whitaker's History of the hereditary Deans of Whalley.



change for a book of *Cosmography*, of admirable execution <sup>y</sup>, which Benedict brought from Rome; a bargain begun in Benedict's time, but not brought to a conclusion at his death. Afterwards, Ceolfrid exchanged his land on the *Fresca* <sup>z</sup>, paying the just difference, for twenty hides at a spot nearer and more convenient to the convent, which the inhabitants call *ad villam Sambuce* <sup>z</sup>. Ceolfrid also obtained fresh letters of immunity from Rome, similar to those of Pope Agatho, which were exhibited before the Synod of Bishops, and ratified by the subscription of King Aldfrid. In those days Witmer, the servant of Christ, gave land of ten hides in Daldun to the monastery.

After a long series of years, spent in the strict observance of the monastic rule, Ceolfrid determined on devoting the remaining portion of his life and strength to the exercises of religion in the sacred city of Rome, which he had already visited in his youth, during one of the five pilgrimages of Benedict. Recommending to the monastics the choice of a younger Abbot, according to the holy rule of Benedict, Ceolfrid resisted all the tears and intreaties of his brethren, and prepared for his journey with such ardent zeal that on the third morning from that on which he first publicly declared his resolution, all things were ready for his departure. After the first mass therefore had been sung, and after all present had received the holy communion, he girded himself for his pilgrimage. The brethren were all assembled in the church of St. Peter; and Ceolfrid, after kindling the incense and bowing before the altar, turned towards the West, and, standing on the altar steps, and holding the flaming censer in his hand, pronounced his latest blessing on all. Loud sobs and cries mingle with the responses of the Litany, and the Monks throng into the oratory of St. Laurence, which is opposite to the dormitory, to hear the last precepts of their Abbot. And now the whole convent attend him to the river strand, and kneel to receive the kiss of peace. Ceolfrid ascends the bark, and pronounces his last farewell from the deck; the Deacons elevate the cross, and wave their burning tapers; the skiff glides across the Wear, and Ceolfrid springs on his horse and disappears <sup>a</sup>.

After three days of prayer and humiliation, the brethren, who on this occasion, notwithstanding the late ravages of pestilence, mustered six hundred Monks in St. Peter's alone, proceeded, with the consent of a few of the elders of the house of Jarrow, to raise Huætbert, a Monk of St. Peter's, to the government of both monasteries.

Immediately on his election the new Abbot, with a few Monks selected from both convents, hastened to overtake Ceolfrid. They found him still awaiting the arrival of his vessel on the coast, and, announcing the election, received his confirmation, and sent by him a commendatory epistle to Pope Gregory.

Ceolfrid pursued his way, but age and infirmity oppressed him on the road, and he expired on the 7th of the kalends of October, in the monastery of the Trine Martyrs <sup>b</sup>, near Langres.

Huætbert, the fifth Abbot of Wearmouth, and the last whose name has been recorded, probably survived the Venerable Bede, who addressed him in an Epistle prefixed to his

<sup>y</sup> "Cosmographorum codex mirandi operis."

<sup>z</sup> I will not pretend to settle the locality either of *Sambuce* or of the *Fresca*.

<sup>a</sup> "Veniunt ad litus, &c. ascendit navem, ascendunt et diacones Ecclesie cereas ardentis et crucem ferentes auream; transit flumen, adorat crucem, ascendit equum et abiit."

<sup>b</sup> Eleusippus, Speusippus, & Damasippus, whom Bede calls the *Genssi*. From hence the bones of Ceolfrid were removed to Wearmouth, and afterwards, during the Danish invasion, to Glastonbury. *Malmesb. de Regibus*.

work, *De Temporibus* <sup>c</sup>. With Bede ends the stream of genuine Saxon history ; and the annals of the convent, and even the succession of the Abbots, rest totally unnoticed by Simeon <sup>d</sup>, the only remaining guide from the time of Ceolfrid till the destruction of St. Peter's church and monastery, in the general desolation of the Northern provinces by the Danish pirates in the reign of Ethelred.

From Benedict to Huætbert, the succession stands thus :

ABBOTS OF ST. PETER'S OF WEARMOUTH.	ST. PAUL'S.
674. Benedict Biscopius, founded Jarrow 683.	
683. Easterwin, } <i>vivo adhuc</i>	Ceolfrid.
685. Sigfred, } <i>Benedicto.</i>	
689. Ceolfrid, Abbot of St. Peter's and St. Paul's.	
716. Huætbert (was perhaps living in 735, <i>tempore mortis Bedæ</i> ).	

The expedition of Inguar and Hubba took place in 867 <sup>e</sup>, yet, if Malmesbury be correct, the monastery of St. Peter's must have risen from its ashes to perish again in the ruinous inroad of King Malcolm two centuries later. That Malcolm, in the same expedition in which he bore off Edgar Atheling and his sisters from the harbour of the Wear, did destroy a church or monastery on one bank of the same river, seems indisputably established by the testimony of concurring historians. But this fact is related with such discrepancy both of date and place, as to leave very reasonable doubts whether the scite of the church which perished in the fury of Malcolm can be identified with that of the monastery which fell in the earlier desolation of the Danes ; and Simeon, whose silence as to the almost contemporary destruction of Malcolm is strong negative evidence, expressly says, that from the æra of the Danish conquest to the revival of the monastery by Aldwin, the scite of the convent of Wearmouth lay waste and desolate two hundred and eight years <sup>f</sup>.

Not to forestall the History of the Monks of Durham, Aldwin a Mercian Monk <sup>g</sup>, and Prior of Winchcombe, was smitten with an ardent desire to visit the ruined kingdom of Northumberland, the early seat of monastic piety and learning. Deserting, therefore, the comforts of his warm Southern convent, and taking with him from the Monastery of Evesham two voluntary associates, Elfwy and Reinfred, (the latter a humble lay-brother, in whom zeal and Christian simplicity made up for the total ignorance of letters) the three Monks set off on foot, with one sumpter-ass loaded with a satchel of books, and their sacerdotal plate and vestments <sup>h</sup>, and first they sought the Northern bank of the Tyne, and sat down at Munkchester <sup>i</sup>, within the jurisdiction of the Earls of Northumberland.

<sup>c</sup> All that is further said of him is, that he translated the bones of Easterwin and Sigfred ; the first from the porch, the latter from the cemetery, and laid them, with the reliques of Benedict, in a coffer within the body of the church. Bede, *ib.*

<sup>d</sup> I may here observe, that without pretending to decide whether Turgot or Simeon were the author of the Church History of Durham, I have for convenience merely, quoted his authority uniformly under the name of Simeon. The claims of Turgot and the Monk may be best ascertained by a reference to Rud's Dissertation, prefixed to Bedford.

<sup>e</sup> The Danes burned York in 867, and in the same year penetrated to the Tyne : " Ultra Tini fluminis ostium non processerant Barbari, sed inde Eboracum sunt reversi." Yet this first conquest would include the destruction of both Wearmouth and Jarrow, and Simeon evidently computes from it his 208 years, ending in 1075. In 869 Inguar conquered Eadmund, King of the East Angles, and in the next year Halfden landed at Tynemouth, and laid the whole country on both sides of the water in ashes ; this is the latest date which can be assigned for the destruction of the two foundations of Benedict. Simeon, *lib. ii. cap. vi. p. 92—95.* <sup>f</sup> *Sim. ibid.*

<sup>g</sup> " Habitu et actione monachus, vocabulo Aldwinus." *Sim. 3. 21.*

<sup>h</sup> " Perrexerunt pedibus incidentes tres Monachi, unum tantum modo secum ducentes asellum, quo libri necessarii et vestimenta sacerdotalia ad divinum celebrandum mysterium ferebantur." *Ibid.* In this satchel across the back of an Ass, lay concealed the germ of the future Monastery of Durham.

<sup>i</sup> " Munccestre quod monachorum civitas appellatur." *Ibid.*

Walcher, then Bishop of Durham, who was naturally desirous to draw three such distinguished personages to his own side of the river, earnestly represented to them the danger as well as the scandal of remaining within the power of the secular arm, though so shamefully near a province which enjoyed the privileges of Church government. The wanderers were easily persuaded to embrace their own advantage, and Walcher most devoutly thanked Heaven, that he could boast of being the proprietor of three men of such admirable Monkish propensities <sup>k</sup>. He next gave them for a residence, the sacred spot of Jarrow, which is evidently represented as having been long waste and uninhabited, for of the Church the walls only were standing, on which the new possessors contrived to place a rude roof of logs and straw-thatch, and raised for themselves a few poor huts under the shelter of the walls <sup>l</sup>. Here their austerity, their abstinence, their patience under the extremities of the seasons <sup>m</sup>, and their known abandonment of all the luxurious comforts of their Southern Convent, soon attracted to these eremites a vast afflux of persons of all ranks <sup>n</sup>, who deserted the faded enjoyments of the world, and thronged to participate of the severe pleasures and elevated feelings of the Monastic rule. And now the Bishop, Walcher aforementioned, seeing with what zeal the Monks girded themselves to the labour of restoring their Church and Monastery, gave them in frank possession Girwy, which it seems they before held but as tenants at will, Preston, Munkton, Hedworth, Hebborne, Wistow, and Harton, so that the stray and scattered sheep, collected from many a distant fold, sang merrily, "How good and pleasant a thing it is for brothers to dwell in unity." The parent hive, thus fed and indulged, was soon populous enough to throw off colonies; and whilst Reinfred migrated to Whitby <sup>o</sup>, Aldwin, taking with him Turgot, not yet invested with the clerical habit, but in heart and soul a very Monk <sup>p</sup>, moved Northwards, and sat down amongst the ruins of Melrose <sup>q</sup>. King Malcolm appears with some reason to have been offended with the new settlers, who, according to their own apologetic historian, pleaded the authority of the Gospel for refusing allegiance to the Monarch, whose territory they had occupied uninvited <sup>r</sup>. Meanwhile Walcher, who was unwilling to lose his Monks, first entreated, and afterwards ordered the wanderers, on pain of excommunication, to return to their proper province. Simeon says, that the Monks had determined to die, rather than relinquish Melrose; that they were certain of present death from the heathenish rage of Malcolm; but that fearing the penalties of excommunication more than the anger of the Paynim Prince, they relinquished the palm of martyrdom, which already hovered within their reach, and settled where they were ordered, in Benedict's old fire-scathed Monastery of Wearmouth. Then, says Simeon, began they to clear the Church of St. Peter's, of which only crumbling walls, smirched with flame and smoke, were left

<sup>k</sup> "Magnas Deo gratiarum actiones retulit quod in hac provinciâ Monachicæ professionis viros, &c."

<sup>l</sup> "Monasterium B. Pauli Apostoli a Benedicto quondam Abbate constructum in Gyruum quod stantibus adhuc solis sine culmine parietibus vix aliquod antiquæ nobilitatis servaverat signum." Ibid.

<sup>m</sup> "Ibi pariter in frigore ac fame, et rerum omnium penuria pro Christo residentes degebant, qui in Monasteriis quæ reliquerant omnem rerum affluentiam habere poterant." Ibid.

<sup>n</sup> Of whom, however, Simeon adds, few were of Northumberland, more from the Southern Saxons, "qui exemplo Abrahamæ de terra sua et de cognatione sua," &c. <sup>o</sup> "Ad Streoneshalch quod Hwhitebi appellatur." Sim. 3. c. 27.

<sup>p</sup> "In clericali adhuc habitu Turgotum, amore tamen et actu vitam Monachorum imitantem." Ibid.

<sup>q</sup> "Ad Mailrosense quondam Monasterium, tunc autem solitudinem."

<sup>r</sup> "Evangelicum preceptum servantes, jurare illi fidelitatem noluerunt." The wanderers most certainly mistook the whole tenor of the Gospel precept, in supposing that obedience to their Ecclesiastical superior, was incompatible with the allegiance due to the temporal sovereigns of the earth; yet from this false principle, to give it the mildest name, sprung one half of the abominably arrogant claims of the Church; which so frequently prevailed over all common sense, and rendered the Ecclesiastical state an imperium in imperio, of powers the more dangerous, as they were little understood, and concealed from the eye of inquiry by the veil of the Sanctuary.

standing, to root up the thorns and briars which matted the choir, and to restore the roof "as it stands at this day," residing, whilst the structure was rising, in huts of boughs wattled together. Bishop Walcher gave to the reviving Monastery, as separated it should seem from Jarrow, the vill of North-Wearmouth; and his successor, William de Carilef added the adjoining vill of Southwick. The independence of the Monastery of Wearmouth lasted but for a span; for in 1083, the same Bishop William removed the Monks both of Wearmouth and Jarrow, to Durham, and reduced both houses into Cells dependent on the Monastery of St. Cuthbert.

From this date, Wearmouth sunk into a subordinate Cell, inhabited by a few Monks, governed by a Superior who bore the title of *Master of Wearmouth*. Betwixt the period of this reduction and the dissolution, the history of the Cell consists chiefly of some litigations with the powerful Barons of Hilton, relative to the rights of sepulture in the private chapel of Hilton, and to some contested claims of tithes and offerings.

In 1285 Prior Richard Claxton retired to the Cell of Wearmouth, and in 1322 Prior Galfrid de Burdon had, on his resignation, the same Cell, with the tithes of Fulwell assigned for his support.

At the dissolution, the whole revenues of the Cell of Wearmouth amounted, on the highest estimate, but to 26*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.* per annum, and according to Dugdale, 25*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.* In 1545 Henry VIII.<sup>a</sup> granted the Cell of Wearmouth, to Thomas Whytehede (a near relative of Hugh Whytehede, who surrendered the Priory of Durham in 1540, and became the first dean of the new Cathedral in 1541). In 1598, William Whytehede, son and heir of the original grantee, conveyed the manor of North-Wearmouth to John Widdrington Esq.<sup>t</sup> whose grandson John Widdrington died seised of the manor in 1641, leaving an only daughter and heir Anne, afterwards wife of Ralph Pudsey in her right of Plessey. (*See Pedigree of Widdrington.*)

By what means the estate of North-Wearmouth passed, after 1641, from the Widdringtons to Col. George Fenwick of Brinkburne, a well-known parliament officer and sequester<sup>u</sup>, I am totally ignorant; but by a sort of retributive justice, the daughter of Colonel Fenwick carried her family estates in marriage to Sir Thomas Williamson, of Nottinghamshire, the heir of a ruined loyalist, and having no issue of her own, entailed her property on her husband's family<sup>x</sup>. Sir William Williamson, Baronet, succeeded to the estate in 1703, under the disposition of Dorothy Lady Williamson, and was grandfather to the late proprietor Sir Hedworth Williamson, Baronet.

The estate of Sir Hedworth Williamson includes the whole township of the Shore.

<sup>a</sup> Pat. 18 June, 37 H. VIII. "All the House and scite of the late Cell of Wermouth, with all messuages, &c. and three closes of arable land, containing sixty acres, a close of pasture 53 acres, a close of land, furze, and heath, called Westfelde, and the Banks adjoining, 18 acres, the Calwerds meadow, 16 acres, the Calfe close an acre and half, eight cottages with two acres, and a free fishery in the Wear, [and all the messuage formerly in the tenure of Rich. Aleynson, now of Christopher Hogge and Agnes his wife in Darlington, otherwise *Darneton upon the well*, parcel of the Priory of Mountgrace, &c.] to hold by the 40th part of a knight's fee, and 14*s.* 1*d.* crown rent. [and the messuage in Darlington in free socage.] Copy of Letters Patent. F. Smales Esq. <sup>t</sup> Fine 40 Eliz.

<sup>u</sup> George Fenwick of Brinkburne (son of another George, and grandson of Tristram Fenwick, a cadet of the house of Stanton, Colonel under the Parliament and under Cromwell, and of the Committee for the ejection of scandalous Ministers, &c.) He purchased the Bishop's Manor of Houghton le Spring, and the Borough of Sunderland, of the Parliament 1646, and held a court at Houghton 1656. These possessions of course reverted to the See on the Restoration. By Alice, daughter of Sir Edward Apsley, Col. Fenwick left two daughters, Elizabeth who married Sir Arthur Heslerigge Bart. and Dame Dorothy Williamson.

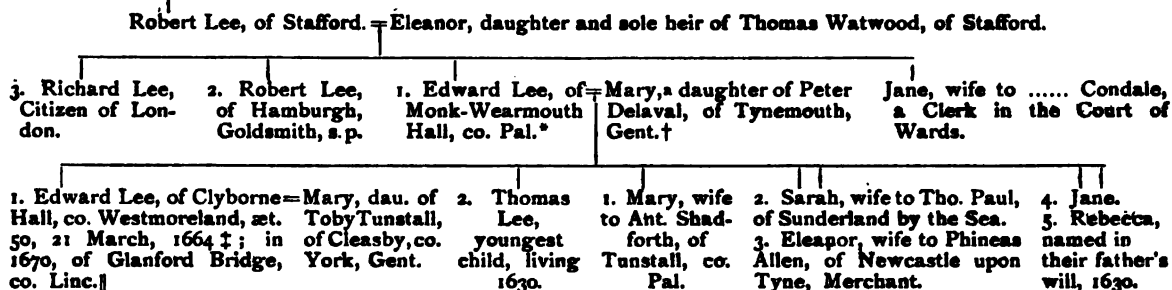
<sup>x</sup> "Lady Williamson was seized of *one moiety* of Monk-Weremouth, as coheir to her father Col. Fenwicke, which she conveyed to trustees for the uses of her own will 18 Oct. 1682. She afterwards, in 1689, purchased the other moiety from her nephew, Sir Thomas Heslerigg, son of the well known Sir Arthur, which she settled to the same uses; and by will 28 Oct. 1699, she devised the whole estate to her husband Sir Thomas for life, with remainder to her husband's nephew, after Sir William Williamson, with several remainders over." Hutch. II. 506, note.

## MONK-WEARMOUTH.

## PEDIGREE of LEE.

ARMS: 1 and 4 Argent, a fesse Sable, in chief two annulets, in base a martlet Sable;  
2 and 3 Argent, a fesse, and in chief three martlets Sable.

Richard Lee, of Bridgnorth, co. Salop=.....



See issue under Pedigree of Shadforth, Houghton-le-Spring.

\* Will dated 14 Dec. 6 Car. (1630) leaves 300*l.* each to his five daughters, Mary, Sarah, Ellen, Jane, and Rebeckah; 300*l.* to his youngest child Thomas; to the poore of Sunderland 10*l.*; Francis James, of Hetton, Esq. and Mr. Thomas Shadforth, of Tunstall, guardians of his son Edward Lee; mentions his shipping, &c, leases in Bermeaton, Helmealand, colliery at Urpeth, and annual rent of 40*s.* from Mr. Talbot Lisle. Proved Feb. 1630.

† Will of Peter Delaval, of Tynemouth, Gent. 8 Aug. 1611: to his eldest daughter Mary 100*l.* "if so be that she marry and take to her husband one Edward Lee, of Monk-Wearmouth, who at this instant is a sutor to her," son John; other children; wife Mary. Sir Ralph Delavall, Knt. Robert Dellavall, Esq. and Thomas Allen, of London, Supervisors.

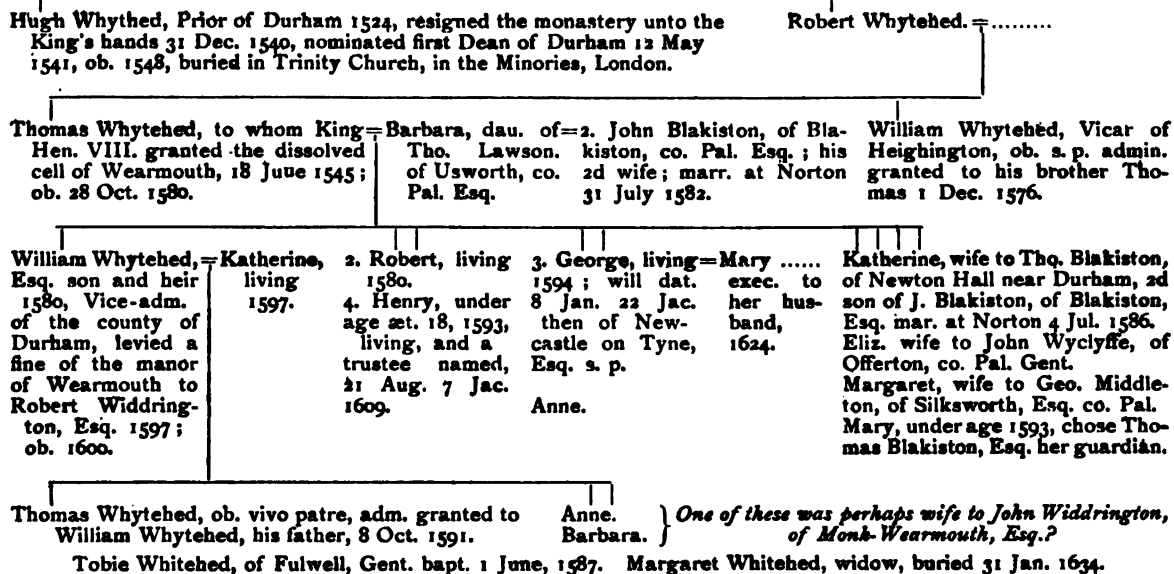
‡ Dugdale's Visitation of Westmoreland.

¶ In 1670—1672, &c. Mr. Lee sold several parcels of land in Sunderland, since called Lee's Close and Chapel Close, to the family of Robinson, of Herrington.

[ \* Married at Tynemouth, 3 Feb., 1611-12; died in child-bed, 25 May, 1617; M. I. Monkwearmouth.—Ed. *present Edition.* ]

## PEDIGREE of WHYTEHED of MONK-WEARMOUTH\*.

— Whytehed, of ..... =



\* There is a Pedigree of Whytehed in the Visitation of Worcestershire, terminating in an heiress, married to Roborow, which may possibly be connected with the Prior's family.

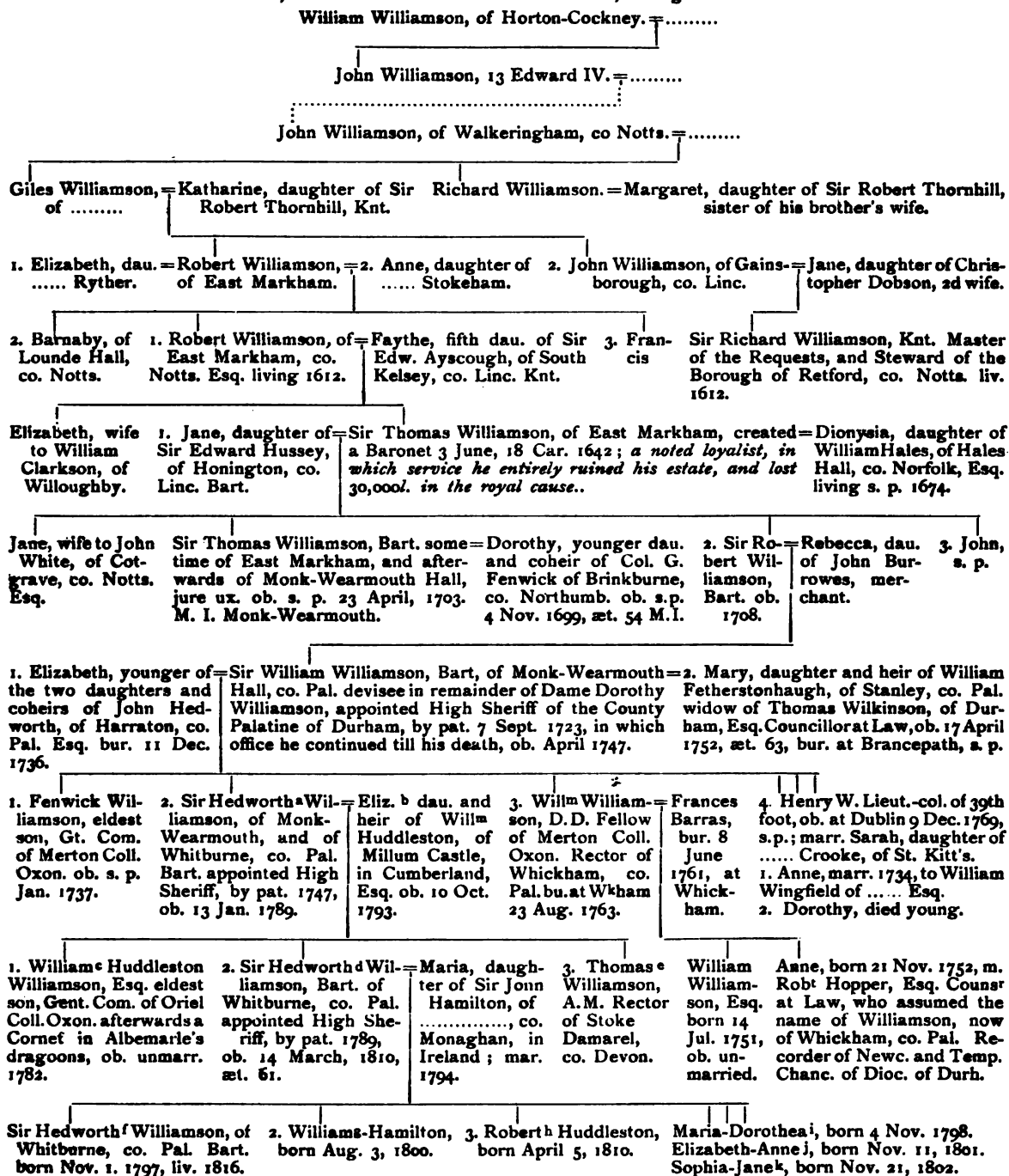
MONK-WEARMOUTH.

89

PEDIGREE of WILLIAMSON,

Of EAST MARKHAM, NOTTS. ; and of MONK-WEARMOUTH and WHITBURN, Co. PAL.

ARMS: Or, a chevron Gules, between three trefoils slipped, Sable. (On an escutcheon of pretence the arms of Ulster.) CREST: Out of a mural crown Gules, a dragon's head Or.



See Thoroton's Nottinghamshire for some account of the family of Williamson, *East Markham*, p. 386.

[ a Buried at Monkwearmouth, 20 Jan. 1789. b Married at Whitburn, 21 June, 1748; buried at Monkwearmouth, 24 Oct., 1793. c Born 13 Aug., 1749; bapt. 20 Sept., 1749, at Whitburn; bur. at Monkwearmouth, 11 May, 1782. d Baptized 3 Jan., 1750-1, at Whitburn, mar. 23 Oct.; bur. at Monkwearmouth, 21 Mar. 1810; of Lincoln College, Oxon. e Baptized at Whitburn, 4 Dec., 1753. f Baptized at Whitburn, 10 Nov., 1797. g Baptized at Whitburn, 14 Nov., 1800. h Baptized at Whitburn, 30 July, 1810. i Baptized at Whitburn, 18 Nov., 1798. j Baptized at Whitburn, 3 Dec, 1801. k Baptized at Whitburn, 29 May, 1804.— ED. *present Edition*.]

## PEDIGREE of WIDDRINGTON, of MONK-WEARMOUTH.

ARMS: Quarterly, Argent and Gules, over all a bend Sable, with due difference.

1. Agnes, dau. of Sir James Medcalfe, of Nappa in Wensleydale, co. York, Knt. = Sir John Widdrington, of Widdrington, co. Northumb. Knt. = 2. Agnes, dau. of Sir Edw. Gower, of Stittenham, co. York, Knt.; will dat. 24 Mar. 1582.

1. Henry Widdrington, of Widdrington, Knt. sister to his father's 2d. wife. = Barbara, dau. of Sir Edw. Gower, the Middle March, 1598, after, 1621, Baron Carey, of Lepington, and 1626 Earl of Monmouth. = 2. Sir Robert Cary, Knt. Warden of Edward Widdrington, = Ursula, dau. and of Swinburne Castle, coheir to Sir Reginald Carnaby, of Halton, Knt.

Ancestor to Lord Widdrington, and to Widdrington of Cartington.

1. Margaret, dau. of Robert Ld Ogle, and sister of Cuthbert Ld Ogle. = Robert Widdrington, Esq. eldest son of the 2d marr.; purchased the manor of Monk-Wearmouth, 1597, will dat. 29 Aug. 1599. Inq. p.m. 17 Ap. 41 Eliz. = 2. Isabel, living 1599. = 3. Barbara. = 4. Rebecca, will Nov. 9, 1625, then of Staindrop, ob. coel. = 5. Sarah. = 6. Mary. = 7. Martha, liv. 1625, widow of ... Stamford. = 2. William. = 3. Abeniell. = 4. Isaac. = 2. Margery, mar. Hen. Perkynson, of Beaumont-hill, co. Pal. = 5. Ephraim, knighted by King James. = 1. Jane, mar. Carnaby, of Langley. = Eleanor, living 1618.

Catharine, wife of John Ogle, of Cawsey Park, co. North. Esq. ob. 23 May 1609. M.I. Bothall\*. = John Widdrington, Esq. set. 21, 5 mens. 7 April 1599; of Monk-Wearmouth, and of Plessey Hall, co. Northumb. ob. 29 Sept. 1602; inq. p.m. 6 Nov. 44 Eliz. = ..... = Elizabeth, 1592, and 40 Eliz. 1625. = Robert W. 40 Eliz. 1625. = Rebecca, living 1625. = Henry Widdrington, son and heir 1618.

2. John Widdrington second son, to whom his brother granted an annuity of 30*l.* out of Wearmouth, 20 Oct. 1621; married Isabel, dau. of Sir Ralph Delaval, Knt. sister of Thomas Delaval, of Hetton-le-Hole, co. Pal. = 1. .... = Robert Widdrington, son and heir, set. 4 et 5 mens. 6 Nov. 1602, of Plessey Hall; ob. 5 June, 1641. = 2. Elizabeth, dau. of John Richardson, of the City of Durham, Esq. † marr. 1622.

Anne, sole daughter and heir, born circ. 1623 = Ralph Pudsey, of Stapleton, co. York, Esq. and of Plessey Hall, jure ux. ‡

1. Charles Brandling, of Alnwick Abbey, co. Northumb. Esq. = Anne Pudsey, sole daughter and heir. = 2. Sir Richard Neile, Knt., son of Sir Paul Neile, and grandson of Archbp. Neile, Sheriff of Northumberland 1687 and 1688, then of Plessey Hall; ob. 1692.

\* See Hutchinson's Northumberland, II. 318.

† Inq. p. m. 11 Sept. 1641; died seized of the manor of Monk-Wearmouth, 60 acres of arable 100 meadow, 200 pasture, 300 moor, eight cottages, and lands called *Ladye lands*.

‡ Indent. 9 May 1641, between Robert Widdrington, of Plessey, Esq. and Ralph Pudsey, of Stapleton, co. York, Esq. and John Richardson, of the City of Durham, Esq. He settled the manor of Plessey, lands in Newhouses, Brighouses, Shotton, and Shotton Edge, on himself and Elizabeth his wife for life, remainder to his only daughter Anne and her heirs for ever. Recited in Inq. p. m.

[ b He had a daughter Dorothy, wife of Sir Roger Fenwick, of Wallington; she re-married Robert Constable, of Flamburgh.—ED. *present Edition*.]

The scite of the Cell of Wearmouth is well ascertained on or near the spot afterwards occupied by Monk-Wearmouth Hall. Some ranges of old buildings are still standing, a little to the West, which it would be difficult to appropriate to the Monastery, or to the residence of the Whyteheds and Widdringtons which succeeded it<sup>a</sup>. A plot or close of

<sup>a</sup> More of these buildings probably remained when Hutchinson wrote, as he states "the remains of the monastic buildings to form three sides of a square with the Church;" yet even then none of the offices could be ascertained. Hutch. II. 506.

ground to the North of the Church is called *Monks Garth*; and it should seem from several circumstances, that the burial ground of the Monastery has once extended considerably in that direction\*.

The *Hall* was a large noble old mansion, built about the age of James I. It formed three sides of a square with the church. The kitchens, which fronted to the East, and closely adjoined the church, were lofty and spacious, with large square windows, divided by stone mullions and transoms: these had very probably formed part of the Monastic offices. A large dining room was paneled with dark oak, on which were painted landscapes and hunting-pieces; the staircase also was of dark oak. Several of the out-offices were probably reared out of the remains of the Monastic buildings. This noble old mansion perished by fire, in the night of the 12th of April 1790.

#### THE CHURCH.

The ancient Church of Wearmouth, now a mutilated and irregular building, still exhibits partial traces of high antiquity, particularly in the structure of its tower. When Hutchinson wrote, the fabric consisted of the nave, a North aisle [the tower and chancel]; and this North aisle was separated from the nave by two round pillars, supporting pointed arches. The aisle is now thrown to the nave; but one heavy round semi-pillar with an octagonal capital remains, attached to the wall at the West end of the nave. The tower rises from four heavy round arches, and has round-headed Saxon lights. The interior of the Church is entirely modernized: a gallery runs round three sides of the nave, supported on slight wooden pillars; the lights, as well in the chancel as nave, are modern, a mixture of square sashes and pointed arches; the old pointed arch of the East window closed up in the wall is still distinguishable, springing from corbels of human heads. The chief entrance is through a small North Porch, under a pointed arch. A modern vestry is attached to the North wall of the chancel.

#### MONUMENTS.

The face of an altar-tomb, decorated with alternate quarterfoils and double niches, projects from the South wall within the vestry<sup>c</sup>; the knightly effigy<sup>d</sup> which Hutchinson saw, in an adjoining Porch, and which probably belonged to the tomb, is removed or destroyed. There can be little doubt in assigning the monument to the family of Hilton, who probably had a burial porch on the North of the chancel.

In 1808<sup>e</sup>, some workmen employed in lowering the footpath near the North West Porch, discovered the effigy of a Benedictine Monk in his full habit, the hands clasped on the

\* In July 1815, a man employed in cutting a drain behind a house on the South side of the main street, discovered the remains of two human skeletons about three feet beneath the surface, in a bed of dark brown sand, covered with a large stone, but without the slightest appearance of a coffin; one of the skeletons appeared to be that of a female; other human bones have been frequently found in various parts of Monk-Wearmouth. I. B. TAYLOR.

<sup>c</sup> Hutchinson saw on this tomb the arms of Hilton and *Musgrave*. The latter is a mistake for *Vipond*, a quartering to which the Hiltons became entitled by marriage with the heiress of Stapleton before 1400; their connection with Musgrave was of much later date.

<sup>d</sup> "A mutilated effigy of a man in a coat of mail, with elevated hands, and a sword sheathed at his left side." Hutch. II. 506.

<sup>e</sup> Letter from Bryan Abbs, Esq. Oct. 16, 1808.



## MONK-WEARMOUTH.

breast. The figure, which is far from inelegant, rests on a large flat stone, and had probably been removed from the Church; it has been attributed to an ancient Abbot of St. Peter's, but may be much more safely assigned to one of the *Masters of Wearmouth*, after the Cell became subordinate to the Benedictine Monastery of Durham. The figure now lies in the chancel.

On a mural monument of white marble, near the vestry-door :

Sub hoc marmore  
 mortalitatis exuvias deposuit  
 D. Thomas Williamson,  
 de aula Monk Wermouthensi in  
 Com. Palatino Dunelmensi  
 Baronettus,  
 Thomæ Williamson de Markham Orientali  
 in agro Nottingham, Mil. et Barti.  
 Filius natu max.  
 necnon universæ ejusdem familiæ  
 caput.  
 Obiit April xxviii  
 An. Dom. MDCCIII.

Non mihi ponantur titulis operosa superbis  
 Saxa, supervacuos nec captet pulvis honores,  
 Seu contra fortunæ ictus constantia mentis,  
 Seu probitas morum fuerit, seu cultus honesti,  
 In Regem fides nullis concussa periculis.  
 At vos o potius defuncti in nomen euntes  
 Qualis eram seris imitando ostendite sec'lis,  
 Manibus hoc patruī supremum mittite munus ;  
 Hæc monumenta mihi, quæ solum grata, locate,  
 Et forsā mansura diu, si pristina facta  
 Majorum poscant, non inferiora nepotes.

On a white marble slab,

Arms : Williamson impaling Fenwick.

“In the vault underneath lieth the body of that excellent person Dame Dorothy Williamson, the late infinitely beloved wife of Sir Thomas Williamson, formerly of East Markham, in the county of Nottingham, but now of North Weremouth-hall, Baronet, one of the daughters and coheireses of George Fenwick, of Brenkborne, in the county of Northumberland, esq. ; who, to the great grief of not only her said husband, but likewise to all relations, friends, and neighbours, departed this life on the 4th of November, 1699, which was the day of her birth, and the 54th year of her age. Memoria pii æterna.”

On a mural monument of white marble, in the South wall of the chancel, within the altar-rails.

## M. S.

Hedworth Williamson  
 Equitis Aurati,  
 Viri Vultu erecto et decoro  
 Moribus urbanis  
 Indole benevola  
 Generosa. Ob. Jan. 9, 1789.  
 Et  
 Elizabeth Uxor ejus  
 Gulielmi Hudleston Castelli de Millum  
 in Comitatu Cumbriæ Armigeri  
 Filiæ et Hæredis,  
 quæ  
 splendidis natalibus ornata  
 Domum veterem et illustrem  
 eximio Formæ nitore  
 et præcipua Alloquii suavitate  
 invicem exornavit.  
 Ob. Oct. 10, 1794.

Fisher Sculpt. York.

On a black marble slab, within the altar-rails, towards the North wall.

Here lyeth interr'd the body of William Hudleston Williamson, Esq. eldest son of Sir Hedworth Williamson, Bart. and Dame Elizabeth, his wife. He departed this life, April 27, 1782, aged 32 years.

On a small marble tablet, on the North chancel wall.

Here under lyeth the body of Mary Lee, daughter of Peter Delavale, late of Tynemouth, Gent. Shee died in child-bed, 25 May 1617.

Happy is y<sup>t</sup> soule y<sup>t</sup> here  
 On earth did live a harmlesse lyfe ;  
 & happie Mayd y<sup>t</sup> made  
 Soe chast an honnest Wife.

Below, the portrait of a fair woman, *evidently pregnant*, her head resting on a cushion, wings springing from her shoulders.

In the vestry, against the East wall.

Infra conduntur cineres ANNÆ, JO. ROXBYS de Weremouth, Gen. et uxoris Annæ, filiolæ. Breves eheu parentum deliciæ quorum amplexibus fato improvise et lachrymabili erepta fuit Mense Aug. A. D. 1746, æt. 7. Anna uxor Joh. Roxby ob. A. D. 1773, æt. 67. Joseph Roxby, ob. Anno Dom. 1788, æt. 71.

Arms: Arg. a chevron inter three rooks Sable. <sup>f</sup>

<sup>f</sup> The coat is probably merely assumptive, and belongs to Rokeby of Rokeby on the Greta.

## Post hoc

Filium horum natu maximum  
 Gulielmum Hudleston Williamson armigerum  
 memorare par est,  
 qui Parentes utrosque  
 Oris Animique gratiis  
 mire assimilavit,  
 at diutino Pulmonis ægri  
 Angore vexatus  
 Decennii prope spatium,  
 Virtute, et annis florentibus  
 (inter plurimas suorum lachrymas)  
 ad Sepulchrum antecesserat.  
 Ob. Apr. 12, 1782, æ. 32.  
 hoc  
 Pietatis et amoris ergo  
 Filius, et Frater  
 Superstes  
 Ponendum curavit.

## SUCCESSION OF CURATES.

Monk-Wearmouth, a discharged living in the Deanery of Chester, and a Peculiar to the Dean and Chapter of Durham. Sir Hedworth Williamson, Bart. Patron <sup>z</sup>. Episc. Proc. 4s. The Church retains the antient dedication to St. Peter.

William Houghall, occurs 1563.	Edmond Stapleton, occ. 1571 <sup>h</sup> .
Thoms Blakeston, occ. 12 March, 1565.	William Reiseley, 1575.
William Watson, 31 Jan. 1576.	Thomas Hilton, A.M. 1736, p. res. Morland. <sup>l</sup>
George Carr, 1609 <sup>i</sup> .	Francis Grindall, 1739, p. m. Hilton.
Francis Todd.	Thomas Gooday, cl. 1742, p. m. Grindall. <sup>m</sup>
Richard Hicks, A.M. 13 Sep. 1638, p. m.	Jonathan Iveson, cl. 26 May, 1768, p. m.
Todd. <sup>k</sup>	Gooday. <sup>*</sup>
John Hicks, A.B. 15 March, 1662, p. res.	— Wilkinson. <sup>†</sup>
Hicks. <sup>k</sup>	John Hesketh, ob. 18 Oct. 1810 <sup>n</sup> . <sup>‡</sup>
Edmund Bowey, A.M. 1667, p.m. Hicks.	Gilfrid Gates, p.m. Hesketh, ob. 7 May, 1816 <sup>o</sup> .
John Morland, cl. 1724.	Benjamin Kennicott, A.B. p. m. Gates <sup>p</sup> . <sup>§</sup>

The Revenue of the Perpetual Curacy is derived from the Surplice fees, forty-five acres of land at Hedworth, in the parish of Jarrow, and the interest of £2000 <sup>a</sup> augmentation money, which has not yet been laid out in the purchase of land. There is also a small pension from the Exchequer, between £4 and 5 per annum. There is no house belonging to the Incumbent <sup>r</sup>.

In 1790, the Parish Registers of Monk-Wearmouth were destroyed by the fire which broke out in the Hall, then the residence of the minister (excepting the Registers of Marriages, from 16 Oct. 1785, of Christenings from 2 Sept. 1779, and of Burials from 3 Jan.

<sup>z</sup> The advowson shortly after the Dissolution became vested in the family of Hilton, and was purchased by Sir H. Williamson on the sale of the Hilton estates, 1751.

<sup>h</sup> Will dated 1571, "being then sicke of the plague. To the poore of North-Warmoth xs. to the poore of Seggefeld xs. to John Davison his blak nagge, to his sister Elizabeth three feder beds. The residew to his wife Eliz." Qu. *idem* Vic. of Long Benton 10 May 1570—1572.

<sup>i</sup> Curate of South Shields.

<sup>k</sup> See WHITBURNE.

<sup>l</sup> Of Lincoln College, Oxford; of the Baronial family; presented by John Hilton, Esq. to whom he was next heir male.

<sup>m</sup> Author of "The Complaint in the day of Desertion," 4to. 192 pages. St. Nicholas Library Newcastle.

<sup>n</sup> The Rev. Cooper Abbs, whom Hutchinson inserts in the list of Curates, had no other claim to that distinction, than the circumstance of his gratuitously and almost constantly performing the duty, both regular and occasional, for — Wilkinson, a perpetual absentee. When Mr. Wilkinson left Wearmouth, he sent to Mr. Abbs from Westmorland, two bolls of *Potatoes-oats*, the first which had reached the North; they were sown on Mr. Abbs's estate near Roaker, and their produce, which was abundant, was sold at one guinea per boll.

<sup>o</sup> Many years Curate of Trimdon and sometime of Bishop Middleham, in all situations highly respected.

<sup>p</sup> A.B. of Oriel College, Oxford, son of the Rev. Benjamin Kennicott, Vicar of Woodhorn, and great nephew of Benjamin Kennicott, D.D. Canon of Christ Church, Radcliffe Librarian, and well known as a Hebrew Scholar.

<sup>q</sup> Ex inform. Rev. Benjamin Kennicott.

<sup>r</sup> This sum was contributed in the following proportions:

Sir Hedworth Williamson, Bart, a Minor, with the consent of his Trustees,.....	£200	Governors of Q. Anne's Bounty, aided by the annual grant of £100,000 &c.	£300
Ditto.....	200		300
The Bishop of Durham .....	200		300
Lord Crewe's Trustees .....	200		300

800 ..... 1,200. = Total £2000.

[ \* Also Vicar of West Torrington, Lincolnshire, ob. 23 Oct., 1792; the Registers were burnt during his incumbency. † His Christian name was Joseph, of Queen's Coll., Oxon. ‡ He married at Sunderland, 12 June, 1793, Elizabeth Wild. § Many years Curate of Trimdon, and sometime of Bishop Middleham. ¶ B.A. of Oriel Coll., Oxon., son of Rev. Benjamin Kennicott, Vicar of Woodhorn.—Ed. *present Edition*.]

1768.) The vestry, under the sanction of the Archdeacon, sat for several successive days published by advertisement, to receive and enter on record such authenticated copies of Registers, as might be in existence; and the whole thus collected were sworn to before the Magistrates at Sunderland, 18 February 1791.

There is a Charity School for Boys in Monk Wearmouth, which is conducted partly on the plan of Dr. Bell. Lady Williamson subscribes £25 annually to it, and a Sermon is preached for its benefit every year. The number of scholars amounts to nearly 100.

## CHARITABLE DONATIONS.

By will dated 1699, Dame Dorothy Williamson left for ever £1 per annum to be distributed to poor widows in the several townships of Monk-Wearmouth, Monk-Wearmouth Shore, Hilton, Fulwell, and Southwick. Of all the wild and extravagant charities of Henry Baron Hilton it is perhaps only to be lamented that the augmentation of £20 per annum to the Curacy of Monk-Wearmouth, was not perpetual.

## FULWELL,

A small village one mile to the North of Monk-Wearmouth, held, I believe, entirely by lease under the Church of Durham.

In 1614, a wreck cast on shore on Fulwell sands, within the grounds of the Dean and Chapter of Durham, was seized by John Rand, the Bishop's water-bailiff, to the use of the Bishop and the Dean and Chapter in equal moieties.

Some discoveries have, from time to time, occurred at Fulwell, which might lead a more desperate antiquary to fix the station *ad Vedram* on the lofty hills which command the coast. A letter in the *Gent. Mag.* October 1763, gives an account of a gigantic human skeleton found on Fulwell hills, together with two Roman coins, intended probably to satisfy Charon. Coins of the lower Empire have been also found at Whitburn.

“A few weeks ago a gentleman from Durham shewed me some large teeth and two Roman coins. The teeth, he said, he took out of the jaw of a gigantic skeleton of a man, and the coins were found in the grave near it. The account he gives is in the substance as follows: Upon Fulwell hills, near Monk-Weremouth, within a measured mile of the sea, there are quarries of lime, which he rents of the proprietor. In the year 1759 he removed a ridge of lime-stone and rubbish upon one of these quarries, which was about twenty-five yards in length from East to West; its perpendicular height about a yard and a half, its breadth at the top was near six yards, and the sides were sloping like the ruins of a rampart. In the middle of this bank was found the skeleton of a human body, which measured nine feet six inches in length; the shin bone measuring two feet three inches from the knee to the ankle; the head lay to the West, and was defended from the superincumbent earth by four large flat stones, which the relater, a man of great probity, who was present when the skeleton was measured, and who himself took the teeth out of the jaw, saw removed. The coins were found on the South side of the skeleton, near the right hand. (Signed) “P. Collinson.”

A discovery of a more singular nature was made several years ago. In working the lime-stone quarries, a kind of square pit was opened, within which were deposited, a quantity of stags' horns cut into lengths of three or four inches, and resting amongst a deep-coloured substance most resembling decayed animal matter †.

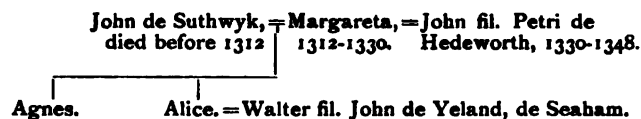
The great tithes of the township of Fulwell (parcel of the impropriate Rectory of Monk-Wearmouth) were purchased on the general sale of the Hilton property, by Sir H. Williamson, who soon after conveyed to John Stafford, whose grandson John Stafford, Esq. alienated them to Richard Scruton, of Durham, Esq. the present proprietor †.

A leasehold farm in Fulwell is attached to the Professorship of Poetry in the University of Oxford, the gift of the Rev. Henry Birkhead, LL.D. of All Souls College, Oxford, the Founder of that Lecture, and a great part of whose estate consisted in a lease from the Church of Durham †.

## SOUTHWICK,

A mile to the West of Monk-Wearmouth, a pleasant scattered village, stretching along the heights above the Wear.

The following brief abstracts of Charters in the Treasury explain the early descent of the property, and its translation from the local name of Suthwyk to the family of Hedworth.



I. Universis &c. Will'us Prior Dunelm. Noveritis me concessisse Margarete que fuit uxor Johannis de Suthwyk maritagium Agnetis et Alicie filiarum et coheredum dicti Johannis. 15 Jan. 1312.

II. Omnibus, &c. Agnes filia Johannis de Suthwyk. Noveritis me in mea virginitate dedisse, &c. Johanni fil. Petri de Hedworth, manenti in Suthwyk, omnia terras et tementa mea in Suthwyk (et omnes redditus &c. in Pittingdon, Neubygging, et Gadeshevede). Preterea concessi quod omnia quæ Margareta uxor predicti Johannis fil. Petri mater mea tenet nomine dotis de hereditate mea, post decessum predictæ Margarete dicto Johanni fil. Petri et heredibus suis de corpore Margarete, &c. revertantur, rem. michi Agneti et heredibus de corpore rem. rectis heredibus Johannis. T. D'no Alex. de Hilton milite, Johanne de Birteley, Thoma de Birteley, Gilberto de Useworth, Johanne Breton. Dat. apud Suthwyk, 22 April 1330.

† I. B. Taylor. It is well known that the horns of deer have been discovered in several places in Britain, on the site of Roman temples, or spots dedicated to religious rites, in particular under the foundation of old St. Paul's, and very lately amidst the *rudera* of the Castle in Newcastle on Tyne. "In digging the foundation of the new County Court in 1810, two Roman altars, Coins of Antoninus Pius, a beautiful fragment of a Corinthian pillar, large stags horns, &c. were discovered, and under twenty feet of rubbish, a deep well, cased with ashlar work." *Picture of Newcastle, p. 2.* And see *Transactions of the Ælian Society, vol. I. p. 18.*

Human bones, and sometimes entire skeletons, have been frequently discovered on Southwick Hills, half a mile North West of the village, during the operation of removing the soil or clay, for the purpose of working the limestone. A few years ago two or three skeletons were found near Mr. Brunton's quarry, and, what is most remarkable, around each of the skulls, as they lay, was placed a circle of limpet shells (*patella vulgata*), as if for ornament. Perhaps some kind relative had thought his time well spent in bestowing this simple mark of attention on the bodies of his comrades, hastily interred far from their native home. I. B. TAYLOR. † R. Scruton, Esq.  
‡ Nichols, *Illustrations of Literary History, III. 251.*

III. Hec indentura facta inter Walterum fil. Johannis de Yeland et Aliciam uxorem ejus ex una parte, et Johannem fil. Petri de Hedworth, —apud Seham 8 Mart. 1330. [To the same purpose as the charter of Agnes, with a covenant to levy a fine of all the lands in possession and reversion, before St. Michael 1333.]

The whole inheritance became thus vested in Hedworth.

In 1351, John de Hedworth of Suthewyk held of the Prior of Durham, five score and eighteen acres by 20s. rent, eighteen acres 9s, and two oxgangs in the Megotes Dene near Suthwyk, held of Richard del Carme by the service of a pound of cumin <sup>a</sup>. The same tenures are returned on the death of the second John de Hetheworth de Southwyk, in 1399 <sup>a</sup>. The Hedworths soon after deserted Southwick for Harverton, on their marriage with the heir of Darcy; but they retained their possessions, which are regularly returned in the inquisitions till the reign of Charles I.

By Ind. 20 April 1630, Ralph Hedworth of Chester-le-Street, Gent. Richard Hedworth, and Elizabeth, granted a messuage, five cottages, a garden, orchard, ten acres of arable, fifty of meadow, and 130 of pasture, and two several fisheries in the Wear, to George Grey of Great Lumley, Gent. <sup>a</sup> who soon after added to his freehold estate, a large leasehold tenement under the Dean and Chapter in Southwick, purchased of Philip Ebbats, Gent. (6 Nov. 1638.)

I cannot do better than immediately introduce the reader to Mr. Grey, as he stands lively depicted in the proeme to the diary of his descendant George Grey, Esq. of Southwick, Counsellor at Law, who, after deducing his male ancestral line, in due form, from the Greys of Codnover, and afterwards from those of Barton <sup>a</sup>, begins "sermoni propiora et quæ magis ad nos."

George, the third son of Thomas Grey of Barton, was my great-grandfather; he marry'd Susannah Hampscott (Amcotes), and removed to Great Lumley in the county of Durham, about the 13th year of James the First. (1616.)

He was an active man, concerned in colliery's. 1639. He and Anthony Smith of Durham carry'd to King and Councill a petic'on, from the tenants of Dean and Chapter, complaining that the Dean and Chapter had increased the fines of their tenants upon renewing their leases, contrary to a decree made in the court of York in the time of Queen Elizabeth. Dr. Balcanquall, then Dean, complained of this petition; and the Council ordered George Grey and Anthony Smith, to pay all the money which had been collected by the tenants for their expenses, (which was 80<sup>li</sup>) unto one of the clerks of the council, and committed them March 10, 1639, to the Gatehouse, until they produced the names of all the tenants who subscribed the petic'on, and they continued prisoners till April 13, 1640, upon meeting of the Parliament, and then discharged upon giving in the list, and had the 80<sup>li</sup> repaid <sup>b</sup>. He (George Grey) and Smith petitioned y<sup>e</sup> House of Commons complaining of these proceedings of the Council.

<sup>a</sup> Inq. p.m. John de Hetheworth die L. prox. p. F. Ascens. 6 Hatf.

<sup>x</sup> Inq. p. m. Joh. 12 Skirlaw.

<sup>z</sup> Title-deeds, T. Brunton, Esq.

<sup>a</sup> See a copious Pedigree of Grey of Codnover and Barton in Rydale, in Biore's Rutland.

<sup>b</sup> See Rushworth's Coll. II. 1651-1652.

He (George Grey) and Smith were required by the Gen. Lesley and Commissioners for the Scottish army, to warn all the tenants of Bishop, Dean and Chapter, &c. not to pay their rents to their landlords, but for use of the army.

Aprill 1630. George Grey bought the freehold estate at Southic for 650*l.* of Ralph and Richard Hedworth of Chester-in-Street; it was conveyed by feoffment, fine, and recovering.

1638. He bought his Dean and Chapter farm at Southwic, of Philip Ebutts.

He was engaged with Manby, Chapman of Whitburn, and others, in an invenc'on for boyling liquors and making salt, for which an Act of Parliament was obtained Nov. 1650, cap. 39; but it miscarryd, and he lost a great deal of money by it; he was imprisoned in the Fleet 1655, at the suit of Brisco, Administrator of Bluday, upon a bond for 900*l.* borrowed to carry on this inven'con.

He dyed, I believe, anno 1661.

1617. George Grey my grandfather was born.

He was a Captain of Foot for the Parliament in the Northern association.

1647, July 20. He married Frances the daughter of Thomas Robinson of Rookby Park, Esq.; she was sister to Mr. Matthew Robinson, Vicar of Burniston.

Jan. 24. His company of soldjers, and the rest of the association, was disbanded by Gen. Lambert.

1648, Aug. 9. Colonel Henry Lilburne, Governor of Tinemouth Castle for the Parliament, revolted to the King, but the Castle was next day recovered by Sir Arthur Haslerig. My grandfather having lodged seven hundred broad pieces of gold in that Castle for safety, they were all lost in the plunder.

1651. Garden wall at Southwic next the town built, William and John Harrison masons.

1651. My grandfather purchased the inheritance of his Dean and Chapter farm at Southwick. But upon the Restoration it was restored to the Dean and Chapter, and my grandfather paid a fine of 230*l.* for renewing his lease.

He with the arrears due for his pay in the army, and more money, purchased the manor and lands at Thwing near Scarbro', rent above 40<sup>li</sup> per annum <sup>c</sup>. But y<sup>e</sup> manor belonging to the Crown was restored to it at the Restoration.

1661. His wife my grandmother died July 19, at 5 in the evening, aged 34.

1673. He married to a second wife, Philadelphia, widow of Mr. Kirkbridge, merchant in Newcastle; she died April, 1681.

1702, Sept. 13. My grandfather Grey dyed at Southwic, aged 85. Mr. Bowes, (Bowey?) minister of Monk-Wearmouth, preached a funeral sermon on Gen. 25, 8.

<sup>c</sup> This passage of the Diary receives a curious confirmation from the will of John Sanderson of Hedleyhope, Esq. (19 Sept. 1650.) This Gentleman, who was a great dabbler in the purchase of Crown-lands, says, that, "he is in conscience bound to write a little about the manor of Thwing in Yorkshire, valued to 47<sup>li</sup> per annum," which I bought on trust "for Captain George Grey of Sudwick in Bishoprick, and for his officers and soldiers," at 16 years purchase, 747*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; on payment of which sum, and some other odd matters betwixt them, he desires his executors to convey the land. Mr. Sanderson had managed a similar transaction for one Captain Stafford, and also for his own regiment, and he talks of being paid by receiving the debentures of the soldiers, *i. e.* their arrears due from the State; and it does thus actually appear that the prudent warriors of the Parliament vested their earnings corporately and regimentally in the purchase of the Crown-lands—a piece of conduct which would not have disgraced the wary soldiers of the covenant.

George Gray, my father, was born at Southwic Feb. 28, 1651. He was educated at Brignal School, under Mr. Johnson, an excellent Schoolmaster. 1666. He was admitted of Trinity College, Cambridge, under Dr. Gale; he was then but fourteen years old. Sept. 10, 1675. Marryd to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Zachary Cawdry, Rector of Barthomley in Cheshire.

1676, Sept. 24. He was ordained Deacon. 1677, Sept. 23. Ordained Priest, and presented to the living of Lawton in Cheshire. 1682, Sept. Uncle Matthew Robinson surrendered Burniston living, and my father was presented to it, instituted 26 Sept.

Feb. 25. He bought my Uncle's Library and Manuscripts.

1688, Nov. 1. He was made principal of a Light Horse by the Deputy Lieutenants.

1690, Aug. 3. My mother dyed of small pox, aged 37.

1691. (He my father) marryd to his second wife, Sarah, the daughter of Thomas Harrison of Allertorp Esq. 1692. Sarah his second wife dyd in child-bed, aged 30 and seven months.

1693, June. He marryd to his third wife Hannah, the eldest daughter of Thomas Bendlowes of Howgrave Esq.

1694, Nov. 19. He went to Ripley, and settled all accounts with Uncle Matthew Robinson, who dyd 8 days after of a lethargy, and was buryd Nov. 30, at Burniston <sup>d</sup>.

1698. This summer Segnior Verrio, the famous Italian Painter, drew my dear father's picture and his third wife's picture, and that picture of the Muses and Parnassus, all which I have.

1709. My dear father was deprived of his memory, occasioned, as we supposed, by a fit of apoplexy; a vomit relieved him.

1710, Jan. 22. The last time my dear father was at church, but could not stay all the service.

1711, June 12. My father dyed about ten at night, and was buryd in the Quere of Burneston church ye 14th <sup>e</sup>.

<sup>d</sup> In Burniston Church :

Matthæus Robinson,  
A. M.  
per 40 annos pastor fidus,  
dotibus gratiæ, naturæ, fortunæque clarus,  
sacra theologia medicinaque insignis.  
Charitatis monumenta alibi posuit,  
hic corporis exuvias deposuit  
anno ætatis 66,  
annoq. Domini. 95.

Mr. Robinson built a Hospital and Free-School in Burniston, and endowed them by deed 1688, with certain rent-charges out of lands in Newton-Picot, in the same Parish; one clause of the foundation charter provides that none of the persons receiving alms shall attend a Roman Catholic place of worship, on pain of forfeiting the pension. The Editor is indebted for the above and for much other information to the Rev. Heneage Elsley, Vicar of Burniston.

• In the Chancel of Burniston Church :

Hic jacet  
Reverendus dom. Georgius Grey, A.M.  
qui per 29 annos hujus ecclesiæ  
fuit fidelis vicarius : obiit  
12 Junii A.D. 1711,  
ætatis 59.

Et  
Sub eodem marmore uxores suæ, viz.  
Elizabetha filia reverendi dom.  
Zachariæ Cawdrey, rectoris ecclesiæ  
De Barthomley in Com. Cestrise.  
Sarah filia Thomæ Harrison de  
Allertorp armigeri.



1680, Oct. 20. I was born at Lawton in Cheshire, and baptized Oct. 31. My grandfather Cowdry one of my Godfathers. About this time the great comet was seen.

1683. I had a bleeding at my nose, which continued so long that my life was in danger.

1684-5, March 18. Came from Cheshire to Burniston with my father ; I was carryd on a pillow on horseback before one Tho. Frank.

1687, May. I was admitted to the Latin School at Burniston, under Mr. Samuel Hulm.

1689. I had a bile on my neck. 1690. I had small pox.

1691, July. Mr. Hulm going to Cambridge to take his degree of Master of Arts, I went and staid at Ripley all y<sup>t</sup> time, and from thence went to see a house at Harogate struck with lightning.

1693, May 31. Being Whitsuntide, I went to Southwick with my Schoolmaster, being my first journey to that place.

In August I went to Ripley to visit Uncle Robinson ; and the rivers being out at my return, I was in danger of drowning at Hutton Mill, but a Cheshire gentleman I accidentally met with took care of me. I was then learning Terence and Greek Testament.

October. My Schoolmaster got preferment in Essex, and left Burniston School, which was a great misfortune to me.

January 13. Mr. Lindsey made master, but he was not equal to Mr. Hulm in his way of teaching.

1696, October. My father went with me to Edenbrough ; I was admitted of the College under Mr. Robert Scott ; we went from Southwick and crossed the Tyne at Shields ferry, and did not go through Newcastle.

1697, June. I returned home from Scotland. I was this summer at Scarboro' Spaw.

October. I went to Howgrave and studyd the Law under Thomas Bendlowes, Esq. and continued there till April 1699.

This winter I received the Sacrament the first time.

May 1, 1699, I went to London in stage-coach, and May 19 I first went into Chambers in Gray's Inn ; it was a ground (chamber) in Chappel Court.

1700, July. I went into Yorkshire on horseback, along with John Fenwick and Mr. Lowther, son of Sir William Lowther ; we travelled through Northampton, Lester, Darby, and Wakefield.

October. I returned to London on horseback ; a servant went with me to Newark, and from thence with Mr. Davison of Beemish, and Mr. Henry Rawlin of Newcastle.

1701, April. I left chambers in Gray's Inn, and lodgd with Mr. Jacob Tonson the Bookseller.

July. I went into Yorkshire on horseback, along with Mr. Hayfrid Wainwright, and learned mensuraçdn.

October. I gott my book of mapps.

1702, Sept. 13. My Grandfather dyed, and I staid at Southwick a fortnight, looking over his writeings and papers.

Oct. 19. Set forward for London in the stage, in company of Lady Milbanke, Mr. John Ord Attorney of Newcastle, Parson Bradley. The Scotch Commissioners for the Union went at the same time.

December. I attended both Houses of Parliament to prove my Father's hand and consent to an Act of Parliament for making a provision for Mr. Arden's younger children.

1702. Mr. Wastel brought his eldest son to London, and placed him with me at Jacob Tonson's.

1703, July. I went into Yorkshire in the stage-coach, along with Sir Chomly Dering, my dear father being then ill in a scorbutic dropsy, but recovered—*Deo Gratias*.

Oct. 28. Returned to London in the stage-coach, with Sir William Bowes, Thomas Harrison, of Copgrave, Esq. and others; we staid all Sunday at Stamford <sup>f</sup>.

1703, Dec. 24. I got my watch which I now have, in exchange for a gold one.

Feb. I was very ill in the tooth ache, and took Dr. Gilstrop's advice, had two teeth drawn <sup>g</sup>.

1704. I went to Cambridge to meet my brother Zachary, and admit him of Jesus College, Mr. Leonard Wastel went along with me on horseback.

June. I bought my foot rule, with compasses and pencil, it cost 7s. 6d.

June 29. Bought my 8vo Bible, it cost 7s. 6d.

July 10. Went into Yorkshire in stage-coach, with Mr. Leonard Wastell, my cozen Thomas Robinson's widow, and others. I eat on the road some raisins, which in my pocket happened to mix with a dentifrice made of beaten china, which threw me into so violent vomiting and purging that I had like to have dyd on the road, and performed my journey with great difficulty <sup>h</sup>.

This summer Verelst the Painter made the copy of uncle Matthew Robinson's picture, which I have.

Dec. I was at Southwick, and we divided Simonside. This winter I copyd uncle Matthew Robinson's Life, and prepared his MS annotations on the Bible for binding.

1705, March 27. My father's will is dated.

April. Went to London in stage-coach; I lodgd a little while in Fullwood Rents, till my lodgings at Mr. Tonson's were empty.

I got uncle Matthew Robinson's Annotac'ons on Old Testament bound in 3 volumes in velen, and the Gospels, Acts, and Romans in another volume.

1705, June 7. I took Dr. Ratcliff's advice, who prescribed chalybeats, and I continued taking them till April following.

Sept. 18. I received letter from my dear father about ss, which was the last he ever writ to me.

Dec. 30. I went to Burntwood, in Essex, to visit Mr. Hulm.

<sup>f</sup> "There was an old-fashioned custom upon the English road, which I suspect is now obsolete, or practised only by the vulgar: journeys of length being made on horseback, and, of course, by brief stages, it was usual always to make a halt upon the Sunday in some town where the traveller might attend divine service, and his horse have the benefit of the day of rest." *Rob Roy*.—Mr. Grey's diary proves that not only horsemen, but the company who went with great expedition to London in the flying York coach in six days, remitted their usual speed, and halloed the seventh day.

<sup>g</sup> Those who are versed in the delectable Diaries of Anthony à Wood and Elias Ashmole, will not fail to recollect similar instances of the importance of a man to himself. Thus Elias: "This morning my tooth next my foretooth in my upper jaw, was very loose," &c. "Nov. 7. Great pain in my farther tooth on the left side of my upper jaw," &c. "April 6. I drew out my tooth that had so greatly troubled me." Indeed it is quite wonderful how this last-named great man (Elias Ashmole), in spite of gout, stitches, boils, and bruises, contrived to reach the comfortable age of 76; notwithstanding also his regular annual attendance at the *Astrologer's feast*, an occurrence which never fails to be followed in the Diary by a due course of physio, drastic and sudorific, "all of which worked well."

<sup>h</sup> Here our MS. completely drives both Ashmole and Anthony Wood out of the field.

1706, April 29. I was called to the Barr; the day before being Sunday, Dr. Moss preached on Prov. i. 10; and Dr. Linsted on Job xix. 25.

July 22. I went to Yorkshire in stage-coach, with Mr. Reveley, Mr. Luke Thompson.

Sept. I went into Cheshire, to visit my friends and relations. I was at Namptwich, Barthomly, Lawton.

Jan. 9. I set forward for London in stage-coach, with Mr. Stockdale of Bilton, Mr. Reveley, &c. we staid all Sunday at Stamford. I lodged in Gravel Street, near Hatton Garden, with Stapleton, a Watchmaker.

1707. My brother Matthew came to London, and I put him apprentice to Mr. Kingsby, a Druggist, in Newgate Street.

July 28. Went into Yorkshire in stage-coach, with Mr. Oley Douglas, Mr. Ralph Sanderson, Attorney. Got to York when Mrs. Light, daughter to my cousin Robinson, was marry'd to Mr. Kirk.

1708, May 29. Got to London in stage-coach, with Mr. Ayslaby, Parliam<sup>t</sup> man for Rippon, &c. See Hatfield-house.

July 28. Set forward for Yorkshire on horseback, my man having brought up my horses. I lodgd all night at Hodsden, at Mrs. Strode's, staid a few days at Wakefield, with Mr. Smith.

Nov. 21. Set forward in stage-coach for London, in company of my brother Warcop, Mr. Stockdal, Lawyer Harland. I staid at Mr. Revely's chambers, in Coney Court, till I returned into Yorkshire.

Dec. 22. I read in uncle Robinson's MSS. annot. John xiv. 1.

Dec. 25. The great frost began.

1708, Feb. 14. Set forwards in stage-coach for Yorkshire; I then had a severe cold, which fix'd my jaws that I could not chew my meat; but though the frost was very severe, I recovered on the road, and got well home by the blessing of God.

1709, May. I staid a few days at Kirby with Mr. Smelt.

1710, Aug. 19. At York assizes, and from thence went to Durham assizes, and then to Newcastle, and lodgd at Mr. Robert Sutton's in Gateshead, and Mrs. Sutton then recommended my dear Alice to me for a wife, though I had never heard of such a person.

January. Henry Iaman planted my orchard at Southwick.

Feb. 20. I was made a Freemason at Beedall.

1711, Dec. 5. I removed from Vicarage-house to my brother Warcop's at Gatony<sup>1</sup>.

Dec. 10. Settled all matters with the new Vicar about dilapidations.

1711. I went to Robert Ellison's, Esq. at Hebburn, January 18, and staid mostly there till 14 Feb. Mr. Ellison proposed my dear Alice to me for a wife, carryd me to Ravensworth Castle to see her, went to Greencroft, and proposed the match to Mr. Clavering and his wife, her father and mother.

March 17. I went to York assizes.

<sup>1</sup> "Mr. Grey succeeded to his uncle (Matthew Robinson's) estate at Newton-Picot, which on his death passed under settlement to his son-in-law, Mr. John Warcupp, of Gatony. The family of Warcupp had been seated at Gatony for several descents. In Madox's Formulare there is an agreement from ..... Warcupp, Esq. to serve Lord Latimer, with a certain number of followers, in peace or war." H. E.

1712, April 8. Mr. Ellison and I visited at Greencroft the first time, and from thence I went to the Chancery sitting at Durham.

1712, May 28. Came from Yorkshire to Hebburn <sup>k</sup>, and soon after made my first visit to my mistress; returned to Gattonby June 5.

June 13. I came from Gattonby to settle at Newcastle; brother Zachary was with me.

July 19. At York assizes.

Sept. 16. At Durham Chancery sitting, and suffered a common recovery of my estate at Southic.

Sept. 29. Bought the wedding ring. Oct. 11. Got a licence. Oct. 13. I marryd my dear Alice.

Dec. 13. My plate, linen, &c. came from Gattonby to Newcastle.

Jan. 10. My pictures came safe from Gattonby.

March 16. At York assizes.

1713, April 30. My dear wife came to my house at Newcastle.

Aug. 4. Son George born 30 minits past eleaven at night; baptized 25, brother Liddell and brother Clavering godfathers, aunt Rogers godmother.

Oct. 30, 1714. Daughter Jane born a quarter past six at night, bapt. 28.

Jan. 26. Sworn by a Dedimus for Commission of Peace for County of Durham.

With these three important events the Diary terminates. The rest of Mr. Grey's Pocket-book contains an account of his articleing for a burial-place in St. Nicholas church (Sept. 9, 1751); an epitaph on his wife <sup>l</sup>; an abstract of the title-deeds of Southwick; an account of fines on renewal; the book of rates for Chester Ward; and, lastly, "some maxims for improveing my estate, 29 in number <sup>m</sup>." Amongst other matters, he proposes,

No. 15. To water the land next the river with salt water, suppose by a wheel or wind-mill. I could raise it when high water, and carry it over all that ground by troughs, or by a water engin used for extinguishing fires.

No. 16. Drain all my clay land with gutters about a yard or three quarters of a yard deep, and make some bigger, and let all have a communication one with another, and

<sup>k</sup> That Mr. Grey continued, after marriage had and concluded, his good correspondence both with the house of Hebburn and Ravensworth, may be concluded from the following extract: "I was yesterday at Ravensworth, where you were inquired after. I went in the morning, and got not home till ten o'clock at night; and this day I am engaged to Hebburn. I am sensible rambling so much is not good for my cold; but these visits must not be neglected."

<sup>l</sup> Mr. Grey laments the loss of this excellent woman in very simple and unaffected language:

DEAR BROTHER, I am ashamed, when I look on the date of your last, which intimates your kind concern for me under so great affliction. My dearest was so excellent a person, and so incomparable a wife, and always with me for above twenty years, which makes my loss so very grievous, and I am constantly poreing on it, and do not perceive that [time?] or any considerac'on I can take gives me relief. This makes me uneasy in everything I take in hand, and even with conversing with my friends." He then mentions some bodily maladies, but very rationally concludes that medicine will be of no service "till his mind is composed, which only a good God can do." To Dr. Z. Grey. Under the heartfelt pressure of the same heavy privation, he expresses a wish to meet his brother at Harrogate, "as the last chance of our meeting in this world, but hope we shall meet in a better, where we shall be always together. I find myself to decay gradually, my spirits fail me, and everything is a burthen to me. I am an old man, and do not hope for long life, and only hope to be prepared for the great change. I have a mourning ring for yourself and sister, but know not how to send them."

<sup>m</sup> Mr. Grey's familiar letters to his brother Zachary more than once diverge to agricultural subjects: "He returns thanks for the instructions in husbandry; our soil at Southic is part stiff clay, and other part limestones, but they do not find that lime succeeds well where the ground has been long in tillage. Have you any new grasses, or any particular kind of grain that is not commonly used here?" (How would Mr. Grey have hailed the first appearance of the *Potatoe oat*, see p. 74.) He adds, with an honest exultation, "The country is greatly improved since you were here, that you could not know it again."—*The letters are never dated.*

keep them open ; 't will certainly improve the ground. *Probatum est per Sir Hugh Smithson* : let there be a gutter every 40 or 50 yards ; you may carry your gutters into your ponds.

No. 17. Lay all the ground as flatt as possible, without ridges, the flatter the better <sup>a</sup>.

George Grey, Esq. whose Diary has just been presented to the reader, settled a part of his estate at Southwick on the marriage of his only son George Grey with Elizabeth Ogle, of Kirkley. George Grey, son of George and Elizabeth, sold a portion of the estate to his mother, who devised it to her daughter Elizabeth, Countess Grey <sup>o</sup>. The other portion of the estate descended to the two daughters and coheirs of Major George Grey (last named), who sold their interest, about 1810, to John Stafford, Esq.

In 1808, Elizabeth Countess Grey conveyed her part of Southwick to Thomas Brunton, Esq. for 7000*l.* <sup>p</sup>

Dr. Zachary Grey, the Editor of *Hudibras*, was a younger son of George Grey, Rector of Burniston. He was educated in Trinity Hall, Cambridge ; was afterwards Fellow of St. John's, by which society he was presented to the Rectory of Houghton-Conquest, near Amptill, Bedfordshire, in 1722.

The following epitaph is on a neat marble tablet, in the chancel of the church of Houghton-Conquest :

Sacred to the Memory

of Zachary Grey, LL.D. late Rector of this Parish, who with zeal undissembled served his God, with love and affection endeared himself to his family, with sincerity unaffected promoted the interests of his friends, and with real charity and extensive humanity behaved towards all mankind.

He died Nov. 25, MDCCLXVI. aged 78.

On a marble tablet near the former :

Near this place is interred Susanna Grey, relict of the late Rev. Zachary Grey ; she died Feb. 13, 1771, aged 82. ; whose social virtues rendered her dear to all <sup>q</sup>.

Some pleasing and affectionate letters from George Grey, Esq. of Southwick to his brother Zachary, add very little to the personal history of the latter ; they are chiefly directed to Cambridge, where Dr. Grey probably partly resided after he was Rector of Houghton-Conquest. I trespass sparingly on the liberal permission given me by Mr.

<sup>a</sup> This direction, perhaps, anticipates part of the plan of Mr. Greig, of Norfolk ; but Greig's principle was to maintain a gradual regular slope or descent.

<sup>o</sup> Extract of title deeds, T. Brunton, Esq.

<sup>p</sup> I. B. Taylor.

<sup>q</sup> I am indebted to the Rev. Charles Ingle for his very obliging communication of the above particulars to George Allan, Esq. M.P. Mr. Ingle adds, that Dr. Grey does not occur as officiating minister at Houghton-Conquest during any period of his incumbency. Several letters from his various Correspondents are addressed to him, "at his house at Houghton-Conquest, near Amptill ;" and many others, "at his house in Bridge Street, near the New Church, Cambridge." In Nichols's "Literary Anecdotes," vol. IX. p. 598, there is a letter of Thomas Baker's (Oct. 1723), in which he congratulates Mr. Grey on the arrival of himself, his wife, and his child, at *Hemingby*. [co. Linc.] See several other letters from the Antiquary Baker to Mr. Grey, ib. vol. IX. pp. 596—602 ; and see vol. VIII. p. 106, and vol. IX. p. 810. The first edition of his *Hudibras* was published in 1744 ; the second in 1764. A large portion of Dr. Zachary Grey's MS Collections (from which the memoir of Mr. Thomas Baker, in the "Literary Anecdotes," is compiled) fell into Mr. Nichols's hands in 1778, including an unpublished "Life of Harley, Earl of Oxford," and another of "Dean Moss," with a considerable number of Original Letters, by purchase from the Catalogue of Mr. Burnham, a respectable bookseller at Northampton. Ibid. vol. IX. p. 596. In 1784 Mr. Masters published a life of Baker, with a Catalogue of his MSS. from the papers of Dr. Grey, placed in his hands by Dr. Grey's widow. For the *Diary* the Editor is indebted to T. Collin, Esq.

Nichols, trusting that these MSS. will appear in a future volume of "Literary Illustrations." The following letter, however, comes so directly home to our Northumbrian capital, that I am tempted to lay violent hands upon it :

DEAR BROTHER, The last post brought me the favour of your kind letter, and concern for the great danger we have been in ; but God be thanked for our deliverance, by the infatuation of our enemies. If upon their victory they had immediately marchd for England, they might easily have surprized this place, got to York, and I cannot tell how much further, without any effectual opposition, and returnd in safety to Scotland on the approach of the King's forces ; but they have lost that opportunity, and we only fear a French invasion.

We are repairing our walls, planting cannon, of which we have received from Tynemouth 18 large ones, and 16 from Sunderland, and can make them up above 100. Our militia, being near 1000, are daily on duty, and we have 800 soldiers. The 700 Switz are marching hither from Berwick, and St. George's dragoons are now at Darlington ; and we have on our coast eight men of war and two frigats, and General Husk, a very experienced and loyal officer, to command in town.

The rebels are in or near Edinburgh, have blockd up the Castle, whereupon the Commander sent to the Magistrates to demand provision, or else he would fire on the city ; but, on receiving a deputac'on from them, he agreed to respect it for six days, till they heard from the King. This morning we hear the rebels rais'd a battery against the Castle on Wensday last, and began to fire from thence, whereupon the Castle made a return, and killed and wounded about 900 men, which has greatly frighted them. The Pretender, for his own safety, has remov'd to the camp.

We took a spy, who is servant and confidant to the Duke of Perth ; he had an original letter to the Pretender to invite his friends in Yorkshire, Lancashire, &c. to joyn him, and it is whisper'd that he has discover'd the names of such gentlemen as he was directed to apply to. The night after his apprehension he cut his throat, but is like to recover. We hear from Lancashire that the Gentlemen are unanimous for King George, and have subscribed 40,000*l.* to raise forces in defence of the kingdom, which is an agreeable surprize to us, we fearing their attachment to the Pretender. My sister Hindm. is at Southic, and under great fears, as are most of our ladyes, but hope the prospect of our safety will remove them. Though we seem to be very secure and safe, yet our preservac'on must come from Heaven, and it is from him alone that we hope for deliverance. We beg your prayers for us, and to make us thankful for this great mercy. My service to my sister, and Dr. Mews.

I am, dear Brother, your affectionate brother and humble servant, G. GREY.

## PEDIGREE of GREY, of SOUTHWICK, co. PAL.

ARMS: Barry of six Argent and Azure, with due difference as a Cadet of a younger house.

Ralph Grey, of Barton in Rydale, co. York, sixth in descent from Nicholas Grey, of Barton, = Margaret, dau. and heir  
son and heir who was 2nd son of Henry Lord Grey, of Codnor, co. Derb. by Alice Courtenay; living 1541. of Robert Bulmer.

Thomas Grey, of Barton in Rydale, Esq. living 1584. = Millicent, dau. and coheir of Sir Ralph Bulmer, of Wilton, Knt.

Ralph Grey, 2. Cuthbert. 3. George Grey, sometime of Great Lumley, = Susan, daughter Barbara, married to  
son and heir 4. Thomas. co. Pal. Gent. afterwards of Southwick, of Matthew Am- William Jackson.  
set. 22, 1584. 5. John. where he purchased *Hedworth's lands* 1630, cotes, of ..... Frances.  
ob. circ. 1661. co. Linc. Esq. Isabel.

2. Richard Frances, dau. of = 1. George Grey, of South- = 2. Philadelphia, Susan, wife to John Margaret, bapt. at  
3. Ralph. Tho. Robinson, wick, Esq. born 1617, widow of Kirk- Hedworth, of Har- Chester 7 June  
4. William of Rookby Park, Capt. of foot in the service of the Parliam- bride, merchant of Newcastle, of New- St. Nicholas New-  
5. Thomas co. York, Esq. ob. 13 Sept. 1702, bur. marr. licence of Lond. ob. 6 May castle 17 Sept.  
Dorothy, wife to ... 1647, ob. 19 July at Monk-Wearmouth; 1673, ob. April 1655, to William  
Brown. 1661, set. 34. will dated 14 July 1690; 1681. 1651, set. 32. M. I. Gray, of Newcas-  
ob. 13 Sept. 1702. ob. 13 Sept. 1702. Gateshead. tle, merchant.

1. Elizabeth, dau. = 1. George Grey, born 28 = 2. Sarah, dau. of Tho. = 3. Hannah, dau. of Tho. Frances, wife to .....  
of Zachary Cow- Feb. 1651-2, sometime Harrison, of Aller- Bendlowes, of How- Stoddart.  
dry, Rector of Lawton, co. thorpe, co. York, Esq. grave, co. York, Esq. Mary, wife to Ralph  
BarthomlyinChe- Rector of Chester, afterwards of m. 1691, ob. July mar. June 1693, buried Clavering of Cawsey,  
shire, married 10 Burniston, near Bedale, 1692, set. 30, s. p. at Burniston 24 May co. Pal. Esq.  
Sept. 1675, ob. co. York, bur. at Burn- 1720\*. Mercy, wife to Robert  
Aug. 1690, set. 37, 2. Thomas. Hannah, married to Thomas Hindmarsh, of Wilkinson, Gent.  
bur. at Burnis- 3. John. Newcastle. Susanna.  
ton\*.

..... = 2. Zachary Grey, LL.D. = Susanna †, 1. George Grey, Esq. born at = Alice, dau. of Jas Mat- Eliz. bapt. 18 June  
Too- Rector of Houghton- m. 1720, 1680, of Southwick, and of Clavering, of thew 1684\*; marr. 17  
ley, Conquest, co. Bedford, ob. 17 1680, of Southwick, and of Greencroft, Grey. Apr. 1704, John  
first 1722; born 6 May, 1688, Feb. Newcastle upon Tyne, Esq. mar. 13 Oct. Warcopp, of Ga-  
wife, ob. 25 Nov. 1766, set. 1771, set. Counselr at Law, bur. at St. 1712, ob. 26 Dec. tenby, co. York,  
di. s. p. 79. M. I. † 81. M. I. Nich. 24 May 1772, set. 91. 1744, set. 63. Esq.

George Grey, of Southwick, Esq. born 4 = Elizabeth, dau. of Nath. Ogle, Jane, born 10 Oct. 1714, James, ob. April  
Aug. 1713, died in his father's life-time, of Kirkley, co. Northumb. Esq. ob. 6 July 1723. 4, 1720.  
bur. at St. Nich. 28 March, 1746-7.

Geo. Grey, Esq. Lieut.-col. = Margaret, dau. of Elizabeth, mar. = Sir Charles Grey, born 1729; K. B. General in the army,  
of the 59th foot, died at Roger Moore, of June 8, 1762, &c. Baron Grey de Howick, 1801, Viscount Howick  
Gibraltar. Dublin. at Mt-Wearm. and Earl Grey 1 April 1806; ob. Nov. 14, 1807.

Elizabeth-Margaret. Anna-Maria. Charles, Earl Grey. = Mary-Eliz. dau. of Wm. Lord Ponsonby, mar. Nov. 18, 1794.

\* Extracts of Parish Register of Burniston, obligingly communicated by the Rev. Heneage Elsley.

† Zachary Grey, LL.D. born at Burniston, in the North Riding of Yorkshire, May 6, A.D. 1688; educated at Trinity Hall, Cambridge; rector of this parish April 4, 1725; died on Tuesday Nov. 25, between eight and nine in the morning, and was buried in the South-East corner of the chancel, Nov. 30, 1766, set. 79. "Cujus si pietatem erga Deum sinceram, cujus si benevolentiam erga hominem amplissimam respexeris, quempiam vix parem, meliorem neminem invenies." Par. Reg. Houghton-Conquest.

Mr. Grey, after some observations on his baronial descent from Grey of Codnovre, "of whom you have a particular account in Dugdale's Baronage, vol. I. p. 710," adds in the P.S. "I would gladly get my whole pedigree from Heralds' office, and add those that are wanting, if I knew what the charges and method would be, there being four or five generations wanting." He also exhorts his brother Zachary to compile some memoir of their maternal grandfather, Dr. Zachary Cowdray. MS Letters, communicated by Mr. Nichols.

‡ By this lady, who was a near relation of Dean Moss, Dr. Grey had one son, who died in 1726; and two daughters, one married to the Rev. William Cole, of Ely, the other to the Rev. Mr. Lepipre, rector of Aspley Guise, Bedfordshire. Nichols's Literary Anecdotes, vol. II. p. 549.

## HILTON,

Three miles to the West of Wearmouth Bridge, on the old road to Newcastle. There is no village.

The Castle stands low and sequestered (according to the exact import of the original name Heltun), in the vale of Wear. The centre only of the present structure is ancient. The East front exhibits an oblong square tower rising above a portico of modern Gothic work. The West front has in the centre the great entrance, or gatehouse, perhaps nearly in the state in which it was reared in the reign of Richard II. The gateway is defended by square projecting turrets, with hanging parapets, exactly resembling the coëval architecture of Lumley. Two round towers of later date connect the centre with uniform wings of completely modern architecture<sup>r</sup>. The grounds to the North and East have been laid out in slopes and terraces, at the highest point of which, to the North, stands an elegant small Chapel.

The following account of the arrangement of Arms on Hilton Castle, is as correct as the mouldered state of several of the shields would permit.

On the West front or Gatehouse :

On a banner and flag-staff: *England and France* quarterly. Underneath the banner: thirteen shields disposed in three rows, though somewhat irregularly, and perhaps not in their original position.

1. Gules, a saltier Argent. *Nevill*.
2. Argent, six willow wands interlaced, or *in true love*, Sable. *Bishop Skirlaw*.
3. *Percy and Lovaine* quarterly, (these three shields are somewhat larger than the rest.)
4. A Lion rampant, a label of three points: perhaps the Brabant Lion alone for the heir of Percy.
5. A Lion rampant . . . . . ?
6. Quarterly, Argent, two bars Azure, *Hilton*; and Or, six annulets Gules, *Vipont*.
7. Argent, a fesse Gules inter three popinjays Vert. *Lumley*.
8. A Lion within a bordure engrailed: perhaps *Grey*.
9. Or and Gules quarterly, over all on a bend three scallops. *Eure*.
10. . . . a chief dancette. Qu. *Fitz-Randal of Middleham*.
11. Argent, two bars, and three mullets in chief. *Washington*.
12. Argent, a fesse inter three crescents Gules. *Ogle*.
13. . . . three waterbudgets . . . Qu. *Lilburne*.

On the right flanking tower of the Gatehouse :

14. A Lion rampant debruised by a bend. *Vescy*.
15. Within a bordure two Lions passant. *Felton?*
16. Azure, 3 herons Argent. *Heron*.

<sup>r</sup> The North wing only is represented in Buck's stiff but accurate view, 1728. The corresponding wing was probably added by the last Baron after that date, at least the same John Hilton *ultimus* is said by Bourne, "to live in the place of his ancestors, which he has adorned and beautified beyond what was done in past ages," &c. Bourne, p. 82, *in margine*.

It may be added here, that several of the turrets of Hilton are still crowned with human figures, some in grotesque attitudes, others as combatants, &c. in the usual manner; a custom, which if it were not intended for mere ornament, was perhaps practised to deceive an approaching enemy, who could hardly tell, at some distance, whether the garrison were on the alert or not.

The interior of the Castle consists of five stories; the only observable apartment is a very spacious saloon on the first floor.



On the left flanking Tower :

17. Ermine, on a canton Gules an orle Or. *Surtees.*
18. Effaced.
19. Ermine, three bows Gules. *Bowes.*

On the East front :

Within a plain shield the arms of *Hilton* only. Crest, on a close helmet, Moses's head in profile, in a rich diapered mantle, the horns not in the least radiated, but exactly resembling *two poking-sticks*<sup>a</sup>. Above all, in bold relief, a stag couchant, collared and chained.

On the Chapel :

Above the South window, *Hilton* quartering *Vipont* and *Stapleton*. Supporters, two stags of very rude and antique design. Over the North window, the same arms without supporters, but with the usual crest. On the West front, five shields, *Hilton* quartering *Vipont* and *Stapleton*; supporters two Lions, no crest; *twice* repeated. *Hilton* and *Vipont* quarterly; the Crest without supporters; *twice* repeated: and *Hilton* quartering *Vipont* and *Stapleton*, with the Stags for supporters.

*Romanus the Knight of Hilton*, made a convention with the Prior and Chapter of St. Cuthbert, relative to his Chapel of Hilton in 1157<sup>c</sup>. The same Romanus held three knights' fees in 1166, and he was probably by no means the first settler, as his lands were held of *antient feoffment*<sup>d</sup>. Alexander, his successor, appears in a deed of compact with the Prior and Convent of Durham, relative to the Chapel of Hilton, in 1172<sup>d</sup>. The subsequent descent of the family, which includes that of the estate, is explained in the Pedigree, and the annexed evidences.

In 1332 and 1335, Alexander de Hilton had summons to parliament, which was never repeated in any of his descendants<sup>e</sup>. After a series of twenty descents, stretching through five centuries, the family was nearly ruined, by the improvident posthumous generosity of Henry Hilton, Esq.<sup>f</sup>, who appears to have been so much under the influence both of vanity and melancholy, as might, in these days of *equity*, have occasioned serious doubts as to the sanity of his disposing mind. This gentleman had several years before, on some disgust, deserted the seat of his ancestors, and lived in obscure retirement, first at the house of a remote kinsman at Billingham in Sussex, and afterwards at Mitchel-grove, where he died. By will dated 26 February, 1640-1, he devised the whole of his paternal estate for ninety-nine years, to the Lord Mayor and four senior Aldermen of the City of London, on trust to pay during the same term, 24*l.* yearly to each of thirty-eight several

<sup>a</sup> This is probably one of the earliest exemplars of this singular bearing. The sculpture is extremely defaced, and I am indebted to the unwearied pains and patience of Sir Cuthbert Sharpe for tracing an accurate outline.

<sup>c</sup> Every ancient house has its fabulous age; and the Hiltons are not without their ill-contrived Williams and Adams who flourished under Saxon Athelstans and Edwys; their Lancelots, who died at Hastings or Feversham in 1066, and their Henry, whom the Conqueror gifted with broad lands on the Wear, which were then by a much clearer title, possession, in the tenure of Romanus the Knight of Hilton, the genuine *Homo Propositus* of the family.

<sup>d</sup> See Evidences annexed to the Pedigree.

<sup>e</sup> If a Barony be held to be created by this summons, the right at present clearly rests in abeyance betwixt the families of Brisco and Jolliffe. See the Pedigree.

<sup>f</sup> Mr. Hilton had already diminished the paternal estate, by the sale of the great manor of Aldstone Moor, since so fertile in lead mines, which was derived from the Viponts and Stapletons, and which he alienated to Sir Francis Radcliffe, ancestor of the Earls of Derwentwater, in 1618. See Burn and Nicholson, II. 438.

Parishes or townships in Durham, Surrey, Sussex, Middlesex, and Newcastle on Tyne; 28*l.* per annum to the Mayor of Durham, and 50*l.* per annum to the Vicar of Monk-Wearmouth: he then leaves an annuity of 100*l.* to his next brother Robert Hilton, and to his heirs; and 50*l.* per annum to his brother John Hilton, which last sum is to cease, if he succeed to the larger annuity as heir of Robert: all the residue and increase of his rents he gives to the City of London, charging them to bind out yearly five children of his own kindred to some honest trade; and further he desires them to raise 4000*l.* out of the rents, to remain in the City Chamber during ninety-nine years, and the interest to be applied in binding out orphan children born in the manors of Ford, Biddick, and Barmston. After the expiration of that term, he devises the whole of his estates, with the increased rents and also the same 4000*l.* to his heir at law, *provided*<sup>h</sup> he be not such an one as shall claim to be the issue of the testator's own body. He then gives several legacies to his servants, and to the family of Shelley of Mitchell-grove; declares that he has 3000*l.* on good bonds in London; appoints the Lady Jane Shelley to be his Executrix<sup>i</sup>, and desires burial in St. Paul's Cathedral, "under a fair tumber like in fashion to the tumber of Dr. Dunne," for which purpose he leaves 1000*l.* to his Executrix, who never complied with the injunction.

Henry Hilton left a widow (not named in his will,) who re-married Sir Thomas Smith, said to have been an active and intriguing man, of considerable influence during the Usurpation. Robert Hilton, the next brother to Henry, survived him only a few months, and he also left a widow, whose second husband, Sir Thomas Hallyman, obtained in compensation of her dower a life-estate in the manor of Ford. The Will itself produced, as was most likely, litigations and chancery suits in abundance; and under all these circumstances, the estate, or rather the shadow of the estate, vested in John Hilton, the seventh and sole surviving brother of Henry. The civil wars burst out in the same year 1641,

<sup>h</sup> Perhaps this proviso, which is several times repeated in the Will with jealous and almost insane precaution, points out one of those domestic subjects of disgust, which operating on a melancholy temperament, and brooded over in solitude, induced the Baron of Hilton to deprive his successors of their fair inheritance, and to leave the heir of his honourable blood and name, an annuitant dependant on the City Chamber of London.

If the Baron really intended his family to revive after the penal term of 99 years, after the offending generation and their immediate issue had been swept from the face of the earth, he had at least forgot the "*haud facile emergunt*," &c. The wildest genealogist—a herald all Gules—will scarcely deny that the transmission of exalted sentiments and gracious feelings is the truest badge and most honourable distinction of hereditary nobility. An annuity of 100*l.* a year would scarcely have done more than carry a gallant disinherited heir of Hilton to "a counterscarp to die in a blaze;" some tamer spirits might have accepted the bounty of the City Chamber, and it requires the supposition of no very remote or improbable chain of events to conceive that at the expiration of 99 years, the heir of Hilton might have been discovered in some close alley of the metropolis, not only in the dress and occupation, but with the very face and feelings of a tailor.

<sup>i</sup> The following account of the matter is extracted from a very scarce printed tract, in the Dean and Chapter's library. "*Musgrave mussled, or the Traducer gagged: being a just Vindication of the Rt. Hon<sup>ble</sup> Sir Arthur Haslerigg*," (Newcastle by S. B. 1650.)

"Sir Arthur Haslerigg doth comply with and countenance Coll. John Hilton, a delinquent, in armes both in the first and second war, and assists the said Hilton to defraud the poore in sundry Parishes in Bishoprick, of great legacies given by the said Hilton's elder brother.

Answer. In this is involved another grand cheat of M. George Lilburne, against the State, of 300*l.* per annum, viz. The manor of Ford in Bishopricke; which manor, M. Lilburne himselfe caused to be sequestred for the delinquency of Collonell Hilton, and converted the profits to his own use; and all this while, not a word of any Testament or Legacy. But after, when he saw himselfe questioned for this, and other tricks, and feared he should disgorge some of the thousands he had swallowed, he contrived himselfe a dextrous escape by roweing a Dormant Will of *Baronett Hilton*, made upon some discontents between him and his brother, under pretence of charity to severall Parishes, whereby he was to merit pardon for 30 yeares vicious life led with the Lady Shelley. Pious Mr. Lilburne prosecuted the suit in Chancery at his own charge, and had a Decree thereupon, which the Councell of State may happily retrieve, and examine better the depredation of so considerable a composition. Thus we see how charitable Master Lilburne is with other men's estates, how finely he robs the state, to enrich the poore, and had rather build hospitals than pay his debts."

and John Hilton periled the reliques of his inheritance in the royal cause <sup>k</sup>. Himself and his son bore the commissions of Colonel and of Captain in the Marquis of Newcastle's army. The estate of Hilton, placed exactly between the royal army and the Scots under Lesley, was plundered and wasted by both parties; and, on the final ruin of the royal cause, the Hiltons, included in the list of malignants, were totally disabled from struggling at law or equity, either with the rebel City of London, or with the two Knights who had espoused the worse, then the better cause. The wonder is, that from such a state of things the family ever emerged at all; but the younger John Hilton (who succeeded to the claims of his father in 1658) seems to have possessed a share of prudence and quiet perseverance very unusual in a ruined Cavalier. The very litigations of Sir Thomas Smith with the City Chamber, though they tore the estate in pieces, whilst the heir starved, had eventually a favourable effect. The Citizens of London, who derived very little direct advantage from the will of their singular benefactor, were wearied out with the contest; and after the Restoration an amicable decree was pronounced, by which the possession of the estates was restored to the heir, on condition that he should discharge all the particulars of the trust created by the will of Henry Hilton, should make regular payment of the several parochial charities, and satisfy the claims of the two dowagers. Under these sore incumbrances Mr. Hilton took the management of his own property <sup>l</sup>; but the rents, wasted as the estate had been for twenty years, were totally inadequate to the charges; and it was found necessary to reduce the whole of the payments one third, in proportion to the actual state of the rent-roll, leaving still a very sufficient burthen to exercise the prudence and patience of the family, both which useful qualities they seem to have possessed in a very exemplary degree <sup>m</sup>.

From this period the ancient Barons of Hilton, no longer distinguished by extended possessions or extraordinary influence, retreated, without degradation of blood or of honour, into the quiet ranks of private gentry. Three successive chiefs of Hilton were not more respected for their ancient and undoubted descent, than for the prudent and unostentatious simplicity with which they supported the fallen fortunes of their house, without meanness, and without vain regret or misplaced pride <sup>n</sup>. Their names do not even

<sup>k</sup> That the Baron of Hilton did (according to the account of Jack Musgrave, last quoted) maintain himself in arms with some degree of creditable appearance, both in the first and second war, may appear from the following evidence:

"Harry Ewbanke, Permitt ye Baron of Hilton and his sonnes to pass, with eighteen horse, from Wermouth to Hartinpole, in such sort as suites their quality, they having given their honors to make no attempt on the Parliament souldjers; for which this shal be your good warrant. FRANCIS WRENN."

"Durham, 24th Aug. 1647."

(See Gent. Mag. vol. LXXXIII. i. p. 414.)

<sup>l</sup> In 1668 Bishop Cosin expresses his sorrow for the loss of "our good Baron Hilton," (John Hilton, Esq. in the text named,) and wishes to know what *good works* he had done or ordered to be done after his decease; but here the good Baron's *ill* ancestors had been beforehand with him, and he very wisely concluded that the most charitable work he could do was to leave his estate, such as it was, to his natural heirs (see his will in the Evidences). Some idea of the actual situation of the family may be formed from a settlement executed by Henry Hilton, Esq. (brother and heir of John) in 1688. He covenants that his son and heir John Hilton shall enter into possession of the whole of the estates (Hilton, Ford, Follonsby, and Great Usworth, and certain reserved rents from Biddic and Barmston) on condition of securing on his marriage or otherwise 1400*l.* to his eldest sister, Thomasine; 1100*l.* to Margaret; and 1000*l.* to Anne; and 250*l. per ann.* to his father and mother, and to the survivor for life. The manor-house of Ford was to be repaired for the old folks; and the young ladies' fortunes were, I presume, to be provided for out of the portion of some future possible wife, whom Henry Hilton was thus instigated to look out for.

<sup>m</sup> Decree in Chancery, as quoted in the Hilton abstract: each Parish received, therefore, a rent-charge of 16*l.* instead of 24*l.* and the whole were regularly paid till the expiration of the term in 1739.

<sup>n</sup> A series of short, round, companionable looking faces, on canvas, at Hilton, do not bely the family character. The last Baron, in a suit of blue and gold, still occupies the pannel above the fire-place in the deserted dining-room; a fair flaxen-haired, pleasant looking gentleman, with a mild composed countenance.

occur in the list of Parliamentary Representation °, and they received rather than claimed from the general courtesy of the country the acknowledged rank of the first untitled gentry of the North p, of noblesse without the peerage. The last Baron, a man of mild and generous disposition, though of reserved habits, is still remembered with a mingled sentiment of personal respect and of that popular feeling, which even ill conduct can scarcely extinguish, towards the last representative of a long and honourable line, unstained by gross vice, and unsullied by dishonour q.

John Hilton, Esq. (great-grandson of John in 1658,) died 25th Sept. 1746. By will dated 6 Nov. 1739, he devised all his estates to his nephew, Sir Richard Musgrave, of Hayton Castle, Bart. on condition of assuming the name of Hilton only. Within a few years afterwards the whole of the estates were sold under an act of Parliament r.

The Castle and Manor of Hilton were contracted for by — Wogan, Esq. for 30,000*l.* but the sale was never perfected, and they were soon after sold to Mrs. Bowes, widow of George Bowes, Esq. of Streatlam and Gibside, whose grandson, John Earl of Strathmore, is the present proprietor.

° The last Baron sat in the House of Commons for Carlisle, probably on the interest of his relatives the Musgraves.

p The name of Hilton stands always first in every Episcopal Commission, &c. In 1669 Mr. Arden, complaining to Miles Stapleton, Esq. of the unseemly pride of Dean Carleton and his daughters, adduces, as a superlative instance of it, that the Dean himself had seated himself above Baron Hilton at the Quarter Sessions, to the great disgust and reluctance of the country gentry; and that, moreover, the young lady Carletons had crowded themselves into a pew in the cathedral, before Baron Hilton's daughters.

q Amongst other Baronial appendages, Mr. Hilton was one of the latest gentlemen in England who kept a domestic fool. The Baron on one occasion, on his return from London, quitted his carriage at the Ferry, and amused himself with a homeward saunter through his own woods and meadows; at Hilton foot bridge he encountered his faithful fool, who, staring on the gaudy laced suit of his patron, made by some false Southron tailor, exclaimed, "Wha's fule now?"

r The good-tempered Baron stands, perhaps, most lively depicted in his own letters. The following are addressed to John Spearman, Esq. whose unfortunate situation, owing to his father's mining speculations, have been slightly alluded to in another volume.

"DEAR JACK,

"My hartly concern for your welfare occasions my givinge you the trouble of this, to desire yt you will not insist upon any rent that shall be thought unreasonable for ye farms yt you have in yr hand. J. Brack tells me that he thinks you may aske 13*s.* *per acre*; but if you can't get that, I wd advise you to be as easie as you can, rather than keep it in yr own hands, which, if that you can let them, I further advise you to part with every servant that you have, and if that you can't have chapmen immediately, I will take yr horses and sell them, if you will send yr *pees* along with them. This I wd advise you to, and to go to Holland, for the rumour being spread yr being in the country has revived yr troubles, for I hear Mr. Hutton has frequent letters from yr creditors, threatening to send bailiffs to distrain of any thing they can mete with. You may send Scurfield's mare to him, he will take her at the prize he sold her to you. Dear Jack, consider but little of these things, but be advised, and consult with yr friends. My respects to the Rev. Mr. Cuthberts and the ladies, and believe me to be,

"Your sincere friend

*Thursday Morn :*

J. HYLTON."

Another letter states that the Baron, being thereto authorised, "has lent Mr. Spearman's chaise on trial to Sir William Williamson, who is satisfied with it. If Mr. Spearman knows what his father gave for it, half cost would be fair; if not, he proposes to set 10*l.* on the carriage, and 6*l.* on the harness, which last is of less use to the Baronet, he being possessed of harness for all four."

"DEAR JACK, I must, as an old friend, make free to tell you, that I think you are much to blame for keeping so many horses, and wd have you part them all, except one for yr own use. I know the expence of them, and if you will send them here, wth the prizes, I will do my utmost endeavours to get them sold. The ladies joyn in love and service to you, Mrs. Cuthberts, and Mis: and are all in perfect good humour."

In the following epistle the Baron seems to have a (friendly) design on Mr. Spearman's punch-bowl:

"DEAR SIR, I'm to have some company to-morrow, to drinke a bowle of arrack punch, and not being prepared with a punch-bowle, I send this messenger on purpose to beg the loan of yours, which shall be carefully returned by, dear sir, your obedient humble servant,

J. HYLTON.

"*Thursday Morning.*"

"P. S. Send nothing but the bowl. If you are inclinable to part with it, I will be obliged to you if you will let me have it; and I will get Mr. Partiss to weigh it. Phill. and Dolly I expect every day.

"*To John Spearman, Esq. Helton.*"

r Private act 23 Geo. II.: the estates were offered for sale in Lord Ravensworth and Sir Walter Blackett; were offered for sale under a Decree; bought in for Sir R. Musgrave; and afterwards disposed of by private contract, in various parcels.

The family estate of Hilton included, at its highest point of elevation, the manors of Hilton, Barmston, Grindon, Ford, Clowcroft, North Biddick, Great Usworth, and Follonsby, in the County of Durham; Carnaby and Wharram-Percy in the county of York; Elryngton and Woodhall in Northumberland; and Aldstone Moor in Northumberland<sup>a</sup> and Cumberland; with the advowsons of Kyrkhaulgh<sup>b</sup> and Monk-wearmouth.

Hilton, Ford, Great Usworth, and Follonsby, the impropriate Rectory of Monk-Wearmouth, and a leasehold estate there, were sold at the final dispersion of the property, after the death of the last Baron. Grindon, North Biddick, and Barmston, had been alienated sometime earlier, and the extensive domain of Alston Moor, fell and moss and mine, which came by the line of Vipont and Stapylton, was sold by Henry Hilton, the *melancholy Baron*, in 1618.

I am unable to trace the fate of the Yorkshire and Northumbrian property, as well as that of an estate in Wiltshire, mentioned in the will of Henry Hilton, 1640.

The Bank-head, or Bank-farm, part of Hilton estate, was purchased by the family of Pemberton at the general sale, and is now, by subsequent conveyance, the property of Robert Reay, Esq. who has built a neat mansion-house, called Hilton Place.

Hilton Castle was a few years ago (after standing long untenanted) the residence of the friendly and hospitable Simon Temple, Esq. The Castle is now occupied by Thomas Wade, Esq.

Every castle, tower, or manor-house, has its visionary inhabitants. "*The cauld lad of Hilton*" belongs to a very common and numerous class, the *Brownie*<sup>c</sup>, or domestic spirit; and seems to have possessed no very distinctive attributes. He was seldom seen, but was heard nightly by the servants *who slept in the great hall*. If the kitchen had been left in perfect order, they heard him amusing himself by breaking plates and dishes, hurling the pewter in all directions, and throwing everything into confusion. If, on the contrary, the apartment had been left in disarray (a practice which the servants found it most prudent to adopt), the indefatigable goblin arranged everything with the greatest precision<sup>d</sup>. This poor *esprit folet*, whose pranks were at all times perfectly harmless, was at length banished

<sup>a</sup> At an early period the Hiltons possessed a much larger estate in Northumberland, rated at two knight's fees, derived from the heiress of Tyson; but no traces of this property appear in the later inquisitions.

<sup>b</sup> Kirkhaugh, a discharged rectory in Corbridge Deanery. Sir William Hilton presented in 1495; Cuthbert Hilton Gent. one of the Patrons, with Will. Cuthbert, *pro hac vice*, 1501; Thomas Hilton, Knt. Baro de Hilton, presented 7 March 1557; Henry Hilton, Esq. presented Francis Hilton, Cl. A.B. 9 Jan. 1637. Hutch. Northumb. App. 35.

<sup>c</sup> "The Brownie was meagre, shaggy, and wild, in his appearance; in the day-time he lurked in remote recesses of the old houses, which he delighted to haunt, and in the night sedulously employed himself in discharging any laborious task which he thought might be acceptable to the family." The Brownie, whom Mr. Scott supposes with great probability to be a regular descendant of the Lar familiaris, had a prescriptive right to the kitchen fire; and on one occasion, when the servants of a Scottish family protracted their vigils to an unreasonable hour, the Brownie appeared at the door, and warned them to bed, "Gang a' to your beds, sirs, and dinna put out the wee *grieshock*" (glowing embers). Border Minstrelsy, introd. p. c.—cii.

<sup>d</sup> "Hail from thy wanderings long, my much-lov'd sprite!  
Thou friend, thou lover of the lowly, hail!  
Tell in what realms thou sports thy merry night,  
Trailst the long mop, or whirlest the mimic flail;  
Where dost thou deck the much-disordered hall,  
Whilst the tired damsel in Elysium sleeps."

Erskine, Border Minstrelsy, introd. p. clixv.

Yet how do these lines, all soft and beautiful as they are, fall before one stroke of Milton's "*shadowy flail*."

from his haunts by the usual expedient of presenting him with a suit of cloaths<sup>y</sup>. A green cloak and hood were laid before the kitchen fire, and the domestics sat up watching at a prudent distance. At twelve o'clock the sprite glided gently in, stood by the glowing embers, and surveyed the garments provided for him very attentively, tried them on, and seemed delighted with his appearance, frisking about for some time, and cutting several summersets and gambados, till, on hearing the first cock, he twitched his mantle tight about him<sup>z</sup>, and disappeared with the usual valediction :

Here's a cloke, and here's a hood,  
The cauld lad o' Hilton will do no more good.

The genuine Brownie, however, is supposed to be, *ab origine*, an unembodied spirit ; but the boy of Hilton has, with an admixture of English superstition, been identified with the apparition of an unfortunate domestic, whom one of the old chiefs of Hilton slew at some very distant period, in a moment of wrath or intemperance. The Baron had, it seems, on an important occasion, ordered his horse, which was not brought out so soon as he expected ; he went to the stable, found the boy loitering, and, seizing a hayfork, struck him, though not intentionally, a mortal blow. The story adds, that he covered his victim with straw till night, and then threw him into the pond, where the skeleton of a boy was (in confirmation of the tale) discovered in the last Baron's time. I am by no means clear that the story may not have its foundation in the fact recorded in the following inquest<sup>a</sup> :

Coram Johanne King, Coron. Wardæ de Chestre, apud Hilton, 3 Jul. 7 Jac. 1609.

Inquisitio super visum corporis Rogeri Skelton, ibi jacentis mortui. Jurati presentant quod Robertus Hilton, de Hilton, Gen. die et anno supradictis inter horas 8 et 9 ante meridiem falcans gramen cum quadam falce Anglice *a Syth* ad valenc. *xxd.* quam ipse in manibus suis tenuit, eundem Rogerum stantem à tergo casu infortunii cum acie ejusd. falcis, Anglice *the Syth point*, percussit supra dextrum femur ejusd. Rogeri unam plagam mortalem longam unius pollicis et lat. duor. pollic. ex qua plaga idem Rogerus eadem hora mortuus ibidem obiit : *et quod casu et non aliter, &c.*

Nevertheless, I strongly suspect that the unhousel'd spirit of Roger Skelton, "whom in the hay-field the good Hilton ghosted," took the liberty of playing a few of those

<sup>y</sup> The offer of reward, particularly of food, infallibly causes his disappearance for ever. On one occasion, when the lady of the house was crying out, Brownie mounted his master's best horse, swam the Tweed in flood, and recrossed it with the midwife *en croupe* ; he then proceeded to the stable, and bestowed a severe horsewhipping on the lingering domestic, who was only drawing on his boots. The master imprudently rewarded this important service by the present of a green coat, and lost his faithful Brownie for ever. "We may suppose that, tired of his domestic drudgery, he went in his new livery to join the fairies." Scott, *ibid.* c. III.

<sup>z</sup> This account of the cauld lad's very indecorous behaviour, on receiving his new livery, seems apocryphal. The genuine Brownie always received the present which was to banish him from his long-loved haunts with tokens of deep regret. Like Milton's more elegant fay,

"From haunted spring and dale,  
Edged with poplar pale,  
The parting Genius is with sighing sent."

The last Brownie who haunted a wild and solitary spot in Ettrick forest, was banished by the mistaken religious notions of a foolish old devotee, who presented him with a milk porringer, and a piece of money. The parting sprite was heard to howl and cry the whole night, "Farewell to bonny Bodsbeck." *Ibid.*

<sup>a</sup> For the whole evidence of the Lad of Hilton I am indebted to the indefatigable zeal of my worthy friend I. B. Taylor, (*et est mihi sæpe vocandus*), who collected and collated all the floating oral evidence which all the seniors of Hilton and Wearmouth could afford.

pranks which are said by writers of grave authority to be the peculiar privilege of those spirits only who are shouldered untimely by violence from their mortal tenements :

Ling'ring in anguish o'er his mangled clay,  
The melancholy shadow turn'd away,  
And followed through the twilight grey,—his guide.<sup>b c</sup>

A free pardon for the above man-slaughter appears on the rolls of Bishop James, dated 6 Sept. 1609<sup>d</sup>.

Carta Alexandri de Helton de tribus marcis de Molendino de Heltun assignatis  
Cantariæ in Ecclesia de Weremuth.

Omnibz videntibz vel audientibz has litas Alexand. de Helton saltm. Noverit Univsitas v̄ra me pro salute anime mee & antecessorū & heredū meorū concessisse, dedisse, & p̄senti carta confirmasse Deo & S̄co Cuth̄to & ecc̄te S̄ci Petri de Weremuthe ad sustentatione unius cappellani qui ad altare S̄ci Laurentii in p̄dicta Eccl̄ia celebrabit pro defunctis divina in p̄petuum tres marcas argenti tam tempe meo qm omniū heredum meorū de molendino meo de Helton annuatim in p̄petuum p̄cipiendas ad duos tminos scilicet viginti solid ad festū S̄ci Cuth̄ti in quadragesima & viginti solid ad festum S̄ci Cuth̄ti in Septembri. Ego aute & heredes mei d̄cas tres marcas de dicto molendino annuatim p̄cipiendas d̄ce Eccl̄te de Weremuthe cont omnes homines warrantizabiīm in p̄petuū. Et ut hec mea concessio donatio & confirmatio p̄petuam optineant firmitate. p̄senti scripto sigillū meū apposui. Testībs Dño Rob̄ fil. Meldred, Dño Johe Haunsard, Dño Gaufr. fil. Gaufr. Dño Jordano Hayrun, Dño Hugone de Capell, Dño Symone de Cheneduit, Dño Symone de Clifford, et multis aliis.

Large Seal. white wax. Within a shield a demy lion passant,

SIGILLVM ALEXANDOR DE HELTV.

3<sup>a</sup> 4<sup>e</sup> Special. D. & C. Treas.

Dimissio Decimæ, Piscariæ in Hilton.

Hæc Indentura facta vices<sup>mo</sup> sec<sup>do</sup> die April. A. D. 1448, testatur quod Thomas Bradbery, monachus, Mag<sup>r</sup> sive Custos de Weremouth Monachorum, ex consensu et voluntate Prioris et Conventus Dunelm. concessit et ad firmam dimisit Willielmo Bedall, Rectori Ecclesiæ Parochialis de Wessyngton, decimam cujusdam piscariæ in aquâ de Weer subtus Brughknoll in le Estwode de Hilton, infra Parochiam de Weremouth Monachor. *vis.* à quodam loco vocato Lambeden, et sic descendendo usque vadum de Pavylyon, habend, &c. à F. S. Andreæ Apost. ultime preteriti usq. ad terminum trium annor. reddendo—sex sol. et octo denarios. In cujus, &c. Dat. die et anno supradictis.

2<sup>a</sup> 4<sup>e</sup> Spec. D. & C. Treas.

<sup>b</sup> Boyd's Penance of Hugo.

<sup>c</sup> "You must not stay here," replied Mercury (filling two posts—supervisor of thieves, and chief usher of ghosts), "You must not stay here, unless you had been murdered; in which case, indeed, you might have been suffered to walk some time; but, if you died a natural death, you must set out for the other world immediately."

Journey from this World to the next.—*Fielding*.

And again, "How did you come to your end, Sir?" "I was murdered, Sir." "I am surprised, then, that you did not divert yourself by walking up and down, and playing some merry tricks with the murderer." "Oh! Sir, I had not that privilege, I was *lawfully* put to death." Ibid. <sup>d</sup> Rot. W. James, A<sup>o</sup> 4.

1

4

2

.





Sir Robert Hilton, Lord of Hilton, co

William Hilton, to whom his father  
marriage, 16

Sir Robert de Hilton, Knt. granted la  
living

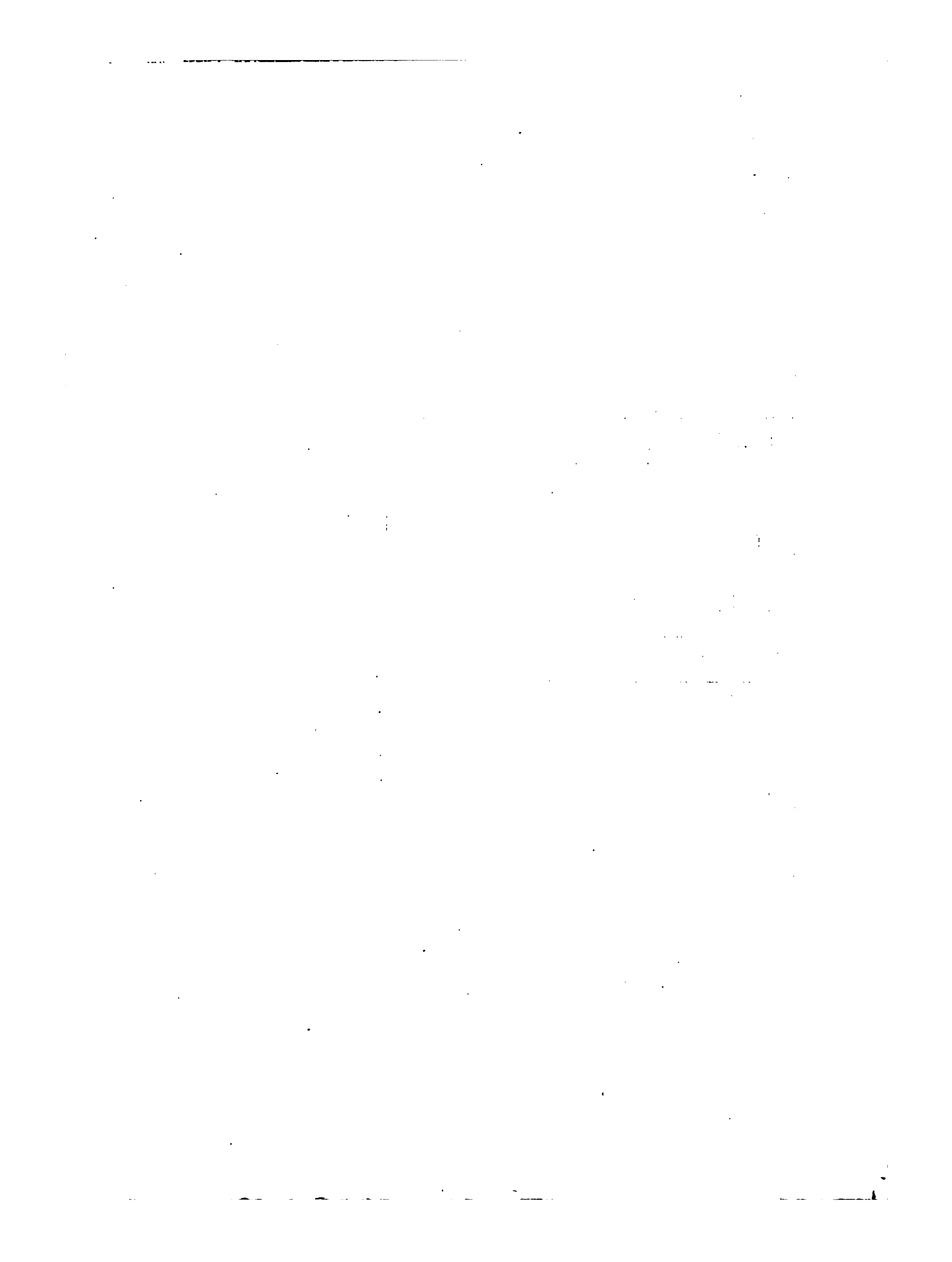
Sir Robert Hilton, Knt. paid 17l. 10s. 1

John Hilton, Constable of Flamborough Ric. II. 1388. William de Edw. III. IV. 1409.

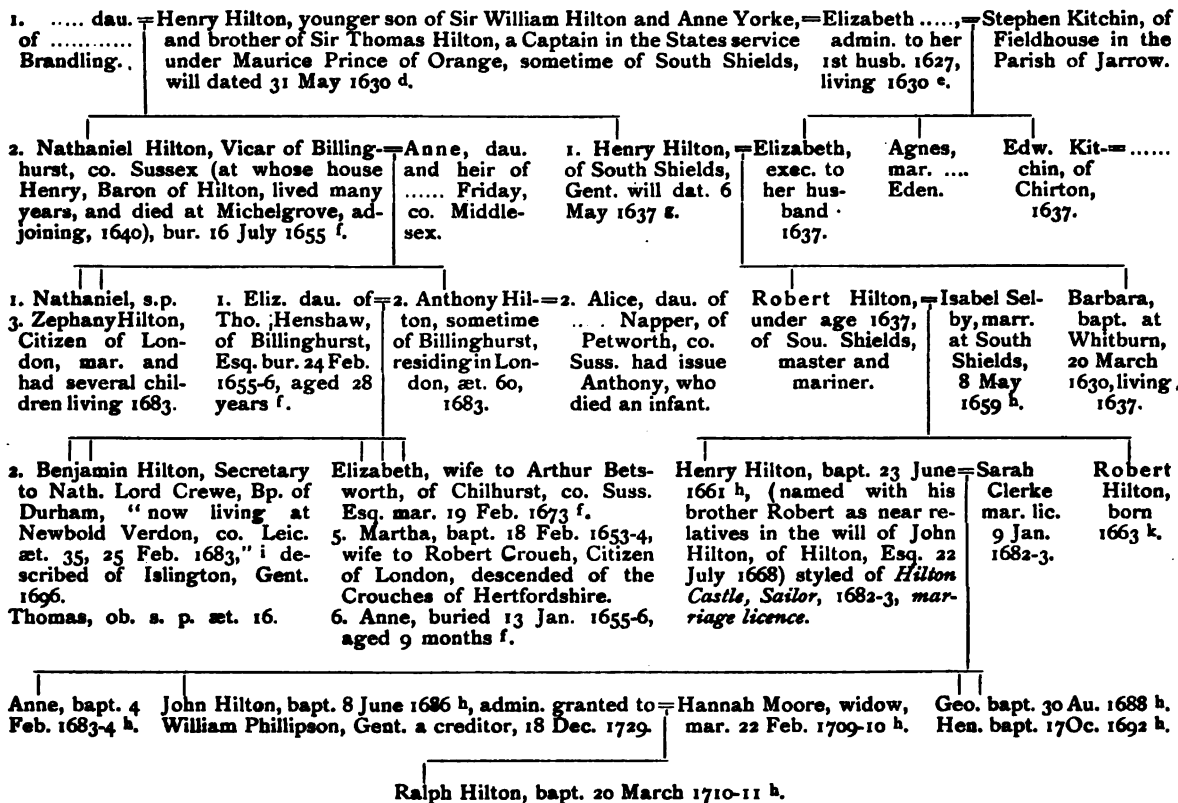
Alexander Hilton. William de Hilton. Sir Robt Vigil.

Isabel, daughter—Robert Hildyard, 1  
and co-heir. died before 1472

\* Isabella Salvayn, 25 Jul. 1429, leg  
uxori avunculi mei et commatri meæ  
est in manibus executoris patris mei a



PEDIGREE of HILTON, of SOUTH SHIELDS, in the BISHOPRICK, and of SUSSEX, LONDON, and LEICESTERSHIRE.



See the probable continuation of this Pedigree in the Evidences.

d "Anno 1630, May 31. In the name, &c. Because I am at this instant, God assistyng mee, intendyd to goe for London, and that no mortall man is certayne of his saffe returne, &c. : First, I bequeath my souell to Almighty God, onely good and omnipotent ; my vyld bodye and carcarse unto the earth, from whence it came ; all my goods whatsoever to my welbelovd wyfe Elizabeth ; to my sone Henry Hilton, and his wyfe Elizabeth ; to Anne Edon, one cow of the best." *Seal of Arms, Hilton, a crescent differenc.*

Mr. Hilton, who had served under the gallant Prince Maurice, is mentioned in Bishop Neile's letters as "an experienced soldier that has borne office in the field," and seems to have worthily occupied the situation of Muster-master of the trained bands of the county. His inventory, accordingly, contains the martial articles of "a target, muscat, bandeloor, and headpiece, 1l. ; he had 33l. in apparell, one winepeece, and four silver spoones ; the rest of his wealth, corn (100l. in the staggarth) and nowte-bestiall *his wyve's stock*, which the soldier acquired when he won the heart of old Stephen's widow, Dame Kitchin, of Fieldhouse.

e Elizabeth, now wife of Henry Hilton, Esq. late wife and administratrix of Stephen Kitchin, owes Lord Eure, for rent of petty tithes, Fieldhouse, &c. 22l. ; Henry Hilton hath maintained three children of Stephen Kitchin for 12 years, at 6l. 13s. 4d. per annum, and hath preferred Elizabeth, one of the daughters, in marriage, with 100l.

f Extracts of the Parish Register of Billinghurst, obligingly communicated by the Rev. Henry Wray Brown :  
1615, 13 Oct. Mr. Anthony Hilton the elder buried (not accounted for in the Pedigree). 1653-4, 18 Feb. Martha, daughter of Anthony Hilton, Gent. baptized. 1655, 16 July. Mr. Nathaniel Hilton, *our faithfull and painefull Pastor*, aged 65, buried. 13 Jan. *id. an.* Anne, daughter of Anthony Hilton, Gent. aged 9 months. 24 Feb. *id. an.* Elizabeth, wife of Anthony Hilton, Gent. aged 28 years, being the eldest daughter of Thomas Henshaw, Gent. 1665, 17 Oct. Mrs. Sarah, wife of Thomas Henshaw, Esq. 1673, 19 Feb. Mr. Arthur Bettesworth, of Whithurst, and Mrs. Elizabeth Hilton, of Horsham Parish, married. 1676, 22 Nov. Mr. Thomas Henshaw, sen. 1688, 25 Oct. Thomas Henshaw, Esq.

g Will of Henry Hilton, of South Sheeles, Gent. May 6, 1637. To be buried in the chapel of St. Hilde, neere his father : "I give the rent of the house at the church style for seven yeares to so many poore widowes in the Sheeles, &c. ; to Mr. John Hiltone, of Hiltone, a 5s. peece of gould ; to Alyce Carr 10s. in gould ; to Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. John Hiltone, of Hiltone, 5s. gould ; to Mr. Edward Kitchin the elder, to my brother Edward Kitchin, to my sister Agnes Idin (*Anne Eden?*), to Mr. Patricke Watt, the Lecturer at St. Hildes, xxs. ; my daughter Barbara 200l. ; my wife Elizabeth and son Robert Executōrs." Tuitiō of Robert and Barbara granted to Elizabeth, their mother, 15 June, 1637. The inventory includes his purse and apparell, with a *Jewell*, 35l.

h Par. Reg. South Shields. (B. A. I. B. T.)

i Visitation of Leicestershire, 1683.

k Robert, son to Robert Hilton, bapt. ; *Baron Hilton*, James Patteson, and Mrs. Hilton, sponsors, 3 Sept. 1663.

## EVIDENCES OF THE PEDIGREE OF HILTON.

(1) "Romanus de Helton tenet 3 feoda militum de veteri feoffamento." Feodarium Hug. Pudsey, Episc. Dunelm. a° 12 Hen. II. 1166. Lib. Niger, edit. 1774. I. 308.

*Romanus*, testis in carta Hugonis Pudsey facta Anchetello Bulmer. Item in carta ejusd. Hugonis facta Hugoni Burel. [3<sup>a</sup> 1<sup>a</sup> Pont.] *Romanus, Miles de Helton*, testis in carta Hugonis antedicti.

(2) Alexander de Helton concedit Ecclesiæ S. Petri de Wermuthe, ad sustentationem unius Capellani ad altare S. Laurentii, tres marcas argenti de molendino de Helton; sans dat. *Seal, a demi Lion passant*. A. D. 1172, facta fuit conventio inter Priorem et Conventum Dunelm. et ven. virum Alexandrum de Hilton, de Capella de Hilton. (Special. Dean and Chapter Treas.) Alex. de Helton testis in carta Hugonis Episcopi facta Burgensibus Dunelm. et in aliis cartis *passim* (3<sup>a</sup> 1<sup>a</sup> Pont.) Item in carta Galfridi fil. Ricardi (3<sup>a</sup> 7<sup>m</sup> Spec.) cum Germano Priore (1163-1186), et cum Johanne Archidiacono (1171-1174 circ.), et in carta Rogeri de Kibblisworth 1180.

(3) Alexander de Helton, et Agnes uxor, inter benefactores S. Cuthberti in Libro Vitæ, fo. 66. Mus. Brit. *Cotton MSS*.

(\*) The dates and references marked with an asterisk are taken from a Pedigree of Hilton compiled by J. C. Brooke, Esq. Somerset, but not entered on record in the College of Arms.

(4) *Liber Niger*. *Willielmus Tisun* tenet duo feoda militum de feodo *Willielmi de Vescy*. Germanus Tisun testis in carta Eustachii Vesci Monachis de Farne, et Robert de Hilton testis in carta Joh. de Vesci: 1<sup>a</sup> 1<sup>a</sup> Special. D. & C. Treas.

(6) Inter Escaet. in Turr. Londin. 51 et 52 Hen. III.

Extenta terrar. et tenement. quæ fuerunt quondam Roberti de Hilton, in com. Northumb. facta apud Syplingbotill die Sabb. prox. ante F. S. Laur. a° Hen. III. 51<sup>mo</sup> per Gilbertum de Vychell, Johem Harang, Henr. del Ewrd. Will. de Butlesdon, Rog. de Lyms, Will. frem ejusd. Riçum de Aketon, Rog. de Stancheby, Riçum Payn, Eustac. fil. Robi de Bilton, et Riçum fil. Batild.—dicunt quod sunt apud Remington in dominico <sup>xx</sup>/<sub>viii</sub> acr. terræ arab. et vi acr. prati, &c. suñ avi libr. et ijð., &c. Item apud Syplingbotill in dominico <sup>xx</sup>/<sub>xiiii</sub> acr. &c. (And after many other rentals of mills, rents, services, &c.) Suñia totabilis lxvi<sup>ii</sup> viiis. ijð.

(7) Presentaço Galfridi de Lewesham ad capellam de Hilton, per Dom. Robertum de Hilton 1297. [3<sup>a</sup> 4<sup>m</sup> Spec.]

(8) Presentatio Thomæ de Hilton, per Dom. Robertum 9 Dec. 1321. Ibid. Robertus de Hilton testis in carta Thomæ de Herrington circ. 1282, et alibi *passim*. "Dom. Robertus de Hilton habet *tres cycnos juvenes* de Vivario de Middleham delibat. per Ballivum 1313." Reg. Kellawe, f. 13.

(9) Inq. p. m. Alex. de Hilton, Chivaler, die L. prox. ante F. S. Marc. Evang. 16 Hatfield; ob. seis. de maneriis de Hilton, Barmeston, et Neuton, per 1 feod. mil. et dimid. et comm. sectam de 15<sup>a</sup> in 15<sup>m</sup>. Item de maneriis de Forth, Grindon et Clowcroft, per 1 feod. mil. et sect. de quinden. in quinden. val. c<sup>di</sup>. Robert Hilton, Chivaler, est fil. et hæ. plenæ ætatis. See Dugdale's Baronage, sub titul. Hilton.

Inq. capt. apud Alnwycke coram Will'o de Clapham, Escaet, &c. die L. prox. ante F. S. Joh. Bapt. a° Edw. Tercii octavo per sacr. Henrici Ilderton, &c. quod non est ad dampnum, &c. si Dom. Rex concedat Alexandro de Hilton, quod ipse messuag. centum acras terræ et sex acras prati in Broxfield dare possit Abbati & Conventui de Alnwyke,—et Dom. Henr. Percy est medius inter Dom. Regem et predict. Alexandrum, et dictus Alex. tenet ultra donationem et assignationem predictam villas de Shipplingbotyll, Haysand, Gysens, Remington, et Newton super More de Henrico Percy in capite per servic. ij. feod. mil.

Alexander de Hilton and Maude his wife, present to the Chapel of Jesmond in right of Maude, 1351. See Bourn's Newcastle, p. 81.

(10) See p. 46. *Pedigree of Emildon.*

(11) Inq. p. m. Robert Hilton, Chivaler, die Sabb. prox. p. F. S. Math. Apost. 32 Hatfield. Manerium de Hilton, per duo feoda militum excepta decima parte i feodi et per com. sect. Com. Dunelm. val. cxx<sup>li</sup>. (This tenure is probably intended to include Barmeston, Neuton, &c. enumerated in the Inquest 16 Hatf. as members of the Barony of Hilton.) Willielmus Hilton, fil. et her. plenæ ætatis.

(13) "Pateat quod ego Will'us de Hilton miles fateor me teneri Dño Roberto Priori Dunelm. in sex libris argenti. 1389."

Inq. 28 Jul. 13 Hen. VI. Will. Hilton, Miles, &c. tenet maner. de Wharram-Percy; Robert. fil. et her. ætat. 50. In Turr. Lond.

(14) Joan [de Bedik]. This Lady is generally attributed to Sir Robert Hilton in the next descent; but, as Sir Robert is already provided with *three wives* on record, and as Sir William Hilton was certainly seized of North Bedik, at the date of Hatfield's Survey, or about 1380, I am strongly inclined to believe, if the alliance ever took place at all, Joan the first wife of Sir William, to be the true Jane de Bedik; no evidence of the match appears in charters or inquisitions.

(15) Assignatio dotis Dionysiæ quæ fuit uxor Will. Hilton, mil. 13 Sept. 30 Langley. Inq. p. m. ejusd. Dionysiæ 21 Aug. 31 Langley.

(16) Inq. p. m. Robert. Hilton, mil. 9 Sept. 11 Nevill. Maner. de Hilton: Sunt in eod. una Aula, 4 Cameræ, una Capella, una Coquina, una domus de lapidibus constructa vocat. le Yatehous, quæ omnia nil valent ultra custas reparationis; 20 terræ husband. quælibet contin. 20 acras, quælibet acra val. 6*d.*; un. claus. vocat. le Orchard val. 6*s.* 8*d.*; 20 toft. quodlibet val. 6*d.*; 26 acræ prati, quælibet val. 2*s.*; un. toft. et 10 acr. terræ vocat. Sandsonland, quælibet acra val. 2*s.* 4*d.* et toftum val. 12*s.*; un. claus. vocat. . . . contin. 100 acras, quælibet acra val. 6*d.*; un. mess. et 20 acræ terræ arabilis vocat. Chaumberland, mess. val. 12*d.* et quælibet acra 11*d.*; 168 acræ more, quælibet acra val. 2*d.* Advocatio Ecclesiæ de Hilton pertinet manerio de Hilton. Maner. ten. per 1 feod. militis excepta decima parte, et sect. curie Com. Dunelm. de 15<sup>a</sup> in 15<sup>am</sup>.

Manerium de Newton: Situs totaliter vastatur; 200 acr. terræ arab. quælibet val. 4*d.*; quatuor tofta, quodlibet val. 20*d.*; undecim acr. subbosci, quælibet val. 7*d.*; 30 acr. pastur. quælibet val. 4*d.*; 90 acr. moræ; ten. de Episcopo per feod. 1 mil. et sect. de 15<sup>a</sup> in 15<sup>am</sup>.—Maner. de Bermston: situs manerii nil valet, &c. Maner. de Forth. Maner. de Grindon. Will. Bowes miles ten. de Roberto Hilton mil. Maner. de Clowcroft.—*desunt cætera.*

Inq. capt. apud Killome com. Ebor. in fest. SS. Sim. et Jud. 28 Hen. VI. Edmund Dux Somerset. per nomen Edm. March. Dorset. Rowland Tempest, et Will'us Herd, per cart. apud Carneby 22 Apr. 23 Hen. VI. concesser. Roberto Hilton mil. per nomen *Roberti Hilton, militis, Baronis de Hilton*, et Eliz. nuper uxori Thomæ Holden, arm. tot. maner. de Carneby, habend. &c. et hered. et assign. Roberti: et prefata Eliz. adhuc superstes. Robertus Hilton ob. in F. Purif. B. M. V. 11 Aug. ult. Will Hilton, est fil. et hæ. ætat. 30 & amplius. Inq. in Turri Londin.

(17) Pardon. dilecto et consanguineo nostro Roberto Hylton, militi, et Matildæ uxori ejus, quod per nomen Roberti filii et heredis Will. Hylton, mil. et *Matildæ filie Matildæ Dominæ Clifford*, adquisivissent de Will'o Hylton, mil. &c. 10 May, 5 Nevill.

Bishop Nevill used the same courteous yet royal stile to all his principal gentry; and indeed his wide connections by blood or affinity bore him out as to matter of fact, for there was scarce a lusty well-watered plant in the whole North, which had not intermingled itself with some, at least, of the extreme and bending twigs of the stately tree of Nevill.

(18) 10 May, 5 Nevill. Pardon to Sir Robert Hilton knight, and Isabel his wife, for having formerly acquired of Sir William Hilton, knight, father of Robert, lands in Bermeston; two parts of great Usworth, and the manor of Bedyk, except Bedyk-wood. Rot. Nevill a° 5.

(19) See the lamentable *Conquestus* of the Master of Wearmouth, p. 108. One would really imagine that the Lord Robert had been inoculated with some of the hot blood of his wife's family, from the irreverent manner in which he belaboured the poor priest of Wearmouth. Indeed the three brothers Robert, William, and Alexander, all exhibit in the document just quoted, more lively proof of their existence, that can be brought forward for many a cadet who fills the blank margins of a long Pedigree on good heraldic authority.

(20) Inq. p. m. William Hilton, arm. 15 Dec. 1 Booth, 1457. Non tenet aliqua ten. nec terras, quia per cart. 20 Jan. 1455, 34 Hen. VI. dedit magistro Johanni Norton, decretor. doctori, Magr Johanni Lounde et Thom. Asceley, clericis, et Wilfo Raket, gen. maneria de Hilton, Usworth, North Bedyk, Bermeston, le Forth, Grindon, Clowcroft, et Neuton. Ob. 13 Oct. ult. Willielmus est fil. et hæ. æt. sex annor. et amplius. Hilton ten. per homag. fidelit. et servic. 1 feod. mil. exc. decima parte. Usworth, &c. North Bedyk, per homag. fidel. et sext. part. unius feodi mil. et 53s. 4d. Bermston per homag. fidel. med. unius feod. et sect. Forth per homag. servic. 1 feod. et sect. Grindon per fidel. med. 1 feod. et sect. Clowcroft per servic. mil. et Neuton per homag. fidel. et sect. de quinden. Inq. pro com. Ebor. 13 Jul. 28 Hen. VI. Wilfus Hilton, miles, ob. seis. de man. de Wharram-Percy, &c. Inq. in Turr. Lond.

(21) From the date of this match (which brought into the family a considerable accession of property, as well as a very honourable descent in blood,) the Hiltons constantly bore in their shield, whatever other quarterings they inserted or omitted, the arms of Vipont, Or, six annulets Gules, 3, 2, and 1. From this prototype the Musgraves and Lowthers varied their bearing, altering only the tinctures.

William Stapylton, of Eden Hall, = Margaret, dau. and heir of ..... Vipont.  
 21 H. VI. : ob. 23 Aug. 1458. M.I. | 21 H. VI.

1. Sir William = Mary, had Alston Moor = 2. Richard, 2d son of Sir Rich- Joan, had Eden = Tho. Musgrave, elder  
 Hilton. in partition 9 Edw. IV. ard Musgrave, of Hartley. hall in partition. brother of Richard.

Indent. made at Houghton 6 Feb. 14 Booth, 1471, between Wyllyam, Baron of Hilton, and Richard Musgrave the elder, and Marye his wyff, mother of the said Baron : the sayd Richard and Marye shall kepe styll all the ffeoffaments she hath at this daye, and the said Baron shall paye, &c. to the said Marye, for her lyff, for all her part of his endowing, 23*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* at Whitsontyde and Martynmasse. Rot. Booth, a<sup>o</sup> 14.

(†) Visitation of y<sup>e</sup> Northe by Norroy, 1530.

(22) By charter 2 Dec. 18 Henry VIII. 1526, Sir William Hilton, Knt. conveyed his manors of Hilton, Ford, Usworth, Folanceby, Grindon, Bermeton, and Biddicke, co. Durham ; Carnaby and Wharram-Percy, co. Ebor. ; Aldstone, Kyrkhaughe, Elryngton, and Woodhall, in Northumberland ; to Sir William Bulmer and Sir Ralph Hedworth, Knights, Robert Bowes, of Cowton, George Bowes of Dalden, Robert Bowes of Aske, John Hedworth, and John Lambton, Esquires, on trust for himself for life, with remainder in tail male respectively to Sir Thomas Hilton, Knt. his son and heir ; William Hilton, his second son ; Cuthbert, son of Thomas Hilton, late of Hedworth, Gent. ; Roger, son of George Hilton, late of Wylome, co. York, Gent. ; William Hilton, brother of Roger ; John Hilton, Citizen and Merchant-Taylor of London ; Adam Hilton, of Parke, in Lancashire, Esq. ; Thomas Hilton, Citizen and Skinner (Pelliparius) of London ; with remainder over, failing these, and all the unlooked for issue of their loins, to his own right heirs for ever. (Rot. Tunstall, Letter M.) The entail, however, never took place beyond the descendants of William, younger son of the settler ; and the pedigree affords no certain link to connect any of the persons named in the subsequent remainder. Cuthbert Hilton, who would probably stand as a descendant of William or Alexander (19), was, I think, ancestor of a line of Hiltons who gradually sunk into the estate of yeomen and tenants to their Baronial cousins on the estates of Usworth and Biddick, and who, a century after, claimed a sort of kindly right, a half-asserted tie of consanguinity, by "beseching their worshippfull freend and landlord Sir Willyam Hilton, or Henry Hilton, Esq. to be supervisor of their wills, and to be good maister to their children." Of the other cadets, the Merchant-Taylors and the Skinners, I know nothing, only that one William Hilton was not only a Citizen and Merchant-Taylor, but actual bona fide Body-Taylor to Henry VIII. as may appear by will dated 5 Oct. 9 Henry VIII.

The Hiltons, or rather *Hultons*, of Hulton in Lancashire, a family of most ancient and honourable note, were certainly not connected with the Baronial family by male descent<sup>1</sup> ; and it is not easy to trace even any female connection. It was by no means unusual, when a testator had run through all his own kith and kin, to place in the remainder some friendly house of equal blood and rank ; and the coincidence of name would probably have its weight in a dilemma of this sort. In the reign of George I. Richard Baron Hilton made use of this old connection as a topic in some very civil and engaging letters to 'Squire Hulton, of Hulton, whom he wished much to see as a visitor at Hilton Castle,

<sup>1</sup> At least their *separate* Pedigree is honourably and distinctly proved from the reign of Henry II.



professedly with the laudable design of procuring a good husband for one of his five sisters, and thereby drawing into a true lover's knot the slackened thread of connection betwixt the houses of Durham and Lancaster.

(23) Inq. 13 June, 37 Henry VIII. 1545. Elizabeth late wife of Thomas Hylton Knight, died seized of the manor of Ravensworth, &c. ; ob. 23 May, 1545. Henry Gascoigne son and heir, aged 28.

(24) Livery to Sir Thomas Hilton Knight, son and heir of Sir William, 22 May, 10 Tunstall.

In the Name of God. Ame. I S<sup>r</sup> Thomas Hilton in the Countie of Duresme Knight, hole of bodye and in pfitt mynd, do ordeyn cōstitute and maike this my last Will and Testament, in mañ and forme folowing : ffyrste I bequithe unto Allmightye the father my Soule, and to his sonne Jesus Christe, who haithe redemed me and all mankind by his most glorious deathe and passion, hoping therby to be resussitate w<sup>th</sup> the elect in the daye of his judgment when he shall come to judge the quicke and the dead, and my bodye to be buried in the myddeste of my Chaple of Hilton, whereas my grandfather lyethe buried. Item, I gyve and bequithe to Agnes my wyffe, the one halffe of all my goods, moveable and unmoveable, and the lease of Tynemouthe during my yeares. Also, I gyve and bequithe unto my sonne Oswen Baxter, 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* by yeare during his lyff naturall, to be levied upon my lands in Austenmore. Also, I gyve to Oswald Mydfurthe 40*s.* by yeare, and the saime to be levied upon my lands in Austenmore, duringe his lyff naturall. Also, I gyve to Witfm Bainbrigg 40*s.* by yere, to be levied upon my lands in Austenmore, during his lyffe naturall. Also, I gyve and bequithe to Cuthbert Hilton, Roger Hilton, and Witfm Hilton, according to ther Pattens. Also, I gyve to M'garett Hilton 20*l.* to be levied upon my goods and cattals, and my wyffe to have thordring of hir unto she be married. Also, I gyve to my foure singing boyes, that is to saye, Thoñs Hudson and Robert Hudson, Robert Hudson's sonnes, and to James Hudson and Thoñs Hudson, Witfm Hudson's sonnes, 40*s.* by yeare during y<sup>r</sup> lyves naturall, to be levied of my lands in Austenmore. Also, I gyve to Emond Prior 26*s.* 8*d.* to be levied upon my lands in Austenmore. Also I gyve to all the resydewe of my Svnts havinge no patents, ther hole yeares waige. Also I will that my wiffe haive all my houshold stuffe, bothe Hangings, Bedds, and all other houshold stuffe, as potts, panns, dysshes, dublers, sawcers, and speits, during hir lyffe naturall, and after hir deathe to remaine to theires of my lands. And further, I will that all the plait that cam by hir shalbe hirs during hir lyffe naturall, and then to come to hir sonne John Baxter ; and for my owne plait and my chyne, she to haive thoccupaçon of it during hir lyffe, and y<sup>n</sup> to remane to theires as airelomes from one to another, upon this condiçon that y<sup>ai</sup> shall put sufficient suerties that it shall discend from one heire to another, according to thintaile y<sup>t</sup> I maid at London, in a thousand pounds of lawfull money of England, and to be registred and recorded from tyme to tyme in the Chancerie of Duresme. Also I will that the rents of Follansbie & Mykle Usworthe shall go to the payment of my debts yerelie, unto suche tyme as my said debts be fullie satisfied and paid, by the sight of my frends Sir Robert Brandlinge Knight, and my sonne John Baxter Esquier, and they to stand seased of my said rents of Follonsbie and Mikkle Usworthe unto suche tyme as all my said debts be fullie satisfied and paid,

and then the said rents to go to the heire, if he wilbe bound in the Chancerie of Duresme that the hole lands shall discend from one to another, as is conteyned in my taile aforesaid. Also I gyve to everie one of my teñnts in Hilton and Mykle Usworth 6s. 8d. And to twentie maids in Hilton and Usworthe, w<sup>th</sup> shalbe next maried after my deþtinge from this transytorie lyffe, 6s. 8d. apiece. And to the two briggs of Hilton 20s., and to y<sup>e</sup> mending of the hie waye at Barnstone 10s. Also I gyve to Bartlomew Hilton my su<sup>ant</sup>, 10l. by yeare, to be levied on my lands in Austenmore, during his lyff naturall. Also I gyve and bequithe to Adam Hilton, 26s. 8d. by yeare, during his lyffe naturall, and the saime to be levied upon my lands in Austenmore. Also I will that Henrie Wycliffe shall haive 3l. 6s. 8d. out of my lands in Austenmore, during his lyffe naturall. Also I will that Wittam Jordaine shall haive and enioye 33s. 3d., that he haith the nowe thoccupaçõn of in Grindon. Also I gyve to Thoñs Sympson, and to W<sup>m</sup> Cuthbert, according to ther Pattents. Also I gyve to Richerd Brakenberie, 3l. 6s. 8d. during his lyffe naturall, to be levied upon my lands in Austenmore. And the resydewe of my goods I gyve to Agnes my wyffe, whom I maike my full Executrix, to dispose the saime as she thinks most expedyent, and to be counselled by y<sup>e</sup> right Hoñable my verey good Lord my Lord Wharton, S<sup>r</sup> Robert Brandling Knight, and my sonne John Baxter, whom I maike sup'visours of this my last will and testament, to whom I gyve for y<sup>r</sup> paines: to y<sup>e</sup> Lord Wharton 20l. and to Sir Robert Brandling, and my sonne John Baxter, ether of them 10l. In wytnesse whereof, I haive subscribed this my last will and testament, the 8th day of November in the yeare of o<sup>r</sup> Lord God 1558. Item, further I gyve to Anne Leifeld 40s. to hir mariaige, and to Jane, if she marie w<sup>th</sup> Batelmew Hilton 40s. Also I gyve to Mr. Buller 6l. 8s. 4d., and to Mr. Thoñs Lawson 6l. Testes pducti iurati & exaiati sup factione & veritate hmõi testa<sup>ti</sup>, Oswaldus Baxter, Oswaldus Mydfurthe, & Edmũdus Prior.

Inq. p. m. Thomæ Hilton, Mil. 25 Sept. 3 Eliz. 1561. Tenet manerium de Hilton per 1 feod. mil. except. decima parte, &c. Maner. de North Bedicke, Mickle Usworth, Volonsbie, Forth, et Grendon. Per cart. concessit Roberto Brandling, Mil. 200 acras vocat. Hilton Parkes, ad usus sui & Agnetis uxoris, et diutius &c. Postea 21 Feb. 4 Ph. & M. per indent. inter se et Wilum Hilton de Biddicke fratrem suum ex una parte, et Johannem Yorke de London, Mil. ex altera, in consid. maritagii celebrandi inter Will. Hilton, jun. (fil. Willi) et Annam Yorke unam filiarum predicti Johannis, concessit, &c. Maneria de Hilton, Bedik, et Mekil Osworthe, &c. ad us. sui et Agnetis pro vit. ; rem. Willo. Hilton, jun., et hered. masc. de corpore ; rem. Willo. Hilton sen. patre Willi. et hered. masc. ; rem. cuidam Rogero Hilton ; rem. Willo. fratri Rogeri ; rem. Johanni Hilton de London ; rem. Adamo Hilton arm. ; remem. Johanni Hilton de Lyncolnes Inne ; rem. Willo. Hilton de London, *Skynner* ; rem. Thomæ Hilton de Burton, in com. Westmorel. ; rem. Henrico Hilton de Wynston ; rem. rect. hered. Thomæ Hilton Militis. Ob. . . die Maii, 1 Eliz. Will'us Hilton, Arm. est frater et hæres, ætat. 50 et amplius.

In this long entail, the Yeoman of Usworth, the Esquires of Lancashire, the Skinner and the Merchant-Taylor, all re-appear with the addition of a Lawyer and of two Westmoreland Gentlemen, of whose family something may be seen in Burn and Nicholson I. 516, 610, under Burton and Ormside, and whose connection with the paternal ancestors of the settler seems as problematical as that of the Lancashire Lords of Parke.

(25) Inventory of William Hilton, late of Byddyk, esquier, diseased. One lease of Longacres, vi. xiii. viii. Dom. Will. Hilton miles, constituit Georgium Hilton admin. bonor. Patris sui.

This Mr. William Hilton of Biddic appears to have been very far from an honest man, if we may credit the strange story told by Dr. Bulleyn (Kippis's Biog.) a learned Physician in the reigns of Edward VI. Mary, and Elizabeth. The said Dr. Bulleyn was born in the Isle of Ely, of a Suffolk family, educated at Cambridge, and after divers travels in Germany, England, and Scotland, removed to the North, where he acquired a property in the Salt Panns at *Shiles* by Tynmouth. In the City of Durham he practised with great repute, "and was in great favour with Sir Thomas Hilton Knight, Baron of Hilton, who was Captain of Tynmouth Castle, under King Philip and Queen Mary." In that family he performed some notable cures, particularly on the Baron's Lady, whom he recovered from a tympany, with a bread made of anniseed and herbs. He also proved the virtues of *Dittany of Crete*<sup>m</sup>, which grew plentifully on the rocks of Tynemouth, in curing the same disease. In 1557, he dedicated his "Government of Health" to Sir Thomas Hilton. In the following year, Dr. Bulleyn *came patiently* to London, in order to re-compile, amidst references and authorities, a second treatise (on "Healthful Medicines," which was *lost at sea*. Meanwhile his patron Sir Thomas Hilton died (during Dr. Bulleyn's absence) of a malignant fever; and not long after, the Doctor, to his great surprise and affliction, found himself most falsely and wrongfully charged by *Mr. William Hilton of Biddick*, with having murdered his brother, his own worthy Patron, the Baron aforesaid. The Doctor was actually arraigned before the Duke of Norfolk, "and the most diligent injustice was used to bring him to a shameful death, that his adversary might, with the covetous Ahab, through false witness, obtain by the counsel of Jezabel a vineyard with the price of blood." But all the shame and scandal, "we are happy to add," fell on the prosecutor's own head, the Doctor being very honourably acquitted; "yet did not that wicked enemy give over his bloody persecutions, but basely hired some ruffians to assassinate him." The plot does indeed seem to have spread deep and wide, for even "some persons of genteel extraction" were drawn in as accomplices, and by name, *R. Bellis of Jarrow in the Bishoprick*, (another ungrateful patient, whose life Dr. Bulleyn had by his own account lately saved.) This scheme also miscarried, but the indefatigable adversary arrested Dr. Bulleyn for debt, and kept him long time in prison, which was however not totally to his disadvantage, as he compiled therein "a great part of his medicinal treatises, which are to this day extant. Moreover, these indignities grieved him the less, coming from him (*William*) who was a stranger to him, seeing he (*William*) had persecuted the Lady Hilton, his own brother's wife, whose shame, loss, and blood, he had also sought, though she had redeemed much of his lands by great sums of money, &c.; and when he should have repaid the Lady her money, then he (*William*) gratified her as he did me." And here the Doctor, as elsewhere, declaims *con amore* against the crying sin of ingratitude,

<sup>m</sup> "Dittany of Crete, with which the wild deer healed their wounds, is," saith Gerard, "a hot and sharpe hearbe much like unto Pennie royall, saveing that his leaves be greater and somewhat hoary, covered over with a soft down, &c.; but this Cretan Dittany never grew on the rocks of Tynemouth. Dr. Bulleyn probably intends *Lepidium latifolium*, broad-leaved Dittander, which is still found plentifully on the cliffs betwixt Priors-haven and Tynemouth Castle (and near Durham Abbey on the Wear); the young leaves of which have an acrid pungent taste, are, according to Lightfoot, sometimes eaten in sallads, and esteemed antiscorbutic.

which *malgré* high titles, long pedigrees, and numerous quarterings, he assumes to be a most sable escutcheon even in the fairest field ; and so, leaving his defeated and despised enemy with the character of being profitable to few, and noisome to himself, a lover of few, a flatterer of many, a vessell of ignorance, a swamp of ingratitude, unnatural even to his own, wasting that in law (in persecuting Dr. Bulleyn) which should be reserved for his children's relief, he concludes, most medically, with recommending this cataplasm to his (*William's*) mortified conscience".——“ Why 'tis a strange story, Tristram ! ”

(26) Will of Margaret Hilton of North Biddic, Widow. To be buried at Washington. Her three daughters Elizabeth, Dorathie, and Helen ; her son Wyllyam and his wyf Anne. Her executors to be Robert, Roger, Rauff, Sibill, and Margaret Hilton. Supervisors, her son Wyllyam, her brother Sir Christopher Midcalfe, Mr. Robert Bowes, Mr. Thomas Layton, her brother Oswald Metcalf, and her sonnes in law Michael Constable and Marmaduke Thirkeld, and her nephew Anthony Thomlinson. Dat. 4 June, 1566.

(27) 19 Sept. 1581. Robert Hilton of Butterwick, Gent. desires burial in the churche of Sedgfield. To my brother Sir William Hilton one angell ; to his brother Ralphe Hilton 20<sup>li</sup>, and two sutes of apparell the best I have, viz. two dubletts, two pare of britches, and two pare of stockings, and my best gowne ; to everye of my four systers Elizabeth Thirkell, Dorotheie Counstable, Ellinor Horseley, and Margaret Vavisor, one ryall ; to my cosen Margaret Blaxton, my best pare of Virginalls, which I bequeth to Anne Blaxton her daughter ; to my cousin Else Eland, to Anne Eland her daughter, to Susan Baynbrige ; to everye servant, &c. xii<sup>d</sup>. ; to the poor vii<sup>l</sup>, wherof iii<sup>l</sup> to Sedgfeilde, xls. to Washington where I was borne, and xls. in Munck-Wearmouth Parishe ; to Robert Rutter my man one dublett, and a pare of britches ; the residue to my brother Ralphe Hilton.

(28) 30 Oct. 25 Eliz. Will. Hilton, de Hilton, miles, &c. Sciatis me dedisse Jane Bowes de Stretlam, vid. Wilfi Bowes de Barnard Castle, Ar. et Marmaduco Thirkeld de Esterthorpe, com. Ebor. Gen. castrum et maner. de Hilton, Follonsby alias Volanceby, Usworth, Fourd, Barmeston, et Bedik, et cap. mess. in Nov. Castro vocat. le White Freeres, &c. *Settlement on the marriage* of Thomas Hilton, son and heir of Sir William, with Anne Bowes, sister of Talbot Bowes, 1583.

Inventory of Sir William Hilton, of Hilton, Knt. 7 Oct. 1600, at Hilton. The Greene Chambre : old hangings vis. viii<sup>d</sup>. ; one litle cupbord xxd. ; an old case of a pare of virginalls iis. vid. The Reade Chambre : 4 peces of hangings xls. ; a little liverie cupbord of firre iiis. iv<sup>d</sup>. In the Parlour : one olde large table, with a grene clothe ; xviii buffit-stooles ; an olde chare ; three litle formes of firdale ; 4 tables with armes ; a litle liverie cupborde ; a pare of virginalls. In the Ladie Chamber : one side cupbord of ashe. In the Nurcery : one longe settle-bed, one fether-bedd. In the lowe Chequer—the highe Chequer—in the Towre : 4 corslets with their furniture ; item, certaine hay—— Item, a portall in the Grete Chambre, &c. The furniture of the house at Newcastle, where perhaps Sir William chiefly resided, is not much superior ; his funeral expences are only estimated at thirty shillings ; mortuarie xs. ; blackes bestowed upon the wydow, frendes,

<sup>a</sup> Kippis throughout, who must however have drunk deeply of Dr. Bulleyn's Cup of Dittany. I have unfortunately not been enabled to refer to the original.

and servants, 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* ; suma de claro 36*l.* 7*s.* 2*d.*.—Administration granted to Lady Anne Hilton, widow, in magna camera infra Castrum de Hilton, 2 Oct. 1600.

(29) Siraik, sone of y<sup>e</sup> R<sup>t</sup> Wor. S<sup>r</sup> W<sup>m</sup> Hilton, Knight, 20 Nov. 1576. Mr. W<sup>m</sup> Reade, Captaine in Barwicke, Mr. Tho. Sutton, M<sup>r</sup> of y<sup>e</sup> Quene's Ma<sup>ties</sup> Ordynaunce, Mr. Rob. Bowes his wyf (*Sponsors*).—Richard, sone of S<sup>r</sup> W<sup>m</sup> Hilton, Knight, 13 April 1578. [Ric. Barnes, Lo. Bp. of Durham, my Lord Warden, and my Lady Ogle, wife to the Right Hon<sup>ble</sup> my Lord Ogle, of Bothell.] Baptisms, St. Nicholas' Register, Newcastle upon Tyne.

During the rebellion of the Earls in 1569, Sir William Hilton was one of the very few Northern Gentry who (probably from his intimate connection with the family of Bowes) adhered heartily to the Queen, into whose service he brought a hundred horse. Sadler, II. 176.

(30) 14 Feb. 1597, Thomas Hilton, of Hilton, Esq. "weake in bodye by longe sicknes." Wife Anne, children George, Robert, Francis, Matthew, and John, sole executors. "My lease of Farneton Hall, which I lately took of the Queene;" to my sons Francis, Matthew, and John, "the whole Rectorie or Personage of Bishop-Wearmouth," with remainder to my eldest son, Henry Hilton; my two daughters Jane and Mary Hilton; "to y<sup>e</sup> poor Praste of my owen Parishe I doe give 5 markes." My father, Sir William Hilton, my brothers Talbott, George, and Raphe Bowes, Supervisors; proved 2 March, 1597-8.

(31) 30 March, 6. Jac. 1607-8, Livery to Henry Hilton, Esq. grandson and heir of Sir William Hilton, *vis.* son and heir of Thomas Hilton, Esq. deceased. Rot. W. James.

17 Sept. 1636. Pardon to Sir Gerard Kempe, Knt. for acquiring of Henry Hilton, Esq. the manors of Hilton, Ford, Folanceby, Usworth, Magna Biddick, and Barmston. Rot. Morton.

27 Nov. 16 Car. 1641, Inq. p. m. Henry Hilton, armigeri, dicti Baronis de Hilton: ob. 30 Mart. ult.; Robert Hilton frater et hæres æt. 40 annor.; Maria vidua Henrici superstes.

(32) Inq. post mort. Robert Hilton, Esq.: died seized of Hilton, &c. Margaret his widow entitled to dower. John Hilton, brother and heir, aged 40. 19 Feb. 1641.

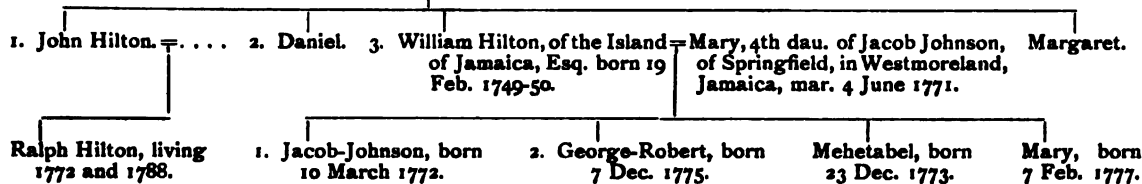
(33) 22 July, 1668, Will of John Hilton, of Hilton, Esq.: to my brother Henry Hilton, and the heirs of his body, all my estate reall and personall; to John Hilton, son of Henry Hilton; to my sister Mary, wife of Robert Hilton, Esq.; to Henry Hilton and Robert Hilton, sons of Robert Hilton, of South Sheiles, master and mariner, 50*l.* each at 21, they being nearly related to me; to my faithfull servant Mr. John Pemberton 100*l.*; and if he die, &c. 50*l.* to Jane his wife, and 50*l.* to Mary his daughter, my godchild; to my friend Mr. Ralph Hedley, of Durham, 50*l.*; to my servant Hilton Moody 50*l.* and 5*l.* a year for life. My brother Henry Executor, humbly desireing him to be guided by the advice of his friends Robert Brandling, of Leathley, Esq. Robert Carr, of North Biddick, Esq. Mr. Ralph Hedley, and Mr. John Pemberton, of Hilton, "for I very well know, they, being my true friends, will not be wanting to assist and advise with him."

The subsequent more modern evidences of the family are embodied in the Pedigree.

To the main stem of Hilton are added, 1. the Pedigree of Hilton of Swyne: I have not been able, however, to refer to all the authorities quoted in the higher descents. 2. Hilton of Billingham, Shields, &c. descended from a cadet in the reign of Elizabeth. This

Pedigree receives a continuation (which, from its genuine appearance, and its admirable though unpremeditated connection with the higher part, I should scarcely have doubted to place in the text) in a very gentlemanly letter from William Hilton, Esq. of the Island of Jamaica, who states his ancestry thus :

Ralph Hilton, born at South Shields 1710, = Mehetabel, second daughter of Daniel Lawrence, of Flushing on Long Island, New York, born Jan. 6, 1719, married 27 Dec. 1741.



The above William Hilton modestly saith, in a letter to Sir Isaac Heard, Garter, that "he knows little indeed of the nature of his brother's (John Hilton's) claim, but that their father Ralph was (by tradition) son of John, son of Henry, son of Robert, son of Henry *Hylton, Esq. called Baron of Hylton.*" [See the Pedigree, which evidently explains this mistake of Henry, *the Captain*, for his cousin-german Henry, *the melancholy Baron.*] Ralph Hilton died in Jamaica soon after 1748; his grandson of the same name was living in 1788, when Mr. William Hilton was in England.

Several other families still exist, who claim alliance, more or less remote, with the ancient stock in the Bishopric. In Guillim's Heraldry (edit. 1724, p. 64) such a descent is attributed to the Hiltons of Rea Hall in Staffordshire. I think I have seen the same claim made for the Hiltons of Shropshire, ancestors of the late John Scott Hilton, of Lapel House, near Hales Owen, an elegant and accomplished scholar, and the neighbour and friend of Shenstone. (See *Gent. Mag.* vol. lxxiii. p. 767-8, and vol. lxxix. p. 198.)

[Who was Walter Hilton, a Carthusian Friar, author of the "Scale (or rather *Ladder*) of Perfection," printed in 1494? see *Wood Ath.* II. 459.]

The Hiltons of Feversham, in Kent, a respectable family, seated there since the reign of James I. claim the like honour, on the strength of family tradition.

I add the following unconnected evidences, not one half of which, probably, apply to descendants of the Barons of Hilton.

From the Prerogative Court of Canterbury\* :

John Hilton, Citizen and Grocer, 14 Feb. 1454, desires burial in St. Martin's church, Ludgate, near the body of Alianor, his mother. To the Parish Church of Worfield, co. Salop, unam Crucem de Cupro et de aurat. precij 26s. 8d. To the Parish of Clavely, co. Salop, 40 . . . . ; to Ryngleford, co. Salop, 20s. To the repairs of Grocers Hall, 26s. 8d. To a certain College in the University of Oxford, lands and tenements in co. Salop, to be founded and established for ever, for Exhibitions for poor Scholars from Shropshire. Proved 14 Aug. 1454.

William Hilton, Citizen and Merchant-Taylor of London, 5 Oct. 9 Henry VIII. at this time Taylor to our Lord the King, to be buried in St. Mary's Wolnoth. To the Craft and

\* MS correspondence of Sir Isaac Heard, Ralph Bigland, Esq. &c. with George Allan, Esq. of Grange, pen. George Allan, Esq. M. P. \* 16 Stockton.

Mystery of Merchant-Taylors 200*l.* ; to my wife's daughter 100*l.* at age or marriage ; to my wife Joane ; to my bastard son Thomas *Hulton*, 40*l.* ; to my cozen John Mawsley 10*l.* of the 40*l.* which my brother John Hilton, of Northampton, oweth me ; Sir William Hilton, Clerk, Overseer. 22 Aylofffe.

Alexander Hilton, Citizen and Merchant-Taylor, 31 July, 1527, to be buried at St. Mary's Hill, Bishopsgate-street ; my goods to Anne my wife, and my children ; to brother Thomas Hilton 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* ; mentions debts remaining in Spain that were sometime Richard Fitz-William's.

ARMS OF HILTON.—However ancient and simple a coat the Hilton bearing may appear, the Argent field and bars of Azure, yet it certainly was not the first armorial distinction adopted by the family. Alexander de Hilton, in 1172, seals his grant out of Hilton-mill to St. Peter's of Wearmouth, with a huge demi-lion passant, so manufactured as to exhibit the leonine lash of the tail without the hind quarters of the noble brute. The common bearing, whenever first used, appears on a seal in 1328 ; and in 1414 William de Hilton exhibits a splendid seal with his shield of arms suspended on a tree ; two conies, betwixt the shield and legend, look rather like ornaments than supporters<sup>p</sup>. The arms sculptured on Hilton Chapel are supported by Stags ; the later Barons uniformly used two Lions (Azure). I can hardly even guess at the origin of the strange crest ; Moses' head *glorified or horned*. *Cornuta erat ejus facies*<sup>q</sup>. Another crest (*or Cognisance?*) a stag in a golden chain appears on Hilton Castle, East front ; and to this stag there belongs a tradition, that it was granted to the family, I forget why, by the Conqueror in whose service a certain fabulous Lancelot Hilton is said to have died at Feversham.

This may not be an improper place to say a word or two on the title of *Baron*, so constantly bestowed on the ancient house of Hilton, and which has been adopted without scruple in the text. In any country where the term Nobility is not exclusively confined to the Peerage, the Hiltons would have ranked as Noblesse in the strictest sense of the word ; yet I believe the title of Baron had no reference to any Peerage supposed to be created by one or more summons to Parliament in the reign of Edward I. or III, but was given by the general courtesy of the country, either from respect to the long and immemorial existence of the family in a *gentle* state, long before the creation of Barons either by writ or summons, or else with reference to the rank which the Hiltons undoubtedly held of *Barons of the Bishopric*<sup>r</sup>, sitting with a sort of Provincial Peerage in the great Council of their

<sup>p</sup> It is well known that Peers below the degree of an Earl are entitled to Supporters only by an order of Charles II. which became expedient, on account of the number of new families elevated to the Peerage, who had no hereditary claim to such distinction. Many ancient gentry meanwhile, though commoners, used this armorial decoration of very ancient and hereditary right, amongst whom were Conyers, Hilton, and Bulmer, of the Bishopric, and perhaps several others.

Besides the Seals noted in the text, there occur in the Treasury : the seal of Robert de Hilton, 9 Dec. 1321, the common bearing, with a label of three points ;—the seal of Robert Hilton, Kt. 1439, arms of Hilton, crest, Moses's head radiated ;—and the signet of Sir William Hilton, 1503, Moses's head, a full face, with distinct rays.

<sup>q</sup> It is needless to enter here into the typical meaning of *horns* ; profane as well as sacred writers seem to have always understood them to be a type of *power or glory*.

“Tu spem reducis mentibus anxiiis

Viresque, et addis *cornua* pauperi.” Horace, Carm. iii. 22.

“Tunc veniunt risus, tunc pauper *cornua* sumit.” Ovid.

Bacchus, moreover, (who is sometimes identified with Moses) is expressly stiled *Bicorniger* by Ovid. (Epist. Heroid. Laod. Protes.)

<sup>r</sup> The Barons of the Palatine Earl of Chester (who can be arranged, if aught of Sir Peter Leycester may be believed, with much greater precision than our Durham Peerage) form a very parallel instance. I believe the Vernons of Kinderton, who survived, like the Hiltons, all their contemporary chivalry, received, and for much the same reasons, the title of Baron, till the termination of male issue.

Ecclesiastical Palatine, and possessing some degree of controlling or consulting power, which can now be very ill understood or defined, though there is ample evidence of the actual existence of such a *Chamber of Peers*, in many Episcopal Charters and other remaining documents\*.

One proof perhaps of the high antiquity of the Hiltons is the number of popular traditions which, in various ways, account for their origin. There is no improbability (though it is not matter proven) in supposing that the local establishment of the family extended above the Norman æra; yet it might be difficult to say *which* coat Adam Hilton, the liege of King Athelstan, caused to be sculptured above the portal of St. Hilde, or to be engraved on the massy silver crucifix which he presented to the Abbess of the Peninsula. Romanus, the Knight of Hilton, (whose very name is unknown to these early Romancers,) might be Saxon, Dane, or Norman, or, according to a wild legend alluded to in Sharpe's Hartlepool, (p. 167,) he might with equal ease spring from a Northern Rover, who wooed and won "a fair young Saxon Dame with all her lands and towers," under the disguise of one of Odin's Ravens. It should, however, be recollected, to say nothing of Leda and such by-gone times, that the Ascanian Princes of Saxony sprung from the loins of a *Bear*<sup>u</sup>, and, which is more to the purpose, that the Staffords of Buckingham chose to descend from a *white Swan*.

## HILTON CHAPEL.

It remains to mention the Chapel of Hilton. The records in the Treasury of Durham relative to this little domestic foundation, include the earliest authentic evidence of the Hilton family. In 1157, Prior Absalom and the Convent of Durham granted that Romanus the Knight of Helton should have his own officiating Chaplain in his Chapel of Helton. The same Chaplain might receive all the offerings of his Patron's own house, (excepting, as usual, on the great festivals, when the Baronial family were expected to attend the mother Church,) excepting also that Romanus should pay for every ox<sup>p</sup> one thrave of corn to St. Peter of Wearmouth, and that all the tithes and offerings of a certain half carucate called Trublard's land, and from the whole lands of Hilton and Risum, (not I presume immediately in the Lord's own hand) should also belong to the mother Church.

A convention betwixt Prior Germanus and Alexander de Hilton in 1172 confirms the above conditions, and specifies that Trublard's land consisted of four oxgangs, now in the tenure of Albert, Osbern, Outi, and Yvelot. This second Charter is attested by Meldred son of Dolphin, William de Vesci, and William son of Uhtred, the founder of the Lumley line. The revenues of the Chapel were thus confined to personal offerings of the Baron and his family. The Patron would, however, be naturally inclined to extend this foundation at the expense of the mother Church, which he would probably attend only when

\* Amongst the Charters of Hugh Pudsey. *Habeat et teneat honorifice, &c. sicut aliquis Baronum nostrorum.* (Carta facta Will. fil. Will. fil. regis Stephani de terra de Parva Halcton. 3<sup>a</sup> 1<sup>o</sup> Pont.) Rogerus de Kibleswrde, &c. in presentia domini Hugonis Dunelm'sis Episcopi et Baronum Episcopat. in pleno placito apud Dunelm. A. D. MCLXXX. *Alex. de Helton* is the fifth attesting witness, and evidently one of the Barons then in full court assembled.

<sup>u</sup> "Vincent le Blanc also mentions a *fortunate Bear*, who married a Princess in India, and was ancestor of a line of heroes." See *Hudibras*, Part I. Canto 2.

<sup>p</sup> The second convention explains this to mean draught oxen, *pro unoquoque bove de aratis.*



compelled, at Easter, Christmas, and the Feast of St. Peter, the Patron of Wearmouth; and this diversity of interests led to perpetual jealousies and bickerings betwixt the Barons of Hilton and the Masters of the Cell of Wearmouth. Some of the grievances which the Monks sustained at the hand of these very lay and haughty Barons, are represented with so much *naïveté* in the *Conquestus*, or petition of wrong, of the Monks of Wearmouth, that it is impossible to attempt any abridgment of the document.

¶ Yees injurez and grevñce heere sewand puttez y<sup>e</sup> proctoure of y<sup>e</sup> priours of Durh<sup>m</sup> for hym and his monkes Withm lyhñ, kepper now late of y<sup>e</sup> Celle of Monkweremouth, and John Both monke his felowe, ye<sup>r</sup> duelland, to Willm Hilton son and hayre to S. Robert Barone of Hilton.

ye firste wheer on Scottesman, namytt John Potts, at diverse tymes has opyned and brokyn upp y<sup>e</sup> doresse of y<sup>e</sup> said Celle of Monkweremouth, and takyn oute his corn and his haye eftre his awen will, and somtym sett his horse in a place callid y<sup>e</sup> ald kirke to y<sup>e</sup> hay mowe, filing y<sup>e</sup> sam place and destroying hay agayns y<sup>e</sup> will and connsent of y<sup>e</sup> kepper of y<sup>e</sup> said place, and yeruppon monyshid to seceese of y<sup>e</sup> said wranges, said to y<sup>e</sup> forsaid kepper yat he wald in despytt of his heved sett his horse in y<sup>e</sup> said place, like as he had don afortym, and eftre despittuose wordes said to y<sup>e</sup> said kepper, wythin the Sanctuary layd handes in violennce apon y<sup>e</sup> Clerke accollect, and y<sup>e</sup>for be coñon lawe cursid, com y<sup>e</sup> Seterday a nexte before palmesonday to y<sup>e</sup> said kirke of Monkweremouth for to shryve hym, and for y<sup>e</sup> said kepper said to y<sup>e</sup> paresh preste yat he hadd no power for till assoile y<sup>e</sup> said John Pottes, he and his felowes at y<sup>e</sup> wheerdoor w<sup>t</sup> lang pikyd staffes and lang daggers made asawte to y<sup>e</sup> said kepper and his felowe, and raufe fra yam a silverd mahylyn, and bare oute of y<sup>e</sup> place noght wythoutyn sacrilege.

Also son eftre yatt y<sup>e</sup> samday Willm of Hilton son and hayr to y<sup>e</sup> Barone of Hilton, in his comyng to y<sup>e</sup> kirke for to be shryven, mysinformed of y<sup>e</sup> said dede, and y<sup>e</sup>oppon holy movid, w<sup>t</sup> hye and stooore countenface entreed y<sup>e</sup> wheer of y<sup>e</sup> said Kirke of Wermouth, w<sup>t</sup>outyn ony prayer or revence yeer made or shewid to y<sup>e</sup> blessid sacrament, and said to y<sup>e</sup> forsaid kepper and his felowe on yis vyise, what maystrez make yhe here? and y<sup>e</sup>oppon swar a grett ooth, yat yeer was nozt so pryve a chambre ne holl wythin yat place yen he suld pull oute John Both monke, and bynde his feete undr a horse baly, and so sennd hym to Durh<sup>m</sup>. And also chalansshid y<sup>e</sup> said kepper and askyd him in stooore manere who was yi Syre, and yerwyth putt of y<sup>e</sup> said kepper hoode in till his neke agayns his liste and his will, and so laid handes apon hym agayns lawe, for y<sup>e</sup> whilke dede and manysshing, y<sup>e</sup> said kepper and his felowe durste nott abyde wythin y<sup>e</sup> said place for dreede of myschevyng, bode wythdrew yam, and yfor gode svyce ondoon, in grett desplesaunce of Gode, in grett injury till all haly kirke, and especiell to y<sup>e</sup> said pour and his monkes. D. & C. Treas. 3<sup>a</sup> 4<sup>th</sup> Special.

Moreover—

Anence William Hylton and others diverz of his svants y<sup>e</sup> Saturday next before Palme Sondag last past came to Monkweremouth, and yer maid assaute to William Lyham, Maister of Wermouth, and layd on him his hands, in the qwere of y<sup>e</sup> said kyrk, in

¶ The document will be sufficiently intelligible to the Northern Reader. The following expressions may, however, perhaps need explanation. Accollect, *acolyte*. wheerdoor, *choir-door*. raufe, *took violently*. who was yi Syre, *who are you, Sir?* manysshing, *menacing*.

violence, and *poulið off his hode, to grete shame and reprove*, and of y<sup>e</sup> said Priour, with many other words of manace, for the whilk the said Maister durst not abide in hys place, for fere of bodily harme.

Itm̄ Alex<sup>r</sup> Hylton, executor to his fader with wrang holds y<sup>e</sup> cor se p<sup>re</sup>sent of Wylyyam som tyme Baron of Hylton, both hys hors and hys gown, whilk was of grete value, as I am informed, tho<sup>f</sup> all he has bene oft tymes requyred to make delivery of them; and also y<sup>e</sup> said Alex<sup>r</sup> come w<sup>th</sup> y<sup>e</sup> said Wylyyam, in supportacōn of hym y<sup>e</sup> said Saturday, to the said assaut, manassing y<sup>e</sup> said Maist<sup>r</sup> for to do hym bodely harme; and allso y<sup>e</sup> said Baron Wylyyam and Alex<sup>r</sup> mayntenyd and supportyd diverz other of y<sup>r</sup> servantes for to brake up the dores of y<sup>e</sup> said Priour at Wermouth, and take out his corne and hay, after yer awn intent; allso y<sup>e</sup> said Baron withholds y<sup>e</sup> corse present of his wyf.

Theis [with about twenty other counts for detention of tithes, non-attendance at the mother church, and improper presentation of a priest on vacancies of the Chapel of Hilton] are y<sup>e</sup> grievances of y<sup>e</sup> whilk y<sup>e</sup> Priour of Durh<sup>m</sup> complenys of Robert Baron of Hilton, Willyam Hylton, and Alexander Hilton, Esquiers. †

One extract more from the mass of litigious evidence in the Treasury (*Locell. 25*) all which now—Pulveris haud exigui jactu compressa quiescunt.

A tres honoré S<sup>r</sup> et Revent Pier in dieu le Prio<sup>r</sup> de Duresme soit doné.

Wirschipfull S<sup>r</sup> & revent fadir in god, I recoimende me unto yow. And for als mekill as Thomas my prest was at you at Durh<sup>m</sup>, touchyng an arest at was made of ye teynd hay & corn at hilton, & hilke was like to hafe bene lost, yat was made be a man of myne callid Willm̄ Hall, for c̄taine dett aght to hym be yo<sup>r</sup> brothir y<sup>e</sup> maistre of Warmouth And at the revence of yow, be y<sup>e</sup> message at said Thos my prest broght to me fro you *I gart lowse* y<sup>e</sup> arest at was made & put my man from yat advantage yat he suld hafe had in my Cort be yat arest, & put hym to gret hynderance and yit y<sup>r</sup> es none end made with hym, of whilke me marvayles, wharefore I pray you at ye will send to y<sup>e</sup> said Maistre of Warmouth, to make on eynd with my said man in hast and delay him no lang<sup>r</sup>, and if he will nocht, I p̄y yow *hald me excusid what hapyn efterward*, and what like yow to do in this mat<sup>r</sup> I p̄y you send me word writen be y<sup>e</sup> bryng<sup>r</sup> of this, and Wirschipfull S<sup>r</sup> & revent fadir in god y<sup>e</sup> holy Trinite hafe you in thir kepyng. Writen in hast at Hilton, on monday next before Saynt Lenard day.

Be Robt.

Baron of Hilton.

† A more solemn *Conquestus* of the Master of Wearmouth, betwixt 1297 and 1321, viz. when Galfrid de Levesham was Chaplain of Hilton, enumerates as grievances: the detention of the valuable offerings of the Baron and his family, and strangers there visitant, on Christmas day; also on the day of St. Wilfrid the Bishop, and on the feast of the Purification, and of Candles and oblations then offered to the Chapel and not to the Church from the Baron's family, and from the household of Theobald fil. Alexander. Then there is a chantry founded without licence; the Chaplain detains all tithes of land in his own occupation, and the corn tithes of Elyas Fitz-Patrick, and John de Aukland, and the tithes of the fisheries of *Burnemouth* and *Ederdene*, which belong to the Lord of Neuton, and the tithes of Hilton mill, and the offerings of Communicants Parishioners of Wearmouth, and the profits and proceeds of distributing Holy Water in the vills of Hilton and Neuton, in direct infraction of the Composition, &c. Also the Chaplain of Hilton permits persons under Ecclesiastical censure, fairly laid on by the Rector of Wearmouth, to attend Mattins, Mass, and Evensong. [Thomas Upwood, Adam Fulwell, and others, farmers of the Manor of Fullwell, detain the tithes of *Croketayle* fishery; and Elyas the suter, William son of Ebba, and others, abstract the tithes of Suthwick wind-mill; and John Artays and others, detain the tithes of *Ebbeyare* fishery.]

Another libel, without date, articles the same sort of grievances, which seem to have been in constant course of arrival—the tithes of Hilton mill, the fishery of Rysum, and the fishery of Robert le Talurer. 3<sup>a</sup> 4<sup>th</sup> Spec. Dean and Chapter Treas.

‡ *I gart lowse*, this is a truly Baronial expression, displeasing to a Southern ear.

The Barons of Hilton sometimes, however, adopted more legitimate means of increasing their Chaplain's salary, without trenching on the vested rights of the master of Wearmouth.

In 1322, Robert, Baron of Hilton, granted to his Chaplain William de Hilton, the *Passage of Bovisferry*<sup>†</sup>, a toft and croft in Grendon, with one acre of land and a messuage and twenty-four acres, which Hutting Frer held in Hilton, in exchange for one chalder of wheat, which William used to receive out of the grange of Ford, and in exchange of an annual rent of sixteen shillings, which William received out of twelve acres in Grendon, and of four shillings paid for the multure of the same twelve acres. The same Chaplain William shall provide a proper boat for the ferry, and shall pray for the good estate of his Patron duly and daily, &c.

The Chapel of Hilton was dedicated to St. Katharine, but before 1322 there was a chantry founded within it, dedicated to the Virgin. Robert Hilton, last named, granted to his Clerk Robert de Billingham, his chantry of St. Mary, and a certain messuage together with the free multure of all the free tenants and cottagers of Hilton, Bermeston, and *Utesuken*, due to the manor mills of Hilton and Bermeston. He also gave to his said Chaplain, a rentcharge of two shillings issuing out of two cottages in Helton, for the support of one light to burn perpetually (*ardentis lampadis*) before the Altar of St. Mary; and he gave to the same Robert for his own better maintenance, a messuage and four acres in Grendon, four acres and a half in Cloucroft, four other acres which William Yhole held, *and all the honey and wax of the wild bees inhabiting the trees in Bermeston Park.*

The Baron then declares, that if on the death of Robert de Billingham, his heirs neglect to nominate a successor, the Patronage shall devolve on the Prior of Durham.

The following presentations to the Chapel of Hilton, occur on the Prior's Registers.

William Harpyn, 1249, pr. per Alex. de Hilton.	John Blakewell, 23 Mar. 1433, p. m. Byng-ham.
William de Lovestille, 3 non. April 1254, per Rob. de Hilton.	Lawrence Martyn, 10 June 1439, p. res. Blakewell.
Galfrid de Levesham, 1297, per Rob. de Hilton.	Robert Staynton, p. res. Martyn, 1450.
Thomas de Hilton, 1321, per res. Levesham, per dom. Robert de Hilton.	Richard Cresswell, admiss. 15 Jan. 1462.
William de Hilton, 4 kal. Aug. 1338, per dom. Alex. de Hilton.	Richard Bowman, p. res. Cresswell, 1471.
John Kellowe, occurs 1370 <sup>*</sup> .	Robert Spragayne, p. m. Bowman, 22 Jan. 1503, pr. Sir William Hylton, Knight.
William Byngham, p. m. Kellowe 5 Dec. 1414, pres. per Will. Baronem de Hilton.	William Fabyane, 1506, p. res. Spragayne.
	Thomas Stevenson, 1531, p. m. Fabayne.
	John Marischall, 1536, p. res. Stevenson.
	Thomas de Seham.

Chantry<sup>‡</sup> of St. Mary within the Chapel of Hilton.

Robert de Billingham, 1322.

<sup>†</sup> The present *Hilton ferry*—the *Ox-ferry*, where heavy cattle could pass.

<sup>\*</sup> At this date there were three Chaplains or Sub-chaplains on this establishment, R. Kellowe, Peter Blonks, and John Moriley, (the two last were probably Chantry Priests,) to whom Bishop Hatfield confirms the whole "status" of the Chapel, books, vestments, and ornaments, as they stood at the death of their late Patron Robert Hilton, as long as the said manor shall continue in the hands of the Bishop. 28 Aug. 1370, Reg. Hatf. f. 49.

<sup>‡</sup> The Master of Wearmouth enumerates the foundation of this Chantry without licence, as one of his grievances, in the time of Galfrid de Levesham.

## MONK-WEARMOUTH.

111

The Chapel of Hilton was resigned into the hands of the Prior of Durham before the dissolution, annual value 6*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.* The Chapel, as a domestic place of worship, was restored, if not before, by John Hilton, Esq. the last Baron; for Bourne mentions the place as famed for its Irish oak, and its complete garnison of plate, books, and vestments. Hilton Chapel again became a place of worship during the residence of Simon Temple, Esq.

In 1306, the sacerdotal ornaments of the Chapel consisted of a chalice, two vials, an alb, a chasuble with stole, maniple, and amice, a corporax cloth, a missal, a psaltery, and portefefer; three linen cloths for the Altar, and one clothes press.

## PARISH OF WHITBURN.

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THE boundaries of the Parish of Whitburn are, Jarrow on the North, Boldon on the West, Monk-Wearmouth on the South, and the Sea on the East.

The Parish includes two Constaberies, 1. Whitburn, 2. Cleadon.

### WHITBURN.

Whitburn, a small pleasant village on the coast, near a fine sandy bay with a cheerful prospect to the South, extending beyond Sunderland and Hartlepool, to the high cliffs on the Yorkshire coast<sup>a</sup>. The Lizard<sup>b</sup>, a high dry sheep-walk to the North of the village, commands a landscape not less varied and extensive; immediately to the South-East, Souter point, the most projecting point of land betwixt the Wear and Tyne; the grotesque rocks of Marsden; and beyond, a fine curve of the shore, and bold jutting headland crowned with the shattered monastery of Tynemouth; and further still, Hartley and the semi isles at the mouth of its rivulet.

The village itself of Whitburn has a much warmer and more sheltered appearance than most of the hamlets on the bare Eastern coast. The Parsonage stands embosomed in a tuft of lofty sycamores; and in the sheltered garden within the Rector's pale, the fraxinella's, cistus's, and lobelia's<sup>c</sup>, may vie with the floral wealth of a Surrey incumbent.

The Rectory, as it lately stood, was chiefly built, or at least enlarged and new fronted, by Dr. Musgrave in 1675, (with 140*l.* dilapidations received from his predecessor Speed.) Dr. Pye added the new rooms to the East of the late Rectory in 1770, at an expence of 400*l.*, and repaired the house, barns, and offices; from his predecessor he took no money for dilapidation, only 5*l.* worth of fixtures.

<sup>a</sup> The dry limestone pastures of Whitburn afford several rare plants, in particular the bee and butterfly orchis. The beautiful purple mountain milkwort, *Astragalus hypoglottis*, occurs on the Lizard.

<sup>b</sup> *Lizard*, *Lissars*, or *Lissers*; whether from its form, or from *lisiere* (see the French dictionaries). The name, however, is written two centuries ago, *le lissuris* and *leasures*. About a mile North of Souter point, and in a direct line from the highest part of the lizards, a fine spring of water bursts from the rock, so far below the tide mark, as to be only accessible at the lowest spring ebbs; the water has proved of considerable service in severe scorbutic complaints.

<sup>c</sup> If these delicate flowers sometimes shrink before the Eastern blast, the *Rhododendron Kalmia* and *Asales* bear all the usual severity of the climate, and the *Buddlea globosa* hangs out its golden balls with impunity. The myrtle also, and arbutus, grow freely in the open air.

In 1816, the Rectory-house was entirely taken down, and an excellent new mansion erected with a free-stone front, on a plan furnished by the present Rector, and executed by Messrs. Stokoe, architects, of Newcastle<sup>d</sup>.

## THE CHURCH.

The Church is a neat handsome structure, consisting of a nave with two regular ailes each formed by four round pillars, with rolled capitals supporting pointed arches; a chancel separated from the nave by a wide pointed arch, and a handsome West tower, which should seem to have been built at two different periods.

The Church has been lately thoroughly repaired, and handsomely pewed; the old raftered roof of the nave is now covered by a modern ceiling, and the lights in the ailes are all modern under square labels; one of the lights on the North of the chancel, has a quarterfoil head, the other is under a pointed arch; a portion of the great East window, also under a pointed arch, is closed up in the wall<sup>e</sup>.

## MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS.

The most singular monument is that of Mathew.

On an altar-tomb at the West end of the South aile, lies a recumbent effigy of a plump stout elderly gentleman, in the full stiff dress of 1689; a full periwig, neckcloth with square ends, coat with large buckramed skirts, embossed buttons, wide sleeves, and cuffs, doublet, rolled breeches, and square laced shoes with huge bows of riband; the head rests on a pillow, and the right hand holds a book open at the text, "I shall not lye here, but rise;" there is a skull between the feet. On the uprights of the tomb are represented in bas relief, the same figure kneeling with a lady in a corresponding dress on each side of him; and on the East and West uprights texts of Scripture; at the head, "I know that my Redeemer liveth;" and at the feet, "Wherefore he saith awake ye that sleep, and arise from the dead, and Christ will give thee light." Ephes. v. 14.

A tablet with gold letters placed against the wall informs us that this is "The burial place of Mr. Michael Mathew of Cleadon, and his wife, who had issue three sons and two daughters, of which only Hannah survives."

In the Chancel, on a flat slab within the altar-rails:

Johann. Wallis, A. M. Rector de Whitb<sup>a</sup>, Na. Crew nup. E'po Dunelm. et Hen. Duci Cantia<sup>e</sup> Capellanus, obiit anno ætat. 42, A. D. 1728. F. H. E. G.

<sup>d</sup> The house stands on the old scite, but covers less ground, though it contains an equal number of apartments, more conveniently disposed; the walls are limestone 2½ feet thick, stoothed throughout, and the lower floor laid quite hollow, with a thorough ventilation by apertures or grates and communications through all the party walls. A lasting benefit has been conferred on the village, by bringing a fine spring through iron pipes into a covered trough, which affords a constant supply of water in the dryest seasons.

<sup>e</sup> At the same time the floor was raised two feet with lime rubbish, and the church warmed by a stove of which the flue is carried along the North wall of the Nave. However an antiquary may deplore the raftered roof and the dim mullioned windows, it must be allowed that Whitburn, in its present state, is the very *exemplar nitidiss.* of a neat comfortable Parish Church.

On a marble tablet fixed to the North-wall of the Chancel :

Jane wife of Edward Hinton, Esq. born at Snow-hill, London, died April 20, 1750, aged 23.

Margaret daughter of Edward Hinton, born in Hatton Garden, London, died May 13, 1753, aged 53.

The said Edward Hinton, born at Witney, in Oxfordshire, died June 6, 1753, aged 31.

Jane daughter of the above Edward Hinton, born at Sheering in Essex, died August 15, 1758, aged 43.

Edward Hinton, A. M. late Rector of Whitburn, son of Edward Hinton, Esq. born in Ludgate, London, Feb. 22, 1698, died April 28, 1769, aged 71. *Arms . . . 6 fleur de lis three and three.*

On a common stone in the floor of the Chancel :

Thomas Dixonus in artibus Magister, obiit Jan. 6, A'no 1631.  
Occidit heu subito sed non sine munere vixit  
Integer, et pretium jam pietatis habet.

On a marble tablet on the South-wall of the Chancel :

Bethia-Anne  
daughter of the  
Reverend J. Symons, B. D.  
Rector of this Parish,  
and  
Juliana his wife,  
died Dec. 16th, 1799,  
in the 15th year of her age.

In the Church-yard are memorials of John Wardell of Whitburn West House, Esq. ob. Nov. 2, 1784, aged 42 years. Christopher Harrison of Cleadon, Esq. (father of Jane Wardell, wife of John Wardell, Esq.) ob. July 8, 1785, æt. 80. John Forster of Whitburn, Esq. ob. April 18, 1806, aged 76. William son of John Rawling, æt. 34, 1784. Davis Hewson, ob. 14 March, 1795, æt. 52. And Anne his widow, Oct. 4, 1801, æt. 53.

#### SUCCESSION OF RECTORS.

Whitburn Rectory—Patron, the Bishop of Durham; King's Books, 39*l.* 19*s.* 4½*d.*; Tenth 3*l.* 19*s.* 11½*d.*; Dedication to St.     4; Proc. Episc. 17*s.*; Archid. 2*l.*

- William de Burgo.  
 John de Ryegate, 1245.  
 Richard de Welburn, 1316<sup>o</sup>.  
 Thomas Kyrkeby.  
 John Pulhore<sup>f</sup>.  
 John de Appelby, 1352, p. res. Pulhore.  
 Richard de Wynchcomb, 1362, p. res. Appelby.  
 William de Orchard, 1368, p. res. Wynchcomb.  
 Peter de Stapylton, 1375, p. m. Orchard.  
 William Marnhull, p. m. Stapylton.  
 Thomas de Popylton, 1402, p. res. Marnhull.  
 Thomas Kirkeby, occurs 22 Sept. 1407, p. m. Popylton.  
 Thomas Leys, 9 Dec. 1409<sup>g</sup>.  
 John Thoralby, 8 Dec. 1410, p. res. Leys.  
 John Bonour, 10 Nov. 1434, p. m. Thoralby.  
 John Lounde, LL.B. 1454<sup>h</sup>.  
 Thomas Popeley, A.M. <sup>i</sup>.  
 Edmund Jackson, LL.D. 1507.  
 Cuthbert Marshall, S. T. P.<sup>k</sup> 1525, p. m. Jackson.  
 Richard Clyff, S. T. B. 12 April 1550, p. m. Marshall.
- Leonard Pilkington, S.T.P.<sup>l</sup> 28 Aug. 1563, p. depr. Clyff.  
 John Hickes<sup>m</sup>.  
 Thomas Triplet, A.M. after D.D. <sup>n</sup> 25 May 1631.  
 Richard Hickes, A.M. 21 Sept. 1662<sup>o</sup>.  
 Thomas Dockwray, S.T.P. <sup>p</sup> 13 Sept. 1667, p. m. Hickes.  
 Samuel Speed, A.M. <sup>q</sup> 28 Jan. 1672, p. m. Dockwray.  
 Thomas Musgrave, A.M. <sup>r</sup> 22 Aug. 1675, p. m. Speed.  
 Samuel Eyre, S.T.B. 1686, p. m. Musgrave.  
 Francis Blakiston, A.M. <sup>s</sup> 1694, p. m. Eyre.  
 Nathaniel Ellison, S.T.P. <sup>t</sup> 20 Nov. 1704, p. m. Blakiston.  
 John Wallis, A.M. <sup>u</sup> 27 May 1721, p. m. Ellison.  
 Edward Hinton, A.M. <sup>v</sup> 1728, p. m. Wallis.  
 Benjamin Pye, LL.D. <sup>w</sup> 1769, p. m. Hinton.  
 Jelinger Symons, B.D. <sup>x</sup> 1791, p. res. Pye.  
 Thomas Baker, A.M. of Oriel, Oxford <sup>y</sup>, 19 March 1810, p. m. Symons.

<sup>d</sup> The Dedication is *unknown*. <sup>e</sup> Ricardus Persona de Whitburne occurs 28 Oct. 1348. Rot. A. Hatfield, Sched. 4.  
<sup>f</sup> Rector of Whickham 1346, Vicar of Warkworth 1342; Constable of the Castle and Receiver-general to Bishop Hatfield. <sup>g</sup> Vicar-general to Bishop Langley.  
<sup>h</sup> Temporal Chancellor to Bishop Nevill, 1448—1456; Rector of St. John the Baptist, London, 4 July 1445; and sometime Rector of Wimbish, Essex. To this John de Lounde and his successors, Rectors of Whitburn, Bishop Nevill granted sixty acres of land in Whitburn called Potter land, 4 April, 1455. Rot. Nevill.  
<sup>i</sup> Rector of Buckland 6 March 1487. *Newc.* had a bull to hold two benefices, 7 kal. Aug. 1476.  
<sup>k</sup> Archdeacon of Nottingham, Prebendary of Unsthwayte, and Canon Residentiary of York Cathedral; buried there 25 Jan. 1549. *Drake*.  
<sup>l</sup> Brother to Bishop Pilkington, Master of St. John's College, Cambridge, Prebendary of the seventh Stall.  
<sup>m</sup> See page 119.  
<sup>n</sup> Ejected, and taught a school in the South during the Usurpation; after the Restoration made Prebendary of Westminster, and proceeded D.D. He died July 18, 1670, æt. 70. See an account of Dr. Triplet's charitable bequests in the sequel.  
<sup>o</sup> Son to John Hickes, brought up a Puritan, and was at first an intruder, but conformed on the Bartholomew Act, and succeeded Dr. Triplet.  
<sup>p</sup> He perished on board the Royal James, burned in action with the Dutch, 28 May 1672, with the admiral, Montagu Earl of Sandwich.  
<sup>q</sup> Prebendary of Castor, Lincoln Cathedral, 1670; Canon of Christ Church, Oxford, 2 May, 1674; Vicar of Godalming, Surrey, and buried there 1681.  
<sup>r</sup> Dean of Carlisle, and Prebendary of the fifth Stall in Durham Cathedral; ob. 28 March, 1686.  
<sup>s</sup> Of the family of Blakiston of Newton Hall; his will bears date 1704.  
<sup>t</sup> Younger son of Ellison of Hebburn, Prebendary of the fifth Stall, and Vicar of Newcastle; ob. æt. 63.  
<sup>u</sup> See epitaph. <sup>x</sup> Archdeacon of Durham.  
<sup>y</sup> Curate of Hackney, and Minister of Clapton Chapel, Middlesex; author of several publications in defence of the Ecclesiastical Establishment; and of "Letters addressed to a Daughter," 12 mo. Mr. Symons was buried at Hackney 19 Feb. 1810, æt. 62.  
<sup>z</sup> To whom I am indebted for the most ample and liberal assistance on every subject connected with the Parish of Whitburn.



The glebe lies to the West of the village, and contains (besides the scite of the Rectory, gardens, &c.) 188 acres, 3 roods, and 15 poles, according to survey 1770<sup>a</sup>.

The Rector, before the division in 1718, had four roods in the midst of Mr. Carr's East field; and in the high field, betwixt the West field and Lizards, four riggs, lying East and West, sometime farmed of the Rector by Mr. Carr, for which he paid, and Sir H. Williamson now pays, 10s. *per annum*.

The Rector is entitled to tithes generally throughout the parish, excepting that a modus of 13s. 4d. is tendered every Easter Monday for *Biddick farm*, in lieu of all tithe; and 5s. for Pattison's Close, in Cleadon; and saving that the *Gilly-tithe* lands in Cleadon township pay only the *half tithe* to the Rector when in corn, but the whole tithe when in hay<sup>b</sup>.

Whitburn Parish Registers begin—Baptisms 22 Jan. 1611; Marriages 1 Nov. 1579; Burials 10 May 1579.

In a Register of Briefs, received and read since 25 March 1730, occur, for the repair of Dunbar Harbour, 1738; for rebuilding St. Mary's Church in Gateshead; 1739, for an inundation at Bobi and Villar, in Piedmont, 4s.; 1743, for the Feversham Fishermen 1l. 1s.; 1757, Bighthelmstone Fortifications 2s.; 1759, Hagen Church, in Westphalia, 1l. 12s.; 1762, Saarbruck Church and School, in Germany, 13s. 10d.; 1762, Nov. for the Colleges in America 1l. 10s.; 1764, Philippen Colony, in Turkish Moldavia, 2s. 6d.; 1766, Fire at Montreal, in Quebec, 11s. 4½d.; 1767, for the Vaudois Protestants in the valleys of Piedmont and Duchy of Savoy<sup>bb</sup>.

Both Whitburn and Cleadon<sup>c</sup> having been always members of the Bishop's great manor of Chester-le-Street, few freehold estates of any consequence occur in either vill<sup>d</sup>. The Hedworths of Harraton held a small freehold for several descents<sup>e</sup>, which is, perhaps, vested in Williamson; yet in 1681 the only freeholders were John Carr, Gent. and Cuthbert Bainbridge<sup>f</sup>.

About the reign of Elizabeth, Leonard Pilkington, Rector of Whitburn, collected together a considerable copyhold estate in Whitburn, in various parcels, which is now the property of Sir Hedworth Williamson. The estate which was Carr's as late as 1716, is also, I believe, vested by purchase in the same family. The Hall, the seat of the Williamsons since the desertion of Monk-Wearmouth, a spacious old family-house, fronts to the South, and adjoins the Rectory grounds closely on the West. Some part of the mansion is said to have been built by the Pilkingtons before 1600.

<sup>a</sup> A late survey extends the glebe to nearly 200 acres—old measure is always good measure.

<sup>b</sup> *Gilly-tithe lands*. These lands pay half corn tithe to the Rector of Whitburn, and full tithe of every other kind; and 6l. (or, according to Whitburn Register, 6l. os. 3d.) to Keyper School, as a modus in lieu of the other half tithe. This sum is collected annually, according to an old rate. (B.A.)

*Gilly-tithe* lands in the townships of Cleadon and Whitburn:

Joseph Forster, Esq. ....	127	Thomas Clennell, Esq. ....	42
Richard Pemberton, Esq. ...	186	Mr. John Burdon .....	45
Christopher Harrison, Esq. ....	36	Mr. Thomas Lawson .....	11
Bayles Wardell, Esq. ....	47		
			494 acres.

The name is derived from these tithes having been the possession of *St. Giles* of Keyper. I. B. T. 20 Feb. 1817.

<sup>bb</sup> Ex inform. Rev. T. Baker.

<sup>c</sup> For Boldon Book and the Survey see CLEADON; the two villas are thrown together in both records.

<sup>d</sup> Thomas Thorald, a messuage and 62 acres by fealty, and 21s. rent; Emma fil. et her. 1 Bury (1345). Nicholas Gurnays, Chaplain, 2 messuages and 13 acres in Whitburne, 8 acres in Clivedon, by fealty, and 8s. 2d. rent; William Gurnays next of kin, and heir, set. 40.

<sup>e</sup> See the Inquisitions quoted under BOLDON. Lands in Whitburn and Cleadon are included in a family settlement in the time of James I. <sup>f</sup> Sheriffs' List, Spearman MSS.

WHITBURN WEST-HOUSE—a large single tenement, with a handsome avenue of elms, about half way betwixt Whitburn and Cleadon. It was the property of Jacob Wilson, Esq. and afterwards of his son-in-law, Christopher Harrison, Esq.<sup>h</sup> John Wardell married the only daughter of Christopher Harrison, and devised West House to his second son, Bayles Wardell, who alienated the mansion and about forty acres to Charles Simpson, Esq. retaining the residue of the estate, about seventy acres<sup>l</sup>.

## CLEADON,

Anciently Clivedon, a village about a mile and a half nearly West *North-West* of Whitburn.

Boldon Buke :—There are twenty-eight tenants in villenage in Clevedon and Whitberne, whose tenures, rents, and services, are the same as those of Boldon. Ketel holds two oxgangs of twenty-four acres, pays *xvi*d. and serves on the Bishop's messages. John of Whitberne sixty acres and a toft, and pays *viii*s. and serves on messages. Roger holds a toft and 40 acres, and pays *viii*s. Osbert, son of Leising, occupies fourscore acres, and renders one mark. Twelve Cottagers, as those of Boldon. The Punder, as he of Boldon. The two vills pay *xx*s. cornage, and provide two milch cows. The demesne is on lease, with a stock of five draughts and a half, five harrows and a half, and pays for *interest* of the two draughts and a half, twenty chalders of wheat, twenty of oats, and ten of barley; and in money, for the other three draughts, sixteen marks<sup>k</sup>.

The sheep, with Estsupra and Clyvedon pasture, are in the Bishop's hand.

Hatfield's Survey—Free tenants. Hugh de Gilmore holds of the gift of Richard Hedworth one messuage for term of life, remainder to the heirs of Richard, and 24 acres by forinsec service, and serves on embassies, and pays *viii*s. *vi*d. The same Hugh holds a toft and two acres, parcel of lands once of John Thorald, by foreign service, and pays . . . . . Robert Hedworth holds a toft and garden, sometime of Agnes Southwyk, and pays 3*s*. 6*d*.; a toft and garden, sometime of Geoffry of Refhop, 3*s*. 6*d*.; a toft and garden, once Peter of Clevedon's, under 12*d*. rent; and a plot of ground, once Robert Mateshey's, 6*d*. Stephen Whitgray and Robert Potter hold in right of their wives a messuage and 60 acres by foreign service and going on embassies, and pay *viii*s. John de Kyrkeby holds a messuage and thirty-nine acres, once of John Eyre, 6*s*. 8*d*.; a messuage and thirteen acres, once of Robert the Clerk, 6*s*. 8*d*.; another messuage and . . . . acres, once of the same Robert, 8*s*.; a certain plot, once of John Brereton, 8*s*.; and a plot before his own door, 3*d*. William Swalwells holds a messuage and forty acres, once of William Crag, 13*s*. 10*d*. And the said Robert Hedworth holds a plot, once of John Talbone, and pays 2*d*. Reginald Wermouth holds twelve acres of the demesne, 32*s*. 6*d*. Thirty other tenants hold divers portions of the demesne under proportionate rents.

<sup>h</sup> Mr. Harrison left a handsome estate to his *third* grandson, Christopher, on condition of taking the name of Harrison.

<sup>i</sup> I. B. Taylor.

<sup>k</sup> From whence a comparative value might, if required, be extracted of the relative value of draughts, grain, and sixteen marks.

**Bond Tenants.**—The same Reginald of Wermouth used to hold a messuage and two oxgangs (of fifteen acres each) by the same services as the bond tenants of Boldon, and all the bond tenants of Whitburne and Clevedon hold alike.

The same tenants hold the windmill, and used to pay . . . . They also held under certain rents Clevedon pasture, the toft of the demesne (*dominicum toftum*), the office of Punder, with its augmentation (*cum incremento*), seventy-two acres on the moor, and ten acres near Blakden. But now the said bond tenants or villans, twenty-eight in number, for sixteen score and sixteen acres of the demesne, and sixty-six ox-gangs of bond-land, with moor and pasture, pay *lvi*l. ; *vis.* 40s. each, and exchequer oats, hens, and eggs in kind, and provide for the carriage of a ton of wine, the usual repairs and services regarding the mill, and the carriage of goods belonging to the Bishop or his Seneschal ; all which alteration on the old tenure was made by new lease from John Heron, then Seneschal, and others of the Council of Thomas late Bishop, deceased.

The said tenants pay at Christmas *lxviii* hens, and at Easter two hundred and forty eggs. [The record then enumerates five cottagers occupying twelve cottages, to each of which were attached twelve acres, and two acres and a half of moor, each separate tenure *xvis.* rent.]

**Exchequer Lands.**—The tenants jointly hold the pasturage of a cottage called Colynfield, and pay *xls.* John *fil.* Richard holds a plot and two acres of land called Outlawe, once of Simon the Headborough, *2s.* William Fayreman and thirteen others hold a messuage, six *places*, two tofts, and thirty-six acres and a half, under certain rents (not expressed). The Rector holds *xx* acres, once of John Hoke, *xs.* Adam Gray, a garden on the South of the Church, which used to pay *2s.* now only *12d.* The tenants jointly hold one acre, sometime of Emma Watson, *12d.* And there are five tofts held by Hugo *fil.* Robert, Ralph son of Hugh, and Gervase son of the same Ralph, John Stuchy, and John Hobson, which used to pay *8s. 4d.* and it is laid on the tenants until . . . .

William Swalwells pays for all the wastes till a farmer be found [these wastes are very numerous] *26s. 8d.*<sup>1</sup>

The Hedworths of Harraton held some freehold estate here and in Whitburn, at least as late as the reign of James I.

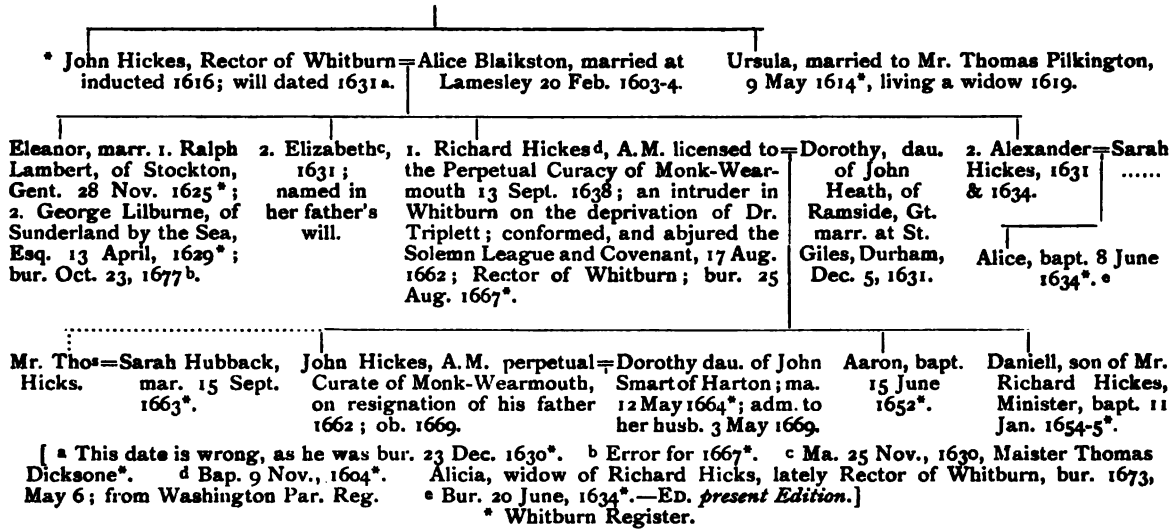
In 1339 Matilda de Stafforth died seized of a messuage and 20 acres in Clyvedon, held by *3s. 4d.* rent, and thirteen acres by *5s. 9d.* leaving John Arger her son and heir<sup>m</sup>. John Coney died seized of a messuage and forty acres, held by fealty and *14s. 10d.* leaving Tyok his daughter and heir<sup>n</sup>. In 1383 John de Kirkeby held four messuages and fifty acres, by *14s.* rent<sup>o</sup>.

The chief portion of the vill, however, is copyhold, under the Manor of Chester and See of Durham. The descent of a considerable estate may be traced by a reference to *the Pedigree of Chamber.*

<sup>1</sup> "Hæc vasta sunt quam plurima." The expression does not seem so much to denote any vast extent of waste, as considerable numbers of untenanted cottages and deserted plots of ground, abandoned from the distress of the times, and the deep impression made by the inroads of the Scots in the reign of Edward II. not yet effaced, after a lapse of half a century ; see Hatfield's Survey, *passim*. <sup>m</sup> Inq. 3 Bury.

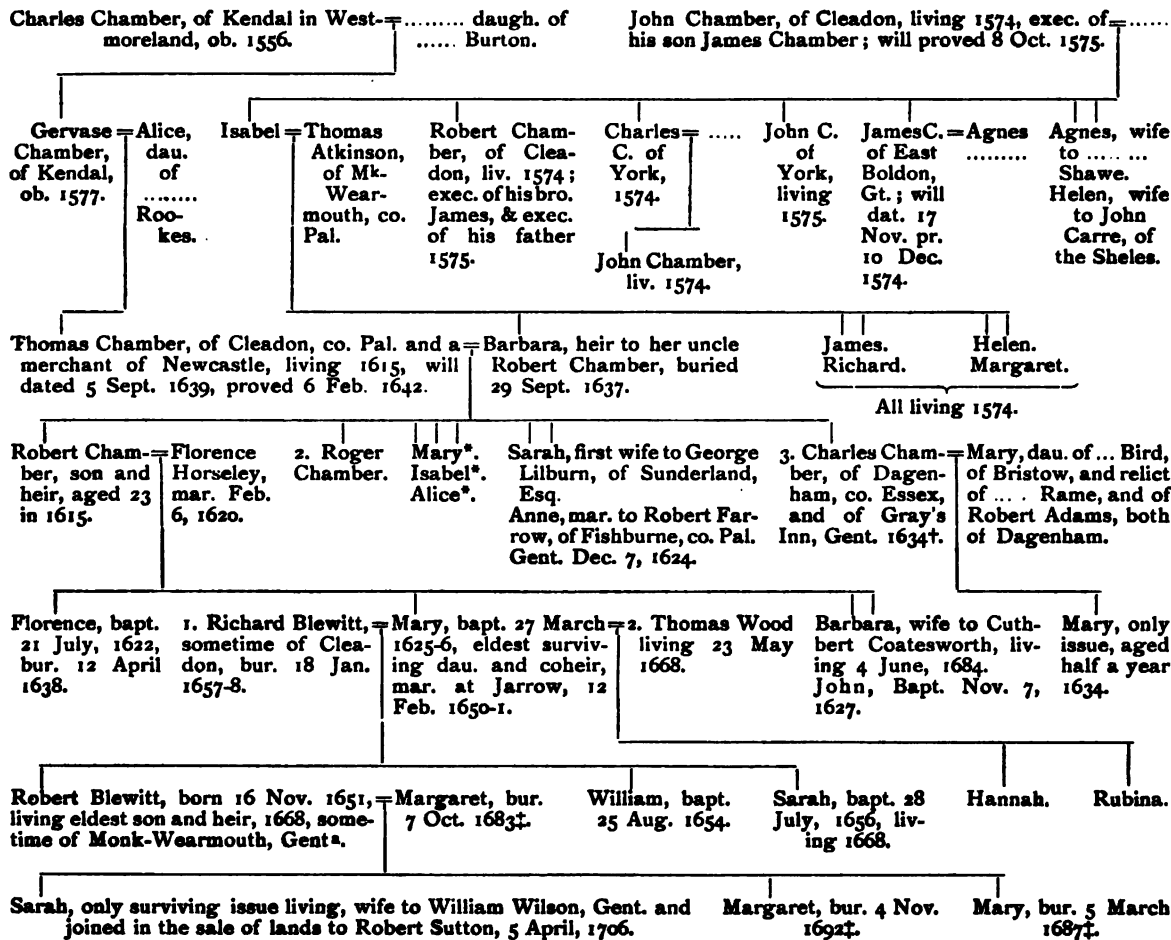
<sup>n</sup> Inq. p. m. in Vigil. S. Laur. Martyr. 6 Bury. <sup>o</sup> Inq. p. m. die L. prox. p. F. S. Petri ad Vinc. 6 Fordham.

WHITBURN.



PEDIGREE of CHAMBER, of CLEADON, co. PAL.; and of DAGENHAM, ESSEX.

ARMS: Gules, a chevron between three cinquefoils Or, a crescent for difference. CREST: a bear passant and muzzled Sable, collar and chain Or. Visit. of Essex, 1634. No arms entered under Durham 1615.



\* One of these daughters married Edward Blythman, and had issue living 1630.  
† Visitation of Essex, 1634. ‡ Monk-Wearmouth Register.  
[ \* At time of birth his father was living at Fishburn, in the Parish of Sedgfield.—ED. present Edition.]

Of the two coheirs of Robert Chamber, Mary joined, in 1668, with her second husband, in releasing their right to Robert Blewitt, the son of her first marriage, whose only daughter Sarah intermarried with William Wilson, and 5 April 1706 joined in a sale to Robert Sutton, of Gateshead. The other moiety of the estate was mortgaged by Cuthbert and Barbara Cotesworth to Sir John Duck, for 1500*l.* 4 June 1684. The mortgage was foreclosed in 1700, for 1975*l.* and the estate sold to Robert Sutton, 7 Dec. 1703, for 1643*l.* Robert Sutton, grandson of Robert, sold the whole estate, Cleadon Tower, and about 180 acres, to William Wingfield, 28 Feb. 1753, for 2650*l.* By will 5 Jan. 1761, William Wingfield devised to his son George Wingfield, who died May 1774, and left a son George Wingfield (who took the name of Sparrow, in compliance with the will of his great uncle, Richard Sparrow). In 1795 George Sparrow, Esq. sold the estate in Cleadon for 2450*l.* to Richard Pemberton, of Barnes, Esq.<sup>p</sup>

This property pays 1*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.* to Kepyer School, being parcel of 6*l.* payable out of lands in Cleadon, in lieu of the half tithe of corn; and 2*l.* 17*s.* 7*d.* out-rent to the Bishop of Durham<sup>q</sup>.

*Cleadon Tower*, which is mentioned as early as 1587 (and is perhaps rather a rare instance of a tower or fortalice standing on a copyhold estate) was taken down by Richard Pemberton, Esq. about twenty-five years ago. It was a square tower of two stages, leaded, and with a spiral stone stair-case to the top. It was attached to the East end of the present old mansion, and commanded a very extensive prospect<sup>r</sup>.

The principal mansion, and a small estate in Cleadon, belongs to Bryan Abbs, Esq.

In 1738 Thomas Wood<sup>s</sup> conveyed to John Dagnia, of South Shields, Gent. for 550*l.* James Dagnia, the eldest son of John, who built the present mansion, purchased the shares of his brothers Edward, John, and Onesiphorus, and of his two sisters. 24 Oct. 1753 the estate was sold by auction, for 2,400*l.* to John Cookson, of Newcastle, Esq. who again conveyed, 1 June 1755, to Dame Hannah Grey for 1900*l.* In 1762 Lady Grey devised to her son Ralph Grey, who died in 1788, when the estate became vested (under settlement) in his sister Elizabeth, wife of Sir James Pennyman, who joined with her husband in conveying the property to Sir Charles Grey, K. B. and Samuel Whitbread, on trust for younger children. 27 May 1813 the estate was sold, on behalf of the surviving daughters of Sir James Pennyman, to Bryan Abbs, Esq. for 4,350*l.*<sup>t</sup>

BIDDICK ESTATE, which lies partly in this Parish and partly in Boldon<sup>u</sup>, and to the North-West of Cleadon (adjoining Jarrow on the South), was in 1682 the property of George Shipperdson, Gent. whose only daughter and heiress married Francis Middleton, Esq. of Offerton. It was sold by Mrs. Middleton or her heirs to Henry Wilkinson, of Durham, Esq. who devised to Mrs. Milner (daughter of the Rev. William Radley, Rector of Bishop-Wearmouth).

The portion of the estate which lies in Whitburn pays a modus to the rector of 13*s.* 4*d.*

The Roman Road (*Wreken Dyke?*) from Lanchester to Shields is supposed to pass close by the house of Biddic Barns.

<sup>p</sup> Abstract, John Pemberton, Esq.

<sup>q</sup> R. P.

<sup>r</sup> Mr. Abbs, however, supposes, with some probability, that the Tower (though so early mentioned) was merely a fanciful building for pleasure, to enjoy the view.

<sup>s</sup> Of the City of London, mariner; related to the Woods of Beadnell in Northumberland.

<sup>t</sup> Title deeds, Bryan Abbs, Esq. to whom the Editor is indebted for much friendly attention, and for very much accurate and useful information.

<sup>u</sup> 124 acres in Whitburn, and 80 in Boldon.

*Marston Rock.* The whole coast from the Lizard Point Northward to Marston is wild and broken. Large insulated masses of limestone are thrown together in confusion, intersected by deep gullies, or scooped into caverns, where the waves dash and foam at high tide :

“ Sheets of foam, and clouds of spray,  
And groans that rush from the portals grey.” Hogg.

One craggy mass, called, *præcipue et præ aliis*, Marston Rock, stands entirely detached from the coast, at the distance of eighty or ninety yards. The perpetual wash has conquered a passage through the solid rock, and a holiday sailing-boat from Shields or Sunderland has sometimes passed the yawning aperture with more happy success than the adventurous Cocknies of the Anti-Jacobin :

“ ‘ Shoot we the Bridge,’ the vent’rous boatmen cry,  
‘ Shoot we the Bridge,’ th’ exulting fare reply ;  
Whilst drench’d each garb, and clogg’d each struggling limb,  
Far o’er the tide the Cocknies sink or swim.” Loves of the Triangles.

Near Marston Rock is found what has been termed *flexible limestone*, which I recollect to have seen exhibited in the pliant shape of a razor-strop ; a species of indurated marle in thin laminæ, which bend of course. A fuller account of this substance may be seen in Thompson’s Annals of Philosophy, vol. IV. 417.

#### CHARITABLE BENEFACTIONS.

**DR. TRIPLETT’S CHARITY.** The Rev. Thomas Triplett, D. D. successively Vicar of Woodhorn 1630, Rector of Whitburn 1631, and Rector of Washington 1640, by deed, dated 10 Jan. 1664, directed a certain perpetual rent-charge of 18*l.* a year (then subject to his disposition, and vested in ten trustees, in the deed named) to be applied to the putting out boys and girls, born, or to be born, in the parishes of Whitburn, Washington, and Woodhorn, apprentices to such trades as the Trustees, or any three, four, or more of them should think proper, in the following proportions : 8*l.* yearly for Whitburn, 5*l.* for Washington, and 5*l.* for Woodhorn. In the said deed are contained provisions for filling up the number of Trustees to ten, as often as they shall be reduced to four ; and authorizing the Trustees to retain reasonable expences incurred in the execution of their trust.

The Trustees soon after sold the rent-charge, and with the purchase money acquired an estate in the township of Stockton on Tees, consisting of nearly 42 acres, with a farmhouse and out-buildings. The Trustees are besides possessed of 266*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.* navy five per cent. stock (1809).

A meeting of the Trustees is held half yearly, near Midsummer and near Christmas. Applications for the benefit of the Charity must be made twenty days previous to either of those periods, addressed to any one of the Trustees, or to the Treasurer, accompanied with a certificate from the Minister, Church-wardens, Overseers, and principal inhabitants of the respective parishes.

## WHITBURN.

Trustees appointed in January 1809 : George Sutton, Esq.† of Stockton ; Sir Hedworth Williamson, Bart.† of Whitburn ; William Watson, Esq.† of North Seaton ; John Hogg, Esq. of Norton ; William Sleigh, Esq. of Stockton ; Henry Stapylton, Esq. of Norton ; George Brown, Esq.† of Stockton ; Rev. Christopher Anstey, of Norton ; Rev. John Brewster, of Eggescliffe ; Rev. H. Cotes, of Bedlington.

† These Trustees are dead since 1810.

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## PARISH OF BOLDON.

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THE Parish of Boldon is bounded by Jarrow on the North and North-West, by Washington on the West and South-West, by Monk-Wearmouth on the South and South-East, and by Whitburn on the East.

The Parish includes two Constaberies, 1. West-Boldon, 2. East-Boldon and Newton-Garths.

### BOLDON, EAST AND WEST.

The whole Manor of Boldon, including both villages, has belonged from time immemorial to the See of Durham.

The services of this manor, being the first which occurs in the compilation, have given name to the Great Rental of Hugh Pudsey, or Provincial Domesday of Boldon Buke; and these services are perpetually referred to, in the sequel, under the description of any similar tenures—*operantur sicut Boldon*.

The following was the state of the vill at the period of this survey, or about 1180:

“Twenty and two tenants in villenage, each of whom occupies two oxgangs containing together thirty acres, and pays 2s. rent, sixpence for scatpennies, half a chalder of oats, sixteen pence for averpenys, leads five woodlades, provides two hens and ten eggs, and performs three days works for the Lord in every week, excepting one week at Easter and at Pentecost, and thirteen days at Christmas. And in the course of this work (*in operatione sua*) each villan performs four portions of mowing in harvest, with all his family except the huswife; mows three roods of *averipe*, and ploughs and harrows three roods of *avereve*; and for each carucate of land in their tenure, the tenants in villenage plough and harrow two acres, and then they have one corrody from the Lord, and are quit of all further work for that week; but when they work at the great autumnal *porcation*, they also receive a corrody. And in the course of their work they harrow if need be, and make loads, and during this latter service, they receive each a loaf of bread; they reap one day at Hocton (Houghton), and work till evening, and then they receive a corrody. At St. Cuthbert's fair, two villans build one booth; and when they make withies and lead woodlades, they are quit of all other service.



“Twelve cottagers ; each holds twelve acres, works two days in the week for the Lord the year round, except the holydays above named, and provide altogether twelve hens and sixty eggs.

Robert holds two oxgangs containing thirty-six acres, and pays half a mark [this was probably an emancipated villan, who had commuted his services for a fixed monied payment.] The Punder has twelve acres (attached to his office), and a thrave of corn from every cart or draught, and pays eighty hens and five hundred eggs. The mill pays five marks and a half rent. The whole tenantry in villenage, are bound to construct in the course of their work, if need be, a house forty foot long and fifteen wide, and when this service is ordered, fourpence averpenys is remitted to each tenant. The whole vill pays 17s. for cornage, and furnishes one milch cow.

The Demesne is on lease with a stock of four draughts and four harrows, and pays for two of the draughts sixteen chalder of oats, and eight of barley, and for the other two draughts ten marks in money.”

No free tenant is mentioned unless Robert be considered as such, and the whole arrangement evidently marks the extreme scarcity of specie, and proves that the numerous wants and vast expences of the Lord's household were chiefly provided for and defrayed by the personal services and payments in kind of the tenants in villenage, who tilled his land, harvested his corn, won his hay, led his wood (and in many instances his wine and millstones), and provided the household with oats, barley, hens, eggs, and milk. In addition to these services, where a mill existed, the tenants were obliged to lead materials for its repair, to maintain the mill dam, and to grind, and pay a settled mulcture (varying in different episcopal manors), exclusively at the Lord's mill. Another service of frequent occurrence not mentioned under Boldon, was that of the Dreng tenant, who fed a horse and a dog for his Lord, and attended the Bishop's great chase annually with a leash of greyhounds and a chasseur or huntsman, for both of which he took his own provisions along with him. This last species of service might probably be continued longer than some others ; but the personal services of the tenant in villenage were soon, from a principle of mutual convenience, gradually commuted for a fixed monied payment.

The Lord hired his own labourers, and the villan or bond tenant cultivated his land for himself, subject to a certain annual rent. In process of time, custom defined and restricted the demands of the Lord, and the villan-tenure slid into the certain and easy estate of tenant by copy of Court Roll ; whilst the demesne leased more immediately under the Lord, frequently became the origin of our modern leaseholds for lives or years, or, in much less frequent instances, remained in the actual occupation of the Lord, a circumstance which generally happened only in the immediate vicinity of the Bishop's chief residences, as Auckland or Stockton ; and as often as any of the episcopal castles were dismantled or deserted, their demesne and the very scite of the building (as at Bishop Middleham) were thrown into lease.

To return. Under Hatfield's Survey, the twenty-four tenants in villenage (of whom Thomas Wake only is named) owed exactly the same services as are enumerated under Boldon Buke : to which is added the carriage of a ton of wine, the accustomed works relative to the mill (not specified), and the transportation of goods belonging to the Bishop or his

Seneschal ; but, instead of all these services, it should seem that each villan paid in money fourteen shillings and two-pence, and for cornage altogether 17*s.* ; the milch cow, too, was commuted for six shillings, and the punder had eight shillings in lieu of his land and his thraves of corn ; the tenants also paid 26*s.* 5*d.* for maltpenys, and for Bathesilver (a term which I by no means understand) at the festival of St. Cuthbert in September, 2*s.* 4*d.* For the water mill and wind mill, they paid seventeen pounds ; 7*l.* 11*s.* for a pasture called Esthopper lysour ; for seventy-two acres called the Shoefald 4*l.* 5*s.*, for the Crok Moor 26 acres 34*s.* 8*d.*, for three tofts and thirty acres 30*s.*, for sixty acres at Cophorme 20*s.*, for 72 acres in the South more 72*s.*, and for every two oxgangs, the only service reserved in kind, two hens and ten eggs, in all 48 hens and twelve score eggs, at Christmas. Next are enumerated a long train of cottagers : the six first tenures average about thirty-two acres of old cottage land, that is, land anciently considered as attached to these cottages, with some ten or twelve acres of addition on the moor, under a new lease ; of these six also held each ten acres of the demesne ; the services of all (stated as before at two days works in every week) are all commuted for annual rents of 32*s.* each. Next follow the smaller cottagers, occupying various parcels from twelve to six acres, under rents from ten shillings to fourpence, each continuing to provide in kind a hen and five eggs ; four of the cottagers, Elias Amfray, Thomas Diotson, John Couper, and Thomas Jonson, held a certain plot at the West end of the vill, formerly Robert Post's, and since Richard Robinson's, and pay 2*s.* 6*d.*

The whole amount of rent from thirty-two tenants of the demesne, (viz. the villans and cottagers before named,) for eleven score acres of the demesne 22 messuages and 44 oxgangs of bond land, with the mill, moor, and pasture, amounts to 44*l.* per annum, and scatoats, eggs and hens, in kind, the carriage of a ton of wine, the repairs of the mill, and carriage of the Bishop and Seneschal's goods.

And the bond tenants who hold nothing of the demesne, pay in all for two messuages and four oxgangs, with their proportion of the mill and pasture, 30*s.* each, and for lands on new leases granted by John Heron, Seneschal, and others of the counsel of the late Bishop Thomas (Hatfield) deceased <sup>a</sup>.

Thomas de Refhop holds three acres once of William de Lomeley 3*s.* 6*d.* rent ; John Robinson a toft and garden, formerly 5*s.* now only 4*s.* ; . . . . holds one plot formerly of John de Thorp 16*d.* The headborough pays 22*s.* for the wastes.

Besides these tenants under commutation rents, the Survey notices two free tenants. " John de Hedworth holds a messuage and 36 acres, once of Richard de Hedworth ; serves on embassies, and brings up to Durham the rents of *Werehall*<sup>b</sup>, collected by Boldon Buke, and pays at the four terms 6*s.* 8*d.* ; the same John holds a tenement and eighty acres on Boldon moor called Scotshouse, and pays 40*s.* ; a plot of 40 acres called Gilbertleys 26*s.* 8*d.*, the lands sometime of Galfrid Scot 3*s.* 4*d.*, and a toft in Newton, once William Prestman's, 2*s.*

Peter del Hay holds Faderlesfield, containing forty six acres, and pays 20*s.*

<sup>a</sup> This and some similar entries prove that the Survey contains at least some notes and additions made after the decease of the Bishop whose name is given to the compilation.

<sup>b</sup> Werehall or *Wiralshire*, a name not unfrequently given, in old records, to the district betwixt Wear and Tyne, in which it appears that Hedworth acted as the Bishop's receiver, *ratione tenura*.

Twenty-seven tenants hold two hundred and thirty acres of the demesne, and pay for every ten acres 3s. 8d.

At an earlier period, Alice de Marrays held a messuage and thirty-six acres in Wester Boldon, leaving William her son and heir<sup>c</sup>. Another small freehold, a messuage and carucate of land on Boldon moor, called Faderles House, passed for a few descents in the family of Gategang<sup>d</sup>.

The chief freehold, however, within Boldon belonged to the Hedworths. In 1381, Richard Hedworth died seized of Scottes house on Boldon moor held by homage, fealty, 40s. rent, and suit of court; a hundred and twenty acres in Boldon held by 6s. 8d. exchequer rent; ninety-four acres and one rood of arable, and four acres and one rood of meadow by 6s. 8d. rent; the whole messuage and tenure once of William son of Gilbert de Boldon, (the Gilbertleys of the Survey) 6s. 8d. rent; the tenement of Adam Rode 4s. 4d. and the lands sometime of Roger de Burdon, Agnes de Suthwyk, Adam fil. Simon de Clevedon, and Matilda Gray (with considerable possessions in Whitburne, Suthwyk, and Sunderland)<sup>e</sup> leaving John Hedworth his son and heir; on whose death, in 1401<sup>f</sup>, the same lands are returned, with the exception of Scottshouse and Rode's tenement. In 1481, Robert Hedworth died seized of a messuage, forty acres, and two acres of meadow in West-Boldon, held by homage, fealty, and 6s. 8d. <sup>g</sup> but the whole of the lands were alienated by his descendants before the reign of Elizabeth.

In 1422, Maud, widow of Sir John Claxton of Burnehall, Knight, died seized of a hundred acres in West-Boldon, called Strotherfield, held of the Bishop in socage by 6s. 8d. rent<sup>h</sup>. William Claxton, Esq. died seized of the same lands, and by the same tenure, in 1539.<sup>i</sup>

About 1570, the family of Claxton sold Strotherfield (and their manor of Burnehall<sup>h</sup>) to George Lawson of Usworth, Esq.; and 13 March 36 Eliz. 1593-4, a pardon occurs for William Atcheson, Yeoman, for having purchased without licence of alienation all the lands of George Lawson of Follonsby, Esq. in East and West-Boldon<sup>l</sup>.

The Fawcetts held a considerable copyhold property in Boldon, a part of which was alienated by Christopher Fawcett to Robert Pemberton in 1753, and the rest descended to Mrs. Colville. (*See Pedigree of Fawcett.*)

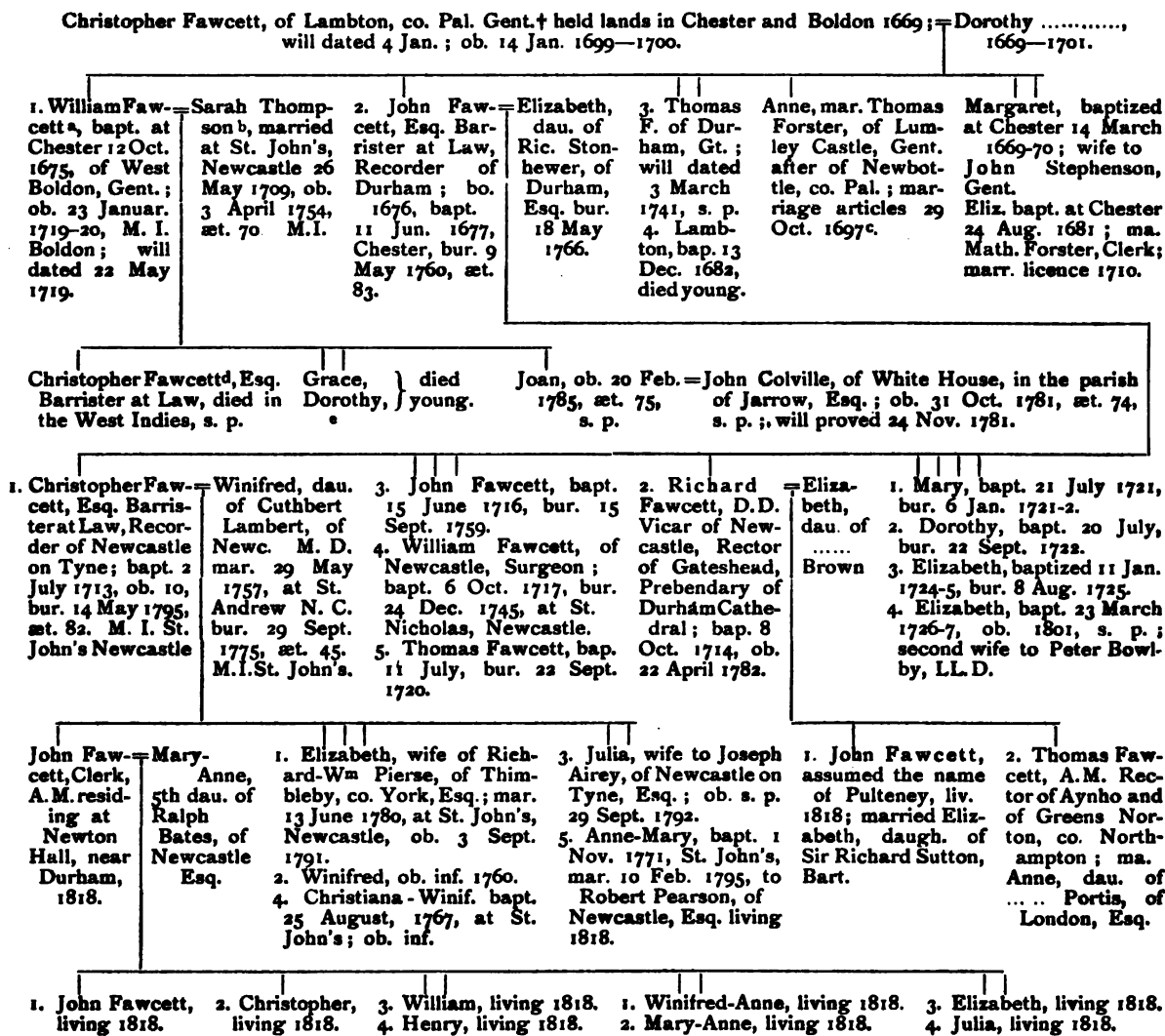
The chief portion of both villis is held by lease or copy of Court Roll, under the see of Durham.

The two villages lie at the distance of half a mile from each other, on the great road from Wearmouth to Gateshead. The Church stands at West-Boldon on high ground; the prospect from the church-yard extends over the whole of the level country to the Northwards, the lower vale of Tyne, and the rising grounds in Northumberland.

In the spring of 1644-5 Boldon Hills were the scene of some sharp skirmishes betwixt the Marquis of Newcastle's army and the Scots who occupied Sunderland. (See SUNDERLAND, pp. 7-8.)

<sup>c</sup> Inq. 3 Bury.  
<sup>d</sup> Inq. p. m. Alan Gategang, 5 Hatfield. Inq. p. m. John fil. Joh. Gategang id. an.  
<sup>e</sup> Inq. p. m. Fordham. <sup>f</sup> Inq. p. m. die L. prox. ante Natal. 12 Skirlaw.  
<sup>g</sup> Inq. p. m. 15 Jan. 5 Dudley. <sup>h</sup> Inq. p. m. 17 Langley.  
<sup>i</sup> Inq. 32 Henry VIII. temp. Sever. See also Inq. p. m. Will. Claxton, 4 Fox, and Inq. p. m. Alianor. Laburn 15 Jul. 1 Bainbrigg, 1508, and an exemplification of these Records, at the instance of Ralph Earl of Westmoreland.  
<sup>k</sup> Ibid. <sup>l</sup> Rot. Toby Mathew.

PEDIGREE of FAWCETT\*.



† Administered to his sister, Anne Rudston of Sunderland, widow, 5 May 1676.

\* "Richard Fawcett, Parson of Boudon, and one of ye Prebendaries of the Cathedrall Church of Durham, to be buried in the chancel of Boudon Church. To the Poore of Boudon Parische xls. ; of St. Oswald's, in Durham, xxvii. viiid. ; of St. Margaret's, xiiis. iiiid. ; to amendings of Boudon Bridge, xxs. ; to my wyfe Elinor, my sylver salte, one sylver cuppe, and my sylver spoones ; my sone-in-lawe George Southake all my bookes, except English bookes ; to Henry Newton, my other sone-in-lawe, my white mayer ; to Joan Morell, my daughter-in-lawe, xvs. ; to Christopher Hill, my brother-in-lawe, xls. ; to my sister-in-lawe Elizabeth, wyfe of George Plumpton ; to my daughter, Joan Southaik ; my eldest daughter, Elynor Newton ; to everye of my brother Thomas Plumpton's children, vs." 17 Jan. 1609. Proved at Durham. The Register of Boldon contains the births of several children of Richard Fawcett, of whom only Eleanor and Joane, above-named, survived him.

Arms usually borne by Fawcett—Or, a lion rampant Sable, debruised by a bend compony Gules and Argent.

[ a Bur. at Boldon, 25 May, 1719. b Bur. at Boldon, 6 Apl., 1754. c 1697, Nov. 4, Mr. Thomas Forster, ye great, of Lumley Castle, Steward to ye Right Hon. the Earl of Scarboro, mar. to Miss Anne Fawcett, ye little, d. of Mr. Christopher Fawcett, of Lambton, by lic. ; from Boldon Par. Reg. d Bap. at Boldon, 9 May, 1715. e Bap. at Boldon, 27 Oct., 1717. f 1598, May 14, Mr. Richard Fawcett and Eliza Blaxeton, mar. (possibly a second marriage) ; bur. 6 Feb., 1609-10 ; from Boldon Par. Reg.—ED. present Edition.]

## THE CHURCH.

The Church is a neat regular fabric of ancient date and architecture, but almost entirely modernized; the nave has two uniform side ailes formed by two octagonal pillars and two semi-pillars, supporting pointed arches. The whole of the lights are modern, and the old roof, both of the chancel and nave, is covered by a ceiling of stucco. The West tower has a short neat spire, which seems to have been added to the old work; a small pointed arch, with some remains of a sort of zigzag ornament, is still visible on the South of the tower; another piece of an old ornament is inserted in the East Chancel wall.

In January 1816, a stone coffin of the usual form was discovered about a foot below the surface, immediately without the East Chancel wall; it had no lid or inscription<sup>m</sup>.

## MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS.

On a blue slab at the entrance of the chancel:

Here lies the body of William Fawcett of West-Boldon, Gent. who died the 23d day of Jan. in the year of our Lord 1719, and in the 44th year of his age. As also Grace and Dorothy, two of his children.

Here also lieth the body of Sarah the wife of William Fawcett, who died April 3d, 1754, aged 70 years.

And here are deposited the remains of John Colville of Whitehouse, Esq. son-in-law to the above William and Sarah, who died the 31st of October 1781, in the 74th year of his age. Also Joan the widow of the said John Colville, who died Feb. 20, 1785, in the 75th year of her age.

On a neat mural monument of white marble, on the South wall of the chancel:

A Sarcophagus.

Johanni Andrews, M. D.  
viro docto probō  
in suos hospitali  
erga inopes munifico  
qui ob. quint. id. Januar. A. D. MDCCXC.  
ætat. suæ LXXV.  
Thomas, Sara, Anna, et Maria Bonner,  
et Isabella Losh,  
avunculo bene merenti  
H. M. D. suo fec.

<sup>m</sup> Length inside 6 feet, depth immediately beneath the cavity for the head 11 inches, at the foot 8 inches; breadth outside at the head 2 feet 4 inches, at the foot 1 foot 7  $\frac{1}{2}$  in.; it is wrought of the free-stone from Gateshead Fell. The Author is indebted for the above information to Mr. Joseph Shevill.

On a plain mural monument on the North wall of the chancel :

BARBARA TEW,  
 daughter of Dr. Thomas Gibson, Dean of Carlisle, the loving and beloved wife of Dr.  
 Edmund Tew, Rector of this Parish, dyed 26th August 1789, aged 39.  
 Barbara their daughter,  
 died 9th Dec. 1740, aged 1 year and 4 months.  
 Elizabeth, another wife of Dr. Tew,  
 dyed 14th Aug. 1765, aged 64.  
 EDMUND TEW, D. D.  
 36 years Rector of this parish, died July 3d. 1770, aged 70 years.

Near the altar, opposite to Dr. Tew's monument :

Sacred to the memory of  
 Henry Blackett, A. M.  
 38 years Rector of Boldon,  
 beloved whilst living,  
 lamented in death.  
 He departed this life for a better,  
 the third day of December 1808,  
 aged 83 years.

On a mural tablet of black marble, against the angle of the wall at the South corner of  
 the nave, turning into the chancel :

In memoriam Suavitatis  
 Pietatis  
 et  
 Charitatis  
 quæ convenerunt omnia  
 in SARAH  
 infra deposita. obiit 10 Oct.  
 1715, ætat. 20. <sup>n</sup>

Arms : . . . . . a bend . . . . . over all a Lion rampant.

On a small brass plate fixed in the outer wall of the nave, under the eastmost window,  
 facing the South :

Here lies the body of Jane Greenwell, wife of Captain Whitfield Greenwell, who was  
 killed at the battle of Glenshiel<sup>o</sup>, in the year 1719.

On an altar-tomb in the church-yard :

In memory of Robert Wade, Esq. of Scottshouse, who died the 20th of Feb. 1803, aged  
 66 years. Also of Anne his Wife, who died 6th Jan. 1803, aged 66 years.

<sup>n</sup> The lady was Sarah daughter of Timothy Whittingham, of Holmside, Esq. wife of ——— Baxter.  
<sup>o</sup> The battle of Glenshiel, a pass near Inverness, terminated a trifling insurrection of the Highlanders, supported  
 by about 300 Spanish troops, who surrendered themselves prisoners of war, to General Wightman. Earls Mareschal  
 and Seaforth, and the Marquis of Tullibardine, escaped to the Western isles after the rout of their men, and thence  
 to the continent. The main force of the expedition, which might otherwise have occasioned a serious rising, was  
 broken by a storm which dispersed the invading Armada, under the Duke of Ormond near Cape Finisterre.

On an altar tomb :

Sacred to the memory of Sarah, eldest daughter of Robert and Jane Pemberton, who departed this life (too early for the wishes of her friends) July 22, 1802, aged 24 years. Also Richard their son, who died in infancy.

On an altar tomb :

Catherine wife of Jasper Browell, Esq. of East-Boldon, who departed this life, 14 March 1798, aged 30 years.

#### THE RECTORY.

In 1311, 3 March, a convention was entered into betwixt John de Insula, Rector of Boldon, and John Gategang, lord of a certain tenement called Nesbyt more, within the moorland and Parish of Boldon, viz. that whereas the Rector, in right of his church, claims common of pasture on the said Nesbyt more, and John Gategang affirms the contrary, claiming to hold the said moor in his own several enclosure ; the Rector for the good of peace, &c. grants for himself and successors, that John Gategang shall hold the said Nesbyt more in perfect severalty, saving always the right of the mother Church of Boldon to all tithes, oblations, and other customary rights arising from the premises ; and for this concession and quitclaim, John Gategang binds himself and his heirs, and the said land of Nesbyt more, to provide annually one pound of wax, to be offered at the high altar of Boldon on the annunciation of the blessed Virgin ; and he further covenants, that as to such cattle belonging to the Rector, as may *casually* (quod debet semper intelligi) and bona fide, stray into the said severalty, that they shall be fairly and kindly intreated<sup>p</sup>, and without blows, impounding, or other ill usuage, shall be mildly put forth of the said severalty, &c. To the observance of which conditions, the servants and cow-keepers on both sides were duly sworn.

#### SUCCESSION OF RECTORS.

Boldon Rectory: Patron, the Bishop of Durham. King's Books 2*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Tenth's 2*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.*  
Episc. Proc. 11*s.* Archid. Proc. 2*s.* Dedication to St. Nicholas.

William.  
Alverd, tempore Galfridi Episcopi.  
Magister Joh. de Insula, 1311.  
Hugo de Karliol, occurs 7 April, 1334  
Joh. de Derby, occurs 1360.  
Henry Gros pois, 1370, p. res. Derby.  
William de Wyntringham, 1377.

Will. de Yarom, 1392, p. m. Wyntringham.  
Will. Marshall, 1406, p. res. Yarom.  
John de Tuddowe, 1410.  
Thomas Hebbeden, LL. D. p. m. Tuddowe.  
Richard Kellaw, 1430, p. res. Hebbeden.  
Thomas Butler.  
John Romanby, occurs 17 Oct. 1454.

<sup>p</sup> The condition proves but too lamentably the heavy pains and penalties which a stray heifer, unprotected by such an article of peace, might now and then incur from its total ignorance of geography, and of the primary intention of boundary fosses and hedges—*plectuntur Achivi*.

- William Mawdesly, 1501.  
 Galfrid Wren, Cl.<sup>q</sup> pr. by Hen. VII. 27 June 1502. *Sede vac.*  
 Henry Davy, LL. B. 1525.  
 Richard Clyff, S. T. B.<sup>r</sup> 28 June 1541, p. m. Davy.  
 Robert Rollis, A. M. 28 Aug. 1563, p. depr. Clyff.  
 Richard Fawcett, S. T. B.<sup>s</sup> 14 April 1575.  
 Peter Smart, A. M. 1614, p. m. Fawcett.  
 Robert Chapman, A. M. 25 March 1630, p. depr. Smart.  
 Robert Pleasaunce, an intruder.
- Richard Wrench, S. T. B.<sup>a</sup> 16 Oct. 1665.  
 Charles Basire, A. M.<sup>x</sup> 1675, p. m. Wrench.  
 Samuel Blackwell, 1691, p. m. Basire.  
 Robert Thornton, A. M.<sup>y</sup> p. res. Blackwell.  
 Henry Dobson, S. T. P.<sup>z</sup> 1692, p. m. Thornton.  
 John Stackhouse, 1718, p. m. Dobson.  
 Edmund Tew, S. T. P. 1735, p. m. Stackhouse.  
 John Blacket, A. M. 10 Aug. 1770, p. m. Tew.  
 John Brewster, A. M. 1809, p. m. Blackett, resigned for Eggescliffe.  
 Henry George Liddell, A. M. Brazen-nose Oxford, p. res. Brewster.

By Inquest taken at Durham, Monday before Michaelmas 1361, Hugh de Karliol, Rector, was returned to possess in right of his church common of pasture for sixteen oxen in the Hayning the year through, and common over all the demesne lands of the same vill of Boldon, viz. over two-thirds from harvest-home to seed time, and over the whole when it is in fallow <sup>a</sup>.

The following singular licence occurs on the register of Bishop Tobye Mathew.

To the Right Reverend Father in God, Tobie, by God's Divine Providence Busshop of Duresme.

Forasmuch as by her Maj<sup>ties</sup> injunctions it is provided that no Prieste nor Minister shall take to his wyfe any manner of woman without the advice and allowance first had, upon good examina<sup>co</sup>n, by y<sup>e</sup> Busshop of y<sup>e</sup> same Diocess and two Justices of the Peace of the same shire dwelling next to the place where the same woman hath made her most abode before her marriage, or without the goodwill of her parents, if she have any, or two of the next of her kinsfolk, or for lack of knowledge of such, of her master or mistress where she served. Now whereas wee are informed that Mr. Richard Fawcett, preiste, M<sup>r</sup> of Artes, and Parson of Boldon, by God's grace shall take to wyfe Ellenor Blaikeston, of Hedlie, in y<sup>e</sup> Co<sup>r</sup> Palatine of Durham, widowe, wee, therefore, whose names are subscribed, do signify unto your honor, that y<sup>e</sup> sayd Ellenor is, and to our knowledge hath been, of honest conversation and vertuous lyfe, without being detected, defamed, or suspected of any notorious crimes or evil demeanour, but embracing God's true and sincere religion now established, and, as wee are informed, free from all contracts, or any impediments

<sup>q</sup> Master of Sherburn Hospital, and Canon of Windsor.

<sup>r</sup> Prebendary of the 12th stall in Durham Cathedral, Vicar of Billingham 1558, Rector of Elwick 1562, deprived of all his preferments 1563, but instituted to the Rectory of Brancepath 1571, which he resigned 1584, and was again instituted to Billingham 1584, and died 1595. His deprivation was owing to a suspicion of Popery, and he was suspected of harbouring Cuthbert Nevill, the brother of his patron the Earl of Westmoreland, in or about the Rectory-house of Brancepath in 1571. His son Anthony Cliffe was a taylor in Houghton-le-Spring, in 1601.

<sup>s</sup> Prebendary of the 9th Stall; see *Pedigree of Fawcett*.

<sup>a</sup> Prebendary of the sixth stall, and Vicar of Heighington, ob. 1675.

<sup>x</sup> Younger son of Isaac Basire, Archdeacon of Northumberland.

<sup>y</sup> A. M. Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, ob. 4 June 1692.

<sup>z</sup> Prebendary of the sixth stall, &c.; ob. March 23, 1717, set. 67.

<sup>a</sup> Reg. Hatfield pen. Dec. et Cap. Dun.



canonicall ; and for testimony and witness that y<sup>e</sup> premisses be true, we have hereunto subscribed our names, y<sup>e</sup> xx<sup>th</sup> day of January 1597. Sic subscrip. Jo. HEDWORTH,

Et sic etiam subscrip. RICH. BELLASSES."

I am content to allowe of this Marriage betwixt Mr. Fawcett and M<sup>rs</sup> Blaikeston, and wishing God to bless them, do require them that y<sup>e</sup> same be solemnized according to y<sup>e</sup> laws, statutes, and injunctions, of this realm and Church of England, in like case provided.

3 Februarie, 1597.

TOBIE DURESME.<sup>b</sup>

The Parsonage house of Boldon is a neat stone building of two stories, facing the South; it has been much improved by the present rector, by an additional wing built behind the original mansion.

The glebe consists of a good walled garden, the Pondgarth, Stackgarth, the tofts, three broad meadows and five pound close, containing about fifty-one acres; a quarry and garth of about 3 roods, and the two Burnfields, Cuckow-Pen, Middle-field, Rape-seed field, and Great-field, in all about 70½ acres; the Flats 24 acres, and the church-yard 2 roods 12 perches: in all about 147 acres<sup>c</sup>.

#### TITHES.

"Convenit inter D. Hugon. de Montealto Magistrum Hosp. de Kepire, et fratres, &c. ex una parte, et discretum virum Mag. Joh. de Insula Rectorem Ecclesiæ de Boldon ex altera, coram Ricardo Episc. Dunelm. 5 die Mart. A. D. 1312. apud manerium de Stocton, personaliter comparentes, quod ex ordinatione dicti D. Episcopi dictus D. Hugo, &c. et successores sui, &c. qui medietatem decimæ garbarum provenientium de decimis Episcopi Dunelm. infra parochiam dictæ ecclesiæ de Boldon hactenus perceperunt, medietat. predictam libere et integre percipient in futurum modo usq. nunc usitato. Quodq. dictus D. Hugo et successores sui qui pro tempore, &c. reddant et solvent annuatim in perpetuum eidem ecclesiæ de Boldon in F. S. Andreæ apostoli, duas libras ceræ in luminare ejusdem ecclesiæ secundum dispositionem Rectoris ejusdem, &c. convertendas. Apud Stocton die et anno supradictis Pont. nostri 2<sup>do</sup>." <sup>d</sup>

The Rector is generally entitled to tithe through the Parish, excepting, 1. the aforesaid moiety of St. Giles's or *Gilly tithes*, sometimes belonging to Keyper Hospital, which Gilly tithes were, after the dissolution, the property of the family of Monckton, ancestors of Viscount Galway, and were conveyed by Philip Monckton of Carell, Esq. co. York, to William Wyclyffe, Gent., 6 April 1605. They afterwards belonged to a family of Martin of Fulwell. The Gilly tithes extend over about 700 acres; and two houses belong to them in West Boldon. 2. A modus of ten shillings in lieu of all tithe, and one shilling for Easter dues, paid to the Rector by Harden farm, the property of Cuthbert Ellison, Esq. M. P. <sup>e</sup>

<sup>b</sup> Hunter's MSS. D. & C. Library.

<sup>c</sup> Terrier 16 July 1806.

<sup>d</sup> Register Kellaw, fo. 75.

<sup>e</sup> Terrier 1806.—The Church Plate consists of an oval silver plate 18 oz. 5 dwts. *Sacrum Christo et Ecclesiæ de Boldon Dunelm.* 1745; a chalice 1672, and on the cover, Mr. Charles Basire, Rector, &c. William Hody and George Brigg Churchwardens 1681; and a silver flaggon 42 oz. 10 dwts. *Sum Dei et Ecclesiæ de Boldon Dunelm.*

SCOTS HOUSE, mentioned in Hatfield's Survey together with Gilbertleazes, is a tenement on the high road, a mile to the West of Boldon. In 1617, 14 Jac. Thomas Cole of Gateshead, surrendered Scotteshouses and Gilbertleeze to the use of Ralph Cole<sup>f</sup>. From the Coles the property passed to the Milbankes. In 1658, Mark Milbanke surrendered a tenement and 80 acres called Scottish houses, and a parcel called Gilbert Leez, to Henry Maddison, Gent. 17 March 1687-8, Ralph Maddison, son and heir of Henry, surrendered to Enoch Hudson, who devised to Henry Hudson, father of another Henry<sup>g</sup>.

A good modern house, sheltered by a grove of trees, has been, within late years, the seat of the family of Wade, some of whose Epitaphs occur under Boldon.

*White Marespool*, to the North of Scotts house, derives its name from the ancient *Whitmere*, mentioned in records of the 13th Century; the whole of the level country beneath the dry limestone hills of Boldon, must have once been, before draining and enclosure, a wash of white water<sup>h</sup>.

## NEWTON-GARTHES,

A freehold estate, one mile to the North of West Boldon.

Boldon Buke—John Pannetarius holds Newton nigh Boldon by *xxs.* rent.

2. Twelve *malemen* hold twenty-four oxgangs, of fifteen acres each, and pay for every two oxgangs *5s.* rent, two hens, and twenty eggs; and every maleman ploughs and harrows one acre of the Lord's land at Boldon, and for his two oxgangs tills four portions of arable in autumn, with two men.

The wife of Henry de Montanis hold forty acres for *40d.*

From the time of John Pannetarius no intermediate proprietor occurs till 1350, when Robert de Neuton died seized of a messuage, seventy-two acres, and four acres of meadow in Neuton near Boldon, held of the Bishop by *8s. 8d.* rent, fealty, and suit of Court; leaving William, son of Robert Ward of Neuton, his next heir of blood, of full age<sup>i</sup>. In 1396 William, son of John Gategang, alienated half the vill of Neuton, held of the See of Durham by *5s.* rent, to Ralph Nevill, Knight<sup>k</sup>; and at the same time John Hedworth alienated the other half to William Hilton, who immediately conveyed to the same Ralph Nevill<sup>k</sup>. In 1411, 17 Aug.<sup>l</sup> Ralph Earl of Westmoreland granted the vill of Neuton to John Hoton, who died seized of the manor held by *20s.* rent in 1421<sup>m</sup>, and Joan his widow held the same estate in 1444<sup>n</sup>. In 1495 Robert Melot, of Whithill, held the vill of Neuton by the fifteenth part of a knight's service<sup>o</sup>; and Ralph, his son and successor, died in 1511, seized of a hundred acres, parcel of the manor, and of half a pasture called Newton-Garthes by the same tenure<sup>p</sup>. Before 1580 Robert Mylot, of Whithill, Esq. alienated the manor of Neuton to Henry Wycliffe<sup>q</sup>. John Wyclyffe, of full age in

<sup>f</sup> 4 Rot. W. James in Dors.

<sup>g</sup> Abstract, Johnson's MSS.

<sup>h</sup> One of the family of Maude was drowned in riding Boldon flats, where there was a large stagnant water betwixt East Boldon and Cleadon.

<sup>i</sup> Inq. p. m. die L. prox. p. F. S. Cuth. in Sept. 5 Bury.

<sup>k</sup> Rot. claus. 8 Walter Skirlaw. Hatfield's Survey merely states that Lord Nevill held the whole vill by *20s.* rent. It has been already noted, that part of the Survey was evidently compiled under Hatfield's successors.

<sup>l</sup> Inq. de alien. sine lic. 6 Langley.

<sup>m</sup> Inq. p. m. 15 Langley.

<sup>n</sup> Inq. p. m. 7 Nevill.

<sup>o</sup> Inq. p. m. 1 Fox.

<sup>p</sup> Inq. p. m. 3 Ruthall.

<sup>q</sup> Inq. p. m. 22 Eliz. 20 July.

1578, died seized of the whole vill and manor of Neuton, held by the ancient rent of *xxs.*<sup>r</sup> leaving William his son and heir, who alienated the estate to William Fenwick, of Shele-Mylne, Gent. before 1604<sup>s</sup>.

William Fenwicke, of Shele-Mylne, co. Pal. and sometime described of Whitchestre, co. Northumberland; = Anne Nicholson. ob. 3 July, 12 Jac. seized of Newton-Garthes; desires burial at Stamfordham; will dat. 25 June 1615; Inq. p. m. 17 Sept. 12 Jac.

Cuthbert Fenwick, born before matrimony, heir by will 1615. William Fenwick, son and heir, born posthumous, aged 18 days 17 Sept. 1615, then in ward of Sir William Fenwick, of Wallington, Knt. had livery 1635. Margaret, born *after* marriage.

William Fenwick, of Newton-Garthes, = Mary, dau. of John Hall, Alderman, Gent.; will dat. 20 Oct. 1677, then of City of Durham, pr. 1684, ob. s. p. and Vintner of Durham, and of Alice, his wife; will dat. 11 Sep. 1689 Ralph Fenwick, of Great Bavington, co. Northumberland, Gent.; will dated 16 Nov. 1700.

William Fenwick, of Nunykirk, co. Northumberland, Gent. 1677. Martha, Mary, } 1677. Ralph Fenwick, named in the will of his uncle William Fenwick, Esq. 1677.

Mary Fenwick, named sole executrix to her grandfather when she shall attain 21. Michael Fenwick, of Newton-Garthes, to whom his grandfather devised lands in Great Bavington, Green Leighton, and Haughkirke, co. Northumberland; stiled of Low Heworth, co. Pal. 1707 and 1711. Jane.

Michael Fenwick alienated the estate to Henry Ellison, of Hebburne, Esq. before 1711, in which year a discharge occurs for a small remainder of 1200*l.* purchase money<sup>t</sup>. Newton Garths is now the property of Cuthbert Ellison, Esq.

#### CHARITABLE BENEFACTIONS TO THE PARISH OF BOLDON.

By deed or will, of which the date is unknown, ——— Harrison left a sum, now amounting to 119*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* to the use of the Poor of the Parish of Boldon. In 1731 this sum was placed by the Rector and Overseers on security of certain lands and two mills in this parish: annual interest 5*l.* 17*s.*

By will, dated 29 May, 1759, John Stephenson, of Newcastle on Tyne, Esq. desired his executor, Matthew Stephenson, Esq. to pay yearly and every year (out of the testator's personal estate) 5*s.* each [to *sixteen* poor widows who should have legal settlements in the parish of Aldstone and chapelry of Garrygill, in the County of Cumberland; the same to *eight* poor widows legally settled in the parish of Knaresdale, in the county of Northumberland; and to other eight, &c. in the parish of Kirkhaugh, in the same county], and 5*s.* each to *eight* poor persons having legal settlements *in the parish of Boldon* (to be paid on the 25th of December in each year); and the testator did desire his executor to charge (immediately after his death) the house in Westgate Street, in Newcastle, tenanted by Mrs. Liddell, with an annuity of 10*l.* *per annum* for ever, so that a perpetual fund might subsist for the aforesaid charities. In pursuance of which direction Matthew Stephenson did, by indenture, 18 July, 1761 (enrolled in Chancery 15 Sept. 1761), grant to Ogle Wallis, of Newcastle, wine-merchant, and William Peters, of the

<sup>r</sup> Inq. p. m. 7 May, 1 Jac.; see Pedigree of Wycliffe, under Offerton.  
<sup>s</sup> Pardon of alien. 9 March, 1 Jac. Rot. Tobie Mathew 2, No. 4.  
<sup>t</sup> Title Deeds, Cuthbert Ellison, Esq. M. P.

same place, Gent., one annuity or yearly rent-charge of 10*l.* out of all that messuage in Westgate Street, &c. for the purpose of the above charity, free of all taxes, charges, deductions, parliamentary or otherwise, with proper powers of entry and distress on non-payment reserved to Stephenson and his heirs.

The several charity monies have been regularly paid, and the original deed is now in possession of William Peters, Esq. <sup>a</sup> Solicitor, son and heir of Mr. Peters the surviving trustee.

<sup>a</sup> To whom the Editor is indebted for a full extract of the deed, and for much other information.

## PARISH OF WASHINGTON.

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**T**HE Parish of Washington is bounded by Jarrow on the North, by Monk-Wearmouth on the East, by the river Wear dividing it from Bishop Wearmouth, and from Houghton-le-Spring on the South-East and South, and by Chester-le-Street, and the Chapelry of Lamesley, on the West.

The Parish includes the Constaberies of, 1. Washington, 2. Great Usworth and North Biddic, 3. Little Usworth, 4. Barmston.

### WASHINGTON,

A scattered village on irregular broken ground.

Under Boldon Buke, William de Hertburn held the whole Vill, except the Church and Church lands, in exchange for his vill of Hertburn, which he had released to the Bishop, by a free rent of four pounds, and by the service of attending the Bishop's great hunt with two greyhounds. When a common aid was imposed, his taxation was not to exceed one mark.

It seems probable, that either William de Hertburn, or his immediate descendants, assumed the local name, for William de Wessington occurs as a witness in Charters of Bishops Robert de Stichell, and de Insula. William de Wessyngton, Chivaler, had licence to settle the manor on himself, his wife Katharine, and his own right heirs, in 1350 <sup>a</sup>, and died in 1367, seized of the whole manor and vill, by the above-mentioned free rent of 4*l.*, leaving William his son and heir, who held by the same tenure under Hatfield's survey.

Before 1400 the direct male line <sup>b</sup> expired in another William, whose only daughter Dionisia married Sir William Tempest of Studley, Knight. Dionisia, the elder daughter, and coheir of Sir William Tempest, intermarried with Sir William Mallory, in her right of Studley; and Elizabeth, the younger, became the wife of Richard Norton of

<sup>a</sup> Inq. p. m. 22 Hatfield.

<sup>b</sup> Arms of Washington, Arg. two bars, and three mullets in chief Gules. It is probable, that from cadets of this ancient house, descended the Washingtons of Aldwicke-le-Street, co. York, whose Pedigree appears in Dugdale 1666, and those of Leicestershire, ancestors of the American Patriot, George Washington.—The Seal of Roger de Washington appears appended to a trifling receipt in the Treasury: ..... Billey, on a bend three Swans? }

Norton Conyers. William, son and heir of Sir William Mallory, Knight, had livery of half the manor of Washington in 1475 <sup>c</sup>; and 1497, Sir William Mallory had licence to grant his moiety of the vill and manor to his son William Mallory <sup>d</sup>. The Mallory's afterwards acquired the whole manor. By Ind. 21 Apr. 7 Eliz. Richard Norton, Esq. conveyed all his moiety of the estate to Sir William Mallory <sup>e</sup> of Studley, who executed a settlement on his grandson William (son of John Mallory), and Joan, daughter of John Norton, Esq. <sup>f</sup> In 1590, Sir William Mallory granted three messuages in Washington to Thomas Snawsell of Bilton in the Ainsty, Esq. <sup>g</sup> whose son William Snawsell reconveyed, for 550*l.*, to William Mallory, Esq. son and heir of Sir John Mallory, 30 June, 1613 <sup>h</sup>. On the 7th July following, Sir John Mallory and William his son and heir, granted to Thomas Caldwell and John Booth for 4000*l.* "all their manor of Washington, and all their rights upon the great waistes and moors of the Bishops of Durham, adjoining the said Lordship on the North. <sup>i</sup>" The purchase was on trust for William James, Bishop of Durham <sup>k</sup>, whose reasons for settling the estate on his youngest child, Francis James (the issue of his third marriage) may be seen below <sup>l</sup>. After the Bishop's death <sup>1</sup>, Caldwell and Booth (24 Sept. 1617) conveyed the manor to Edward James, Robert Cooper (one of the late Prelate's officers), and Thomas Surtees, Esq. Trustees for Francis then under age. In 1623, Francis James, Esq. settled the manor on his first marriage with Sarah, daughter of Richard Pyott of Edmonton, Merchant <sup>m</sup>. William James, Esq. son of Francis, died in 1662; and his only surviving son William died in the following year, leaving four sisters his coheirs, 1. Sarah, wife to Wilfrid Lawson, Esq. 2. Dorothy, to Sir Richard Musgrave, Baronet. 3. Elizabeth, who married Robert Millott of Whithill, Esq. and 4. Anne, wife

<sup>c</sup> Rot. Booth, a<sup>o</sup> 18.

<sup>d</sup> Rot. Fox, a<sup>o</sup> 3.

<sup>e</sup> Abstract of Washington, and pardon of Alienation without licence, 11 Aug. 21 Eliz. Rot. Barnes.

<sup>f</sup> Rot. Barnes, a<sup>o</sup> 3.

<sup>g</sup> Abstract, and Ind. enrolled 33 Eliz. Rot. Hutton. Livery to William son of Thomas Snawsell, 10 Jul. 1613. Rot. 2 W. James, No 14.

<sup>h</sup> Rot. W. James.

<sup>i</sup> Rot. 2. W. James in dorso. I omit a cloud of fines and recoveries, grants by bargain and sale, &c. which appear on the abstract, and a conveyance in trust from the Mallory's to Nicholas Curwen of Workington, Esq. William Ingleby, Thomas Stryckland, Hugh Bethell, and John Ledgard, Esquires, (1 June 41 Eliz.) and from them to Sir James Bellingham of Levens, who joined in the sale to Caldwell and Booth, the Bishop's Trustees in 1613.

<sup>k</sup> Declaration of trust 28 July, 11 Jac. and Deed Poll of the Bishop, 22 March, 11 Jac. wherein he declares, "that the greatest part of the purchase money was the fortune of his dear wife Isabel, widow of Robert Atkinson, Alderman of Newcastle, in consideration of which, (being summoned to parliament, and considering his age, &c.) he thinks meet to settle the said estate of Washington, on trust, for his son Francis James (the issue of Isabel), and his heirs general; remainder successively in tail male, to John James, son of William James, the Bishop's eldest son deceased; Francis James, son and heir of the Bishop's brother Francis James; William James, another son of Francis; John James son of the Bishop's brother Richard James; William James second son of Richard; Edward James third son of Richard; Francis James fourth son of Richard; remainder to the right heirs of William Bishop of Durham. (Timothy James, another son of the Bishop, died a few months before his father, his will bears date 11 March 1616.) See the Pedigree of James, and add Richard and his issue, omitted in the Visitation.

<sup>l</sup> It may be mentioned here, what could not be told before, that *King James* scolded *Bishop James* to death; scolded him so roundly and roughly, on the 8th of May, in his own Castle at Durham, that he retired to Auckland, and died of a violent fit of stone and strangury, brought on by perfect vexation, three days afterwards. The cause of this royal oburgation was probably Bishop James's contest with the Citizens of Durham, relative to their Borough Privileges, and to Parliamentary Representation.]

<sup>m</sup> Title Deeds and Pardon of Alienation 8 Sept. 1623, Rot. Neile. Add this match also to the Pedigree of James. Mr. Francis James seems to have resided at Edmonton before he became a country gentleman at Hetton in the Hole, for he never lived at Washington.

"My honorable good Lord, My humble dewtie and s'vice rememberd to yo<sup>r</sup> Lordshipp. Accordinge to yr Lordshipp's commandement, I have sente my horse", but hee is not soe well provided as I wish hee should bee. My humble suite therefore unto yr good Lor<sup>sh</sup> is, that yow would be pleased to allow of him for this time, all my furniture being at Edmonton, the wh<sup>ch</sup> I doe intende to send for with all speede, and will not faile to be hereafter, God willing, alwaies provided. Soe prainge for your Lor<sup>sh</sup>'s good health, I humblie take my leave, and rest, Alwaies at yo<sup>r</sup> Lor<sup>sh</sup>'s s'vice,

"Hetton, the 26 Octbr Ano 1625.

FRANCIS JAMES."

<sup>n</sup> The light-horse which he was charged with for the King's service.

to John Hedworth of Harraton, Esq. ° In 1672, John Hedworth, Esq. and Anne his wife, granted their fourth to Dorothy James ♀, widow of William James the elder, who in 1697 ♀, devised the same share to her grandson Richard, eldest son of Sir Richard Musgrave, Baronet. Sir Richard Musgrave was seized of one other *fourth* in right of his wife; *one moiety* of the manor was thus vested in the family of Musgrave, and *one fourth* and *two thirds of a fourth*, are now held by Sir James Musgrave, Bart. of Barnsley Park, Gloucestershire; the remaining *third of a fourth* was devised by William Musgrave of Newcastle, Merchant, in 1716, to his widow Grace (Wheler), whose trustees conveyed to John Spearman, Esq. in 1723 †.

In 1697, Ralph Mylot, Esq. son and heir of Robert Mylot and of Elizabeth James, sold his *fourth* of the manor to John Spearman, Gent. whose son, John Spearman, purchased (as above) *one third of a fourth* from Musgrave. Mr. Spearman was ruined by mining speculations. In 1729, John Spearman (son and heir of the last named John), and Abraham Dixon, a mortgagee, conveyed under a Decree in Chancery to John Jackson, Esq. Town Clerk of the City of London, whose only daughter and heir (and also devisee of her uncle the Rev. Walter Goodfellow,)<sup>†</sup> intermarried with John Shafto of Whitworth, Esq. grandfather of Robert Eden Duncombe Shafto, Esq.

Mrs. Wilfrid Lawson's share still remains in its integrity. The last Sir Wilfrid, by his will, dated May 1802, devised to Thomas Wybergh<sup>‡</sup> (who died May 2, 1812), whose brother Wilfrid Wybergh, now Wilfrid Lawson, (and named next in remainder in the will of Sir Wilfrid Lawson,) is the present owner.

The whole manor of Washington is therefore thus divided :

Musgrave, *one fourth and two thirds of a fourth* : Shafto, *one fourth and one third of a fourth* : Lawson, *one fourth*. And the mines in the same proportion †.

In 1704, Sir Richard Musgrave and Dame Dorothy his wife, (then entitled to two fourths of the manor,) Wilfrid Lawson and Sarah his wife, entitled to one fourth, and John Spearman entitled to the remaining fourth, made a division of the estate by *lot*. Mem. 25 July 1704.

The North Quarter drawn by Sir R. Musgrave. The South Quarter by Sarah Lawson. The West Quarter by John Spearman. The East Quarter by Dame Dorothy Musgrave.

The moors and mines were left undivided. A further division of Washington moor took place betwixt the then proprietors, (Robert Shafto, Esq. Sir Gilfrid Lawson, Bart. and James Musgrave, LL.D.) in 1763.

° Two other sisters died unmarried. See Pedigree of James.

♀ Will dat. 19 March 1697, pr. 24 Oct. 1702. She was then the wife of the Rev. Ralph Maddison.

† Conveyance from Sir George Wheler (father of Grace Musgrave), under the direction of Mr. Edwards, a Master in Chancery, to John Cuthbert, Esq. and Robert Hutton, Trustees for Spearman, 13 and 14 Dec. 1723.

‡ It will be seen by a reference to the Baronetage, that neither of Musgrave's *two fourths* descended in the chief line of that family; they were probably settled by Sir Richard Musgrave and his Lady, on their younger sons Ralph, James, and William Musgrave, of whom the last-named sold to Spearman; and the other portions are, by descent or settlements which I am not enabled to trace, vested in the present owner, who succeeded to the title on the death of General Sir Thomas Musgrave, Bart.

† Title Deeds R. E. D. Shafto, Esq. Mr. Jackson, who married Bridget Goodfellow, sister of the Rev. Walter Goodfellow of Ladbroke, co. Warwick, was a trustee in the purchase of Washington for his brother in law, but enjoyed the estate till his death 1744; and the same Walter Goodfellow, by will 12 Feb. 1744, devised all his lands in the County of Durham, to his nephew Robert Shafto, Esq. so that both titles centre in Mr. Shafto.

‡ Second son of Thomas Wybergh, Esq. whose wife was sister to the lady of Sir W. Lawson.

† Ex. inform. R. Scruton, Esq.

The Hall, a large gavel-ended old mansion, with windows divided by stone mullions and transoms, stands a little to the South of the Church, and rests undivided amongst the three owners of the manor.

Boundary of the Manor of Washington.

“Beginning at an ancient boulder stone, being the foot of a cross, five yards West of the hedge of the West high Close, and adjoining Birtley Common, hard by Birtley Lough; thence to another boulder stone, with a cross in it, 24 score paces from the former boulder stone, on the West side of the Great Howle, near the Quakers Dam, called Washington Dam; thence to a boulder stone with a hole in it for a cross, near Shaddons hill, viz. on the N. East part thereof, near the road that leads betwixt Newbridge and Gateside-head, and 24 score paces distant from the second boulder stone. Thence Eastward through Washington Lough, to a boulder stone five yards South of Mr. Hylton's hedge on Great Usworth Common. From thence Eastward, over the sike or runner, and on the North side of a saugh tree, near an old coal pitt, West to a thorn-bush growing in the hedge of Great Usworth South field; thence to Great Usworth Street gate, twenty yards distant from the North side of the high Piper close hedge, belonging to Washington; thence Eastward, along Little Usworth Street way, at the bottom of the South field, to a boulder stone with a hole in it for a cross, fifteen yards North of the low Pipers close stile; and from thence Eastward, to little Usworth lane, to another boulder stone, with a hole for a cross, seven yards North of Reed's field hedge, belonging to Washington; and thence to Barmeston Street Head.”

THE CHURCH.

The Church still retains some traces of its original architecture. The nave has two regular ailes, each form by three columns supporting pointed arches. The pillars of the North aile are octagonal; on the South, two are octagonal, and the central pillar round. A large South porch, the burial-place of the old Lords of Washington, opens into the nave, under a pointed arch, and into the South aile, through the remains of a mullioned window (see the will of George Lawson, 1587). The ribbed or groined roof of the Vestry, or North porch, mentioned by Hutchinson, is now covered by plain ceiling. The chancel is divided from the nave by a blunt pointed arch, springing from corbels of human heads, of inferior work. The stalls and rails are removed, and the whole of the old lights are replaced by uniform modern sashes under pointed arches.

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS.

On a ridged coffin-lid in the Church-yard, (in Vincent's time,) sculptured with a sword and Cross:

Hic jacet Jacobus Sanderson.

On another stone, an effigy in the sacerdotal habit:

Hic jacet Alexander de Biddicke †.

† Vincent's Durham Coll. of Arms.



Both these have long since perished ; in all probability they had been removed into the burial-yard from the South Porch.

On a brass plate within the altar-rails :

**Hic jacet Joh'es Jackson . . . . Anno Dom. 1506.**

On a wooden tablet in the South Porch :

Will. James of Washington, Esq. departed this life the 5th day of April 1662 ; at his death he gave to the poor of Washington forty shillings a year, for ten years.

Escutcheon of Arms. 1 and 4, Sable, a Dolphin embowed proper, *James*. 2 and 3, Ermine, on a chief Gules, three cross crosslets Or, impaling Argent, a bend inter two choughs Sable, charged with two garbs Or ; a chief, quarterly, Sable and Gules, guttee Argent ; over all, a horse in full course Argent. Crest, on a wreath a Bull's head coupéd Sable, armed Or, a star Or betwixt the horns.

There were four other Escutcheons in the Porch, viz. 1. The See of Durham impaling *James*. 2. *James* quarterly as above, impaling Azure, a fesse Or, charged with a Lion passant Gules, in chief three bezants. 3. *James* quarterly, and impaling, as on the tablet. 4. *James* quarterly, as before. It may be added, that the whole roof of this porch was pannelled in compartments with the same arms, and a profusion of gold stars, which made it resemble a sort of *Camera stellata* ; all which was the performance of Mrs. Dorothy James<sup>u</sup> in the good days when Widows and Spinsters worked the family arms on chair covers, and occasionally changed their hand from decorating the great hall with King Alexander's triumph, or the history of David and Goliath, to illustrating the family Pedigree in needle-work.

On a handsome mural tablet of marble, within the altar-rails :

Near this place rests in hope  
Catharine, wife of the Rev. Charles Egerton, A. M.  
Rector of this Parish,  
who, as far as human infirmity permits,  
having faithfully performed her duty  
to her Creator, her family, and her neighbour,  
was called from this life July 11th, 1801.  
Reader,  
imitate her virtues,  
and expect with her  
the reward of eternal life.

On a plain stone in the Church-yard :

Hic jacet corpus Layton Etherington, hujusce Ecclesie Pastor, necnon Vicarius de Heighington, qui obiit nono die Octobris annoq. Domini 1718, annoq. ætatis suæ 64.

On other stones :

Thomas Harvey of Gateshead Merchant, æt. 51, 1783. Ann his wife, April 12, 1769. Eleanor their daughter, Aug. 7, 1785, æt. 48.

<sup>u</sup> See Pedigree of James. The whole of Mrs. Dorothy James's starry heaven is now covered by a *via lactea* of whitewash.

The burial-place of Thomas and Elizabeth Scourfield of Gateshead ; Jane their daughter, Sept. 14, 1728, æt. 12 ; Thomas their son, Aug. 14, 1730, æt. 18 ; Eliz. wife of Thomas, Sept. 14, 1750, æt. 69 ; Thomas Scourfield, March 5, 1776, æt. 95 ; Wadeson Ward, grandson of Thomas Scourfield, Jan. 17, 1779, æt. 38 ; John Scurfield, Merchant, ob. 21 June, 1774, æt. 55 ; Gibson his wife died 14 Jan. 1775, æt. 48.

## THE SUCCESSION OF RECTORS.

Washington Rectory, the Bishop, Patron. King's Books 18*l*. Tenths 1*l*. 16*s*. Proc. Episc. 10*s*. Proc. Archid. 2*s*. Dedication to the Virgin.

William de Clifford, 1279.	William James, A. M. 12 Sept. 1616 <sup>c</sup> .
Robert de Askelby, 1333.	Robert Lane, S. T. B. 19 July 1617, p. r. James.
John de Herlowe, 1339.	Andrew Perne, A. M. 1 Apr. 1622, p. res. Lane.
John Edriche, 1342, p. res. Herlowe.	Thomas Triplet, A. M. <sup>d</sup> 7 April 1640, p. m. Perne.
Robert de Wartheton, 1353.	—— Williamson, an intruder.
William de Winceby, 1366, p. m. Wartheton.	Henry Johnson, A. M. 9 March 1661, p. res. Triplett.
Richard de Penreth, 1374, p. m. Winceby.	Fitzherbert Adams, S. T. B. <sup>e</sup> 29 Sept. 1683, p. m. Johnson.
John de Weston, p. m. Penreth.	Richard Stonhewer, A. M. <sup>f</sup> 1719, p. m. Adams.
Will. Ingilby, 1406, p. res. Weston.	John Gamage, A. M. <sup>g</sup> Jes. Coll. 4 June 1727, p. res. Stonhewer.
John Newton, 1408, p. m. Ingilby.	George Talbot, A. M. <sup>h</sup> 4 Apr. 1728, p. r. Gamage.
John de Bryteby, 1440, p. res. Newton.	Thomas Rudd, A. M. <sup>i</sup> 7 Jul. 1729, p. r. Talbot.
William Bedell, 1464.	Wadham Chandler, A. M. <sup>k</sup> 23 Aug. 1735, p. m. Rudd.
Ralph Hamsterley, A. M. 1486 <sup>x</sup> .	Henry Bland, A. M. <sup>l</sup> 23 Aug. 1735, p. res. Chandler.
Robert Couper, 1 Jan. 1500, p. res. Hamsterley.	Edward Wilson, A. B. 18 Aug. 1768, p. m. Bland.
Richard Coren <sup>y</sup> , 1521, p. m. Couper.	Charles Egerton, A. M. 4 Sept. 1786, p. r. Wilson.
Christopher Barns, A. M. 8 Oct. 1534.	
Roland Pratt, 6 July, 1558.	
Ralph Lever, A. M. <sup>z</sup> 5 Nov. 1565, p. m. Pratt.	
John Lever, cl. 23 Feb. 1576, p. res. Lever.	
Anthony Garforthe, 3 Feb. 1577.	
Hugh Broughton, A. M. <sup>a</sup> 6 May 1580, p. m. Garforthe.	
Henry Ewbanke, A. M. 24 Dec. 1583 <sup>b</sup> .	
William Barker, 2 May 1611, p. res. Ewbanke.	

The Parsonage is an excellent brick house, with good gardens.

<sup>x</sup> Fellow of Merton, and Master of Univ. Coll. Oxon. 3 Oct. 1509, ob. 1518. Wood Antiq. II. 60.

<sup>y</sup> Rector of St. Michael's, Crooked lane, which he resigned 1534, Archdeacon of Colchester 1 Oct. 1537. Newcourt.

<sup>z</sup> Master of Sherburne. <sup>a</sup> See HOUGHTON-LE-SPRING. <sup>b</sup> Preb. of 12th Stall, and Rector of Whickham.

<sup>c</sup> Preb. of the 12th Stall, Vicar of Merrington, and Rector of Ryton. <sup>d</sup> See WHITBURNE.

<sup>e</sup> Preb. of the 6th, and after of the 10th Stall, Rector of Linc. Coll. Oxford 1685, and Vice Chanc. 1695, bur. in All Saints, Oxford, June 1719.

<sup>f</sup> Res. for Houghton-le-Spring.

<sup>g</sup> Res. for Sedgfield. <sup>h</sup> Rector of Burfield, Berks.

<sup>i</sup> Head Master of the Grammar Schools of Durham and Newcastle; Vicar of St. Oswald's and of North Allerton.

<sup>k</sup> Son of Bishop Chandler. <sup>l</sup> Provost of Eton, and Dean of Durham.

## WASHINGTON.

## GREAT USWORTH,

A straggling village, on rising ground, about two miles to the North of Washington.

Boldon Buke : Great Useworth pays 30s. for cornage, provides one milch cow, and one man for Castle-ward ; eight chalders of malt, as many of meal, and as many of oats ; each carucate (the demesne excepted) ploughs and harrows two acres. The tenants in villenage perform four Porcations, with twenty-six men to each porcation ; and the services which they used to perform at Washington, they now render at Gateshead ; further, they carry annually one pipe of wine, and one mill-stone, to Durham.

The Dreng feeds a horse, a dog, bears his part in the great hunt with two greyhounds and five cords of provision, follows the Court of Pleas, and serves on messages.

The mill pays ten shillings rent.

Under Hatfield's Survey, the whole of the services had been commuted into monied payments. Sir William Hilton held two parts of the vill, and Alice de Moderby held the remaining third ; and these tenants paid jointly for foreign service (*i. e.* serving on embassies) 10s., for Castel-ward 20s., for labour at St. Martin's xs., for cornage 30s., for a milch cow 6s., only they still rendered in kind six quarters and two bushels of malt, five quarters and two bushels of oatmeal, and ten quarters and a half of oats, and they carried one pipe of wine<sup>m</sup>.

The family of Hilton retained the manor till the general dispersion of the property, in 1750, when the estate was sold by public auction, in eight farms or lots. Of these, two farms were purchased by William Peareth of Newcastle, Esq. which still remain in his family ; two farms by Samuel Shield, Esq. who left three daughters and coheirs, Barbara married to Bernard Shaw, Esq.<sup>n</sup> Catharine to William Hargrave<sup>o</sup> of Shawdon, co. Northumb. Esq. and Sarah to Lieut-col. William Blakeney<sup>p</sup> ; the latter family sold their share to William Russell, Esq. One farm was purchased by William Scott of Newcastle, and is now the property of his eldest son Sir William Scott ; one was sold to Lord Ravensworth and his Partners (*the Grand Allies*) ; and one to ——— Bowlby, of North Shields : the latter has been since transferred to William Russell, Esq. whose son Matthew Russell, Esq. is the present proprietor, and also holds part of Shield's purchase, derived under Blakeney.

Usworth House, a handsome stone building, of regular architecture, in an open commanding situation, with an extensive prospect to the South and East. The mansion is sheltered by a fine grove on the North and West, and the grounds are scattered over with lofty flourishing evergreens, yew, cypress, and Lusitanian laurel. Usworth House is now the seat of Mrs. Peareth, widow of William Peareth Esq. (*See Pedigree of Peareth*).

## LITTLE USWORTH.

Boldon Buke : William holds Little Usworth, pays 10s., carries wine with a draught of eight oxen, and attends the great chase with two greyhounds.

Hatfield's Survey : Alice de Moderby holds Little Usworth, by foreign service and ten shillings rent.

<sup>m</sup> This service of wine carriage was afterwards commuted for 40s. Inq. p. m. Will. Hilton, 18 Booth.

<sup>n</sup> Of a respectable family in the county of Dublin, Ireland, and many years a Magistrate in the county of Durham.

<sup>o</sup> Mrs. Hargrave had no share of the Usworth property.

<sup>p</sup> M. P. for Athbenree, father of Sir Edward Blakeney, K. C. B. &c.

Roger Peare

William, bapt. 1 Sept. * 1608.	Thomas, bapt. 9 Jan. 1608 - 9, <sup>b</sup> buried 15 Oct. 1626.	Herc 1610 ship Tyn
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2. John Peareth, A.M. Fellow of St. John's Coll. Cambr. Vicar of Aldworth, Berks. 24 June 1694, bapt. 13 Nov. 1663<sup>\*</sup>, bur. at Aldworth 5 May 1734. = Letitia, dau. of .. Blencowe, of Merton St. Lawrence Northamptonshire buried at Aldworth 22 Feb. 1728, <sup>a</sup> 48.

John Peareth, born 9 Apr. 1712; of the Inner Temple; ob. 7 Dec. 1778, at Swale- kely, co. Middlesex, un- married.	Barbara, born 10 Aug. 1705, bur. 31 Dec. 1744 <sup>*</sup> ; mar. Jonath. Sorsbie, merchant of Newcastle; ob. 24 June 1780, bur. 29 June <sup>†</sup> , æt. 82.	Elizabeth, 1 Oct. bur. at worth 8 1732, æt. Mary, bo March ob. 1741 at Washi co. Durh.
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Henry Peareth, bapt. 20 Dec. 1750 <sup>‡</sup> , ob. ....	Thomas, <sup>†</sup> killed by Houghton
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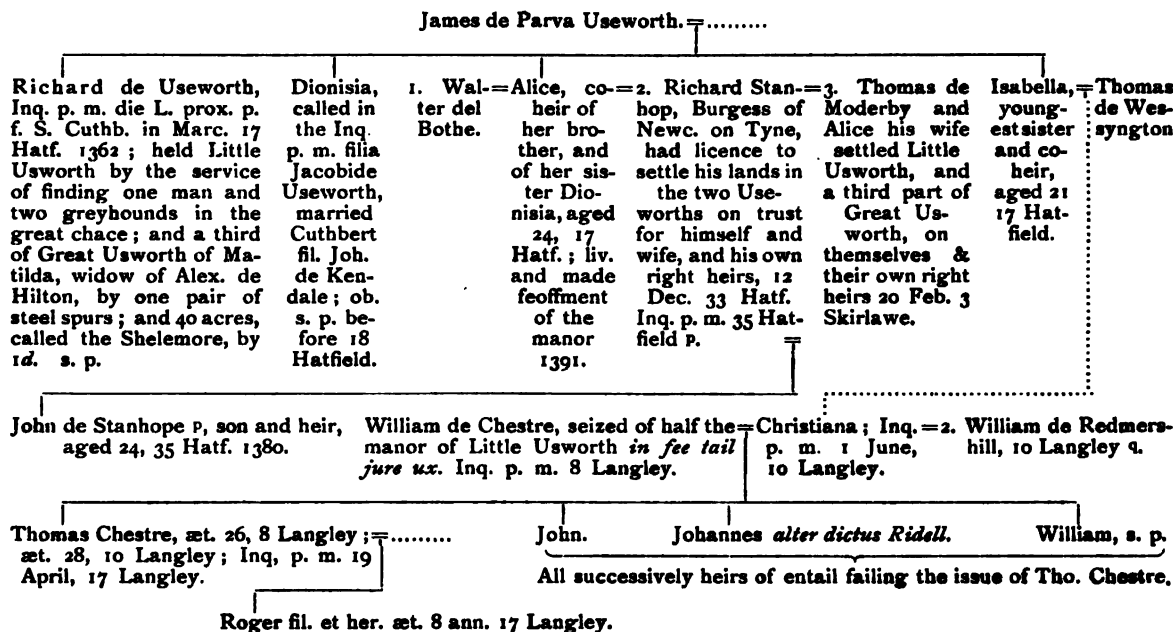
1. William Peareth, of Usworth House, Esq. bapt. 5 Sept. 1734 <sup>h</sup>, ob. 11 Aug. 1810, æt. 76. M. I. = Susannah, dau. & coheir of Collingwood Forster, of Alnwick, Esq. living 1817. 2. P F u J M

William Jennens Peareth<sup>\*\*</sup>, Gentleman Commor died at Penzance 26 March 1804, æt. 20. M. I.

\* Reg. St. Nicholas, Newcastle.  
<sup>†</sup> Reg. St. Andrew's, Newcastle.  
<sup>‡</sup> Son of Sir John Marley, Knt. one of the loy  
<sup>¶</sup> By this match the family acquired Chatersh  
<sup>\*\*</sup> At this early age William Peareth display  
man. A mild and generous disposition, a hearty  
[ <sup>a</sup> Error for Dec. <sup>b</sup> Error for 1609-10.  
Gateshead. <sup>f</sup> Admitted Sizar 24 April, 1682, a  
1753; from Washington Par. Reg. <sup>k</sup> Born 31  
Ed. *present Edition*. ]



The following descents will explain the progress of the manor, and its division into two moieties, from a somewhat earlier period.



I am unable to trace the further descent of Chestre's portion, originating from Isabel the younger coheiress; but Alice, the wife of three husbands, notwithstanding she had a son John Stanhop, seems to have transferred her moiety of Little Usworth and of the Shelemore, to a family unconnected by any discoverable trace of blood or affinity of her father's house.

By charter 14 R. II. 1391<sup>r</sup>, Alice, then perhaps a widow for the third time, granted her lands to Adam Fenrother, Clerk, Robert de Whitton and Peter Hedlam, her trustees, who enfeoffed Elizabeth, wife of Gerard Heron and Joan de Ridell, (daughters of Cecily Tailor)<sup>s</sup>; and Dame Elizabeth Heron, who appears to have had no issue, settled as well the manor and tower of Scremerston in the North Bishopric, as her moiety of Lytell Usworth, her half of the water mill, and her half of the Shelemore in Mykel-Usworth, on John Swynnow and Joan his wife and the heirs of Joan. John de Swynnow, of Scremerston, died seized in this form in 1463<sup>t</sup>, leaving Robert his son and heir, who died in 1469, leaving a son and heir Henry Swinnow, of full age<sup>u</sup>. The heiress of Swinnow married Lawson, but the estate of Usworth was vested before that period in a different family of Lawson, whose descent in the annexed Pedigree explains the subsequent passage of the estate. The last Sir Wilfrid Lawson, Bart. devised to Thomas Wybergh; see WASHINGTON, p. 138.

<sup>p</sup> Thomas, &c. Sciatis quod nos licenc. dedimus dilecto et fideli nostro Ricard. de Stanhop Burgensi de Novo Castro sup. Tynam quod ipse de omnibus terris et ten. suis quæ habet in Magna et Parva Usworth feoffare possit Joh. de Leventhorp et Joh. de Eland capellanos, &c. 12 Dec. 33 Hatf.

Richard de Stanhop occurs Mayor of Newcastle 1365 and 1379, and Burgess in Parliament for Newcastle, 1 Ric. II. 1377.

John de Stanhop occurs Bailiff for six years 1361-6, and again 1375.

<sup>q</sup> William de Redmershill occurs Sheriff of Newcastle, 1401.

<sup>r</sup> Inq. p. m. Alice q. fuit ux. Ricard. de Stanhop, a<sup>o</sup> 12 Skirlaw.

<sup>s</sup> Inq. p. m. Gerard Heron Chivaler, 16 Skirlaw.

<sup>t</sup> Inq. p. m. John Swynnow, 9 Jan. 8 Booth.

<sup>u</sup> Inq. p. m. Rob de Swynnow, 9 H. IV.

<sup>v</sup> Inq. p. m. Rob. Swynnow, 23 Nov. 11 Booth.

The Inq. on Wilfrid Lawson Knight in 1632<sup>x</sup>, states him to have died seized of the *manor* of Little Usworth, of lands called Over Shelemore and Nether Shelemore, and of other lands near Usworth, called Strother House or Strother Meadows.

The Shelemore, which appears to have originated in that third of Great Usworth which was all along attached to the lesser vill, is constantly stated to be held of the Baron of Hilton, first by a pair of white or steel spurs, and latterly by one penny rent.

An Inspeximus (21 Aug. 5 Eliz.) recites the Charter of Richard de Stanhop; the Inq. on his death 35 Hatfield; the Inq. on William de Chestre 8 Langley; on Christian Redmarshall 10 Langley; and on three successive Swynnnows 8 and 11 Booth, and 7 Wolsey; and on Thomas Lawson, Esq. 1 Eliz.;—and the extract from Boldon Book. The evidence was held satisfactory as to the tenure, viz. by 5s. rent, 5s. relief, 5s. common aid; the furnishing of a greyhound in the Bishop's great chase, and the military service of the fourth part of a knight's fee, and an *amoveas manus* and quitclaim of all other rent or service was issued ex parte Episcopi.—Rot. Toby Mathew.

USWORTH PLACE, the seat of Robert Shaw, Esq. a handsome modern mansion built by Bernard Shaw, Esq. father of the present proprietor, lies about a mile to the East of Great Usworth. Bernard Shaw, Esq.<sup>a</sup> acquired the estate by marriage with Barbara, daughter and coheir of Samuel Shields, Esq. who had purchased on the sale of the Hilton estates (see pp. 91-92).

#### NORTH BIDDICK.

North Biddick lies close on the Wear, a mile to the South of Washington.

Bedyk Ulkilli, the sixth part of the service of one knight's fee.

John the son of Eustace and Alexander his brother, of West Aukland, who were slaves, "irretiti de servitute," are now free, *per pateram*. Boldon Buke.

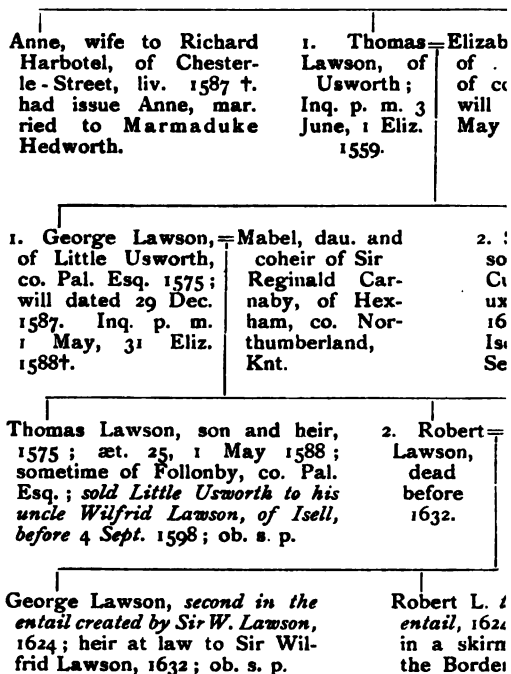
Betwixt the date of this record and the compilation of Hatfield's Survey, North Biddic gave local name to a family, who about the time of Edward III. exchanged the surname of de Biddic, for the patronymic Sanderson. In Vincent's Durham are two rude sketches in trick from monuments of this family, in Washington Church-yard<sup>b</sup>; on these monuments, and on the attestation of several Charters without date by Alexander de Biddic, rests the ancient evidence of the family, from which the Sanderson's of Yorkshire, Nottinghamshire, and Lincolnshire, the ancestors of the Earls of Castleton and Scarborough, and of the learned and pious Bishop Sanderson of Lincoln, deduce their origin. Betwixt Boldon Buke and Hatfield's Survey, there is "ample space and verge enough," for at least eight or nine successive Lords of Biddic; the descendants, it may be, either of Ulkill the Saxon owner of Boldon Buke, or of the emancipated Alexander; but the Survey, whilst

<sup>x</sup> Inq. 8 Sept. 8 Car.

<sup>a</sup> Bernard Shaw, Esq. Captain of the 2d. foot, was a younger son of a very respectable family, long seated near Besborough, in the county of Kilkenny. Robert Shaw, Esq. elder brother of Bernard, was a Banker in Dublin, and M. P. for that city, and father of Robert Shaw, Esq. now representative for the same place. Captain Shaw was the author of "A Plan of the Bay, Rock, and Town, of Gibraltar, from an actual Survey by an Officer who was at Gibraltar from 1769 to 1775;" published by William Faden, 1781. Captain Shaw's first wife was the widow of Ogle, Esq. of Cawsey Park, in the county of Northumberland.

<sup>b</sup> See p. 139.

1. Wi



\* The Pedigree, as stated in Thoresby's Leeds of Usworth) from *John Lawson, Lord of Fawkesgras*:  
 † 29 Dec. 1587, Will of George Lawson, of I Washington, over against my grandfather's tombe, a window and tombe to be built, and he to bestow to ye maintenance of a gram'er schole in Hexham purchased the lordship of Burnehall, do paie unto have the lordshipp againe; and I will yat my sonn brother Willyam Whytehed can procure of the D Water Mylne, &c. To my brother Gylfourd Laws Thomas my lease of Bermston, paying 100l. each and 300l. each to his sisters Elizabeth and Catheri Houghton scole, so long as the said scole is maynt discretion of the Scole-master and Church-Warde Bellamie doth owe me xiii. xs.; my will is, he shall not very well able to paie it, then he shall never paing in Barwick during her lyfe; and I give unto he sylver goblet wh I had of Wydow Kyrkhouse. Margaret Claxton my gray nagge at Wineyard. To Sheeles, my gray nagg wh I bought in Alston Moo  
 [ a 1597, June 25. William Lawson, gen. de Ro Lawson, de Parva Usworth, armigeri, bapt. 16 Parva Usworth, bur. 1670-1, March 10. Gulielm de Usworth Parva, armigeri, bur.—ED. *present Edi*





it states that North Bedik was held by Sir William Hilton <sup>d</sup> under the ancient tenure of Boldon Buke, the sixth part of a knight's service, also states, that the vill had been intermediately the possession of John de Yheland. The same William Hilton held jointly with Thomas Gray, an acre lately brought into tillage, called Stanhers, under 12*d.* rent. Gilbert Hunter held a messuage and garden of half a rood, by 6*d.* rent. Robert Luddok held a messuage and five acres, and another messuage and twelve acres, once belonging to Roger the son of Thomas, and used to pay 20*s.*, now only 17*s.*; five acres, once William Jewes 5*s.* 8*d.* William de Stele, took eleven acres, three roods and a half of the land called Wodyngdon, formerly Richard de Ulleston's, for the use of the husbandmen of Urpath, and used to pay a rent of 8*s.* 4*d.*, now reduced to five shillings. Lastly, John Bateson held forty acres called Bedyk-field, under as many shillings rent.

From this period, North Biddic was the property and the occasional residence of the Hiltons for several generations; the tenure is uniformly stated as the sixth part of a knight's service and 53*s.* 4*d.*<sup>e</sup> In the 5th of Bishop Nevill, Sir William Hilton gave his manor of North Bedyk and Bedyk wood, to his son and heir Sir Robert Hilton <sup>f</sup>. The estate was included with Barmston and Usworth, in the great family settlement executed by William Baron Hilton in 1526<sup>g</sup>; and in 1566, North Biddic was the jointure house of Margery Hilton (widow of William,) who dates her will there.

This estate was alienated on the *first* dispersion of the Hilton property (occasioned by the imprudent testamentary dispositions of Baron Henry Hilton, and by the loyal sufferings of his heirs); and passed to a branch of the family of Carr of Cocken, whose descent has been already stated. Fortune, sister and heiress of Robert Carr of North Biddic, Esq. intermarried with James Davison, in her right of Biddic, who devised <sup>h</sup> to his niece Margaret Davison, daughter of his brother Charles. Margaret intermarried with George Errington of Newcastle, who devised to his nephew George Ward of London, whose son George Ward Errington, Esq. is the present proprietor of North Biddick. A freehold rent of 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* was reserved out of Biddick, and 20*l.* out of Barmston, on the sale of those estates by the Hiltons.

## BARMSTON.

Barmston, an ancient manor of the Hiltons, lies on the Wear, nearly opposite to Offer-ton. In 1322, Sir Robert Hilton granted to his Chaplain, all the wax and honey of his wild bees in Barmston Park <sup>i</sup>. The Inquisition on the death of Sir William Hilton in 1641, states the tenure at half a knight's fee, held by homage, fealty, and suit, every fortnight at the County Court <sup>j</sup>. By Ind. 3 March 22 Eliz. Sir William Hilton for 500*l.* paid and 86*l.* 15*s.* reserved rent, leased his manor of Barmston to George Lawson, of Little Usworth, Gent.

<sup>d</sup> Sir Robert Hilton, who died in 1447, is stated in a Pedigree on record, (and printed in Thoroton's Notts,) to have married Jane de Bedic, the heiress of her family; but as Sir William Hilton was already in possession of the estate, as early as 1380, the Lady may, I think, be with more probability assigned to him. See the Pedigree of Hilton.

<sup>e</sup> See the various inquisitions quoted under Hilton. Inq. p. m. Will. Hilton, 1 Booth.

<sup>f</sup> Rot. Nevill.

<sup>g</sup> Rot. Tunstall, M.

<sup>h</sup> Will dat. 18 Nov. 1752.

<sup>i</sup> See Hilton Chapel, p. 107.

<sup>j</sup> Inq. p. m. Sir William Hilton, 1 Booth.

for a hundred and eighty years<sup>k</sup>. The lease was exemplified in 1633, at the request of Talbot Lisle<sup>l</sup> of Barmston, Gent. and John Richardson of the City of Durham, Gent. who were then beneficially interested<sup>m</sup>. In 1669, (19 July, 21 Car. II.) John Hilton of Hilton, Esq. granted his manor of Barmston for 2750*l.*, to George Lilburne of Sunderland, Esq. and William Carr of Newcastle, Merchant<sup>n</sup>. In 1681, (19 April, 33 Car. II.) George Ellison of Newcastle, Gent. Isabel Ellison, widow, and William Lilburne of Newcastle, Esq. settled the same manor with lands in Jarroe, on the marriage of George Ellison and Anne Coan, Spinster<sup>n</sup>.

The estate rested in the family of Lilburne till after the year 1700. It was purchased, I believe, by Madam Jane Wharton, whose only daughter by her second husband Richard Wharton, Gent. intermarried with John Tempest, Esq. and it now forms part of the possessions of Lady Frances Emily Vane Tempest.

In 1448 the manor of Barmston consisted of the scite of the mansion, *nil valet*; 27 messuages, each worth 12*d.* rent; two husband-lands of twenty acres each; twenty-four oxgangs, each consisting of ten acres, and each acre worth 6*d.* rent; ten score and two acres and a half of arable land, each acre worth 4*d.*; sixteen acres of meadow, each worth 12*d.*; two acres of pasture, 2*d.* each; a *park* of ninety acres, worth 4*d.* each; two water-mills, *nil val. quia totaliter vastantur*; and 21*s.* 1*d.* rent: all held by half a knight's fee, fealty, and suit of court<sup>o</sup>.

#### CHARITABLE BENEFACIONS TO THE PARISH OF WASHINGTON.

##### DR. TRIPLETT'S CHARITY. See WHITBURN.

Thomas Robinson, of Usworth, Gent. left 5*l.* poor stock by will dated 4 Sept. 1721; and John Hopper the same sum by will 1732. The present poor-stock amounts to 100*l.* of which the origin is unknown, but it is presumed to include the two donations above named.

<sup>k</sup> Ind. enrolled. Rot.

<sup>l</sup> Talbot Lisle (of a Northumbrian family) was a steady loyalist. His name occurs in several of the Parliamentary lists of recusants and malignants. He married Anne daughter of Sir William Blakiston, of Blakiston, Knt. widow of Topp Heath, of Eden, Gent. and left a numerous issue.

<sup>m</sup> Rot. Morton, a<sup>o</sup> 5.

<sup>n</sup> Mascal's MSS.

<sup>o</sup> Inq. p. m. Rob. Hilton, mil. 9 Sept. 1448.

## PARISH OF HOUGHTON-LE-SPRING.

THE Parish of Houghton-le-Spring is bounded by Dalton-le-Dale and Seaham on the East; by Bishop-Wearmouth on the North-East; by the River Wear, dividing it from Washington, on the North; by Chester-le-Street, on the West; St. Giles's Parish, in the suburbs of Durham, on the South-West; Pittington and Easington on the South; and Easington on the South-East.

This very extensive Parish is sub-divided into eighteen Constaberies: 1. Houghton-le-Spring; 2. Newbottle; 3. East and Middle Herrington; 4. West-Herrington; 5. Of-ferton; 6. Penshaw; 7. Biddic-Waterville; 8. Burn-Moors; 9. Morton-le-Grange; 10. Cocken; 11. East Rainton; 12. West-Rainton; 13. Moor Houses; 14. Moorsley; 15. Hetton-le-Hole; 16. Eppleton; 17. Little Eppleton; 18. Wardon Law.

### HOUGHTON-LE-SPRING,

An irregular Village, stretching nearly half a mile in length, and containing several handsome buildings, lies at the head of a fine vale, opening to the South and West, and sheltered on the North and East by a high chain of limestone hills.

At a period of high antiquity, there appears to have existed a freehold manor in Houghton, the possession of the Le Springs. Of these ancient Lords of Houghton, who, perhaps, communicated their name to the Village <sup>a</sup>, a few scattered evidences alone remain.

Henry L'Espring, Testis in carta sans date Gaufr. fil. Robert—said to be ..... daughter and heiress of Roger  
at the Battle of Lewes, and a Knight 1264; and more certainly wit- Bernard, High Constable of Durham.  
ness to several Charters about that date.

John Le Spring, Knt. Lord of Houghton, *murdered* Mary, said to be daughter and heiress of Henry Le Spring,  
*in his own Manor-house there by Robert Lascelles* <sup>b</sup>, married Rouland, son of Hervey Belasyse, said to be in  
*died intestate* <sup>c</sup>. her right Lord of Houghton.

<sup>a</sup> The Village, which in the oldest records is generally written Houghton *in the Spring*, may equally derive its addition from the abundance of fine springs which everywhere burst from the limestone rock. I have also considerable doubts as to the actual locality of the Le Springs.

<sup>b</sup> Kellaw's Orig. Register, fo. 188, 189. Bona Roberti de Lasceles apud Bromeley in com. Northumb. capta per Ministros Epi' Dunelm. 28 Aug. 6 Edw. II.; et Ep'us dicit quod predictus Rob. de Lasceles et alii malefactores *infra libertatem Dunelm. nequiter interfecerunt Dom. Joh'em Spryng, Mil.*

<sup>c</sup> Ibid. fo. 97.

Soon after, Ralph Lord Nevill of Raby, for the seizing and obstinate retention of the armour of the same Sir John Spring, was excommunicated by Bishop Kellaw, the 7th of August, 1313<sup>c</sup>. The name of Le Spring<sup>d</sup> occurs no more. Sir John, whose death (but not the causes which led to the perpetration of this act of savage violence) is briefly stated on the Record, was probably the last male heir; and Mary, said to be the wife of Rouland Belasyse, if really daughter (as affirmed) to Henry Le Spring, might possibly in 1313 become the heir-general of the family. But I can neither reconcile to this supposition, nor to any reasonable order of chronology, the Charter quoted in the Peerages, which states Rouland Belasyse to be Lord of Houghton in the 24th year of Henry III. (or 1239)<sup>e</sup>; for John Belasyse, son of Roger Belasyse, and grandson of Rouland, was dead before 1316<sup>f</sup>—a date which throws Rouland back to be the contemporary rather of Henry Le Spring's father, than of Sir John Le Spring; and renders it probable that his descendants in the second or third degree, rather than himself, became the heirs-general of Le Spring.

The Records at Durham afford no inquisition on any of the Belasyse family till 1411<sup>g</sup>, when John Belasys of Henknoll was found to hold lands in Shildon, called Collwellfield, of the yearly value of xxxs. of the *heirs of John Le Spring*, Knight, by fealty only, leaving Robert his son and heir, of full age; but neither that, nor any subsequent inquisition, mentions the Manor of Houghton as vested in the family of Belasyse<sup>h</sup>.

#### THE BISHOP'S COPYHOLD MANOR.

Houghton is one of the great Manors of the See of Durham; and includes Burdon, Tunstall, Ryhope, the Herringtons East and West, Newbottle, Wardon, and Bishop-Wearmouth<sup>i</sup>.

The Copyhold-Court is held twice in every year by the Bishop of Durham's Seneschal, or his Deputy, who sits in the School-room, and tries petty causes of debt or assault under 40s. value.

It appears from the ancient Court Rolls, that the Rector of Houghton held lands called Court Close, on condition of providing a dinner twice in the year for the Seneschal, his

<sup>c</sup> Ibid. fo. 97.

<sup>d</sup> Kellaw's Reg. fol. 190. a. Sept. 15, 6 Edw. II. the King issued his precept to the Bishop to levy 20*l.* of the goods of John Spryng, deceased, owing to Philip Morgan, and others of the Company of Merchants trading to Florence.

<sup>e</sup> See Collins, edit 1741, iii. 294. The Seal of Arms to this Charter is said to be *Belasyse* impaling *Le Spring*: an *Escutcheon* betwixt six Martlets.—In Vincent's Ordinary, the Arms of Henry le Spring stand "Sable, an Orle Argent;" a coat which does not seem to differ radically from the former, as the Orle and Escutcheon are easily confounded with each other.

<sup>f</sup> Collins, *ibid.*

<sup>g</sup> Inq. p. m. 2 Sept. 4 Langley.

<sup>h</sup> The Belasyses seem, however, to be the only family who can claim to be the representatives of the ancient Lords of Houghton; and as no manerial rights appear to have descended to them, at the distance of a century, is it improbable that in the intermediate period the possessions of the Le Springs might, by escheat, exchange, or grant, have been absorbed in the possessions of the See of Durham? I am not aware of the existence of any freehold manor in Houghton at a later date; nor are there, at present, above forty acres of freehold within the whole Township. After all that has been said, were it not for the addition of *Houghton-le-Spring*, I should be much inclined to prove an *alibi* for Sir John Spring, and place his residence at *Houghton-le-Side*, in which neighbourhood both he and Henry Le Spring appear as witnesses to several Charters.

<sup>i</sup> But the Bishop's manerial rights must not be understood to extend over any of the freeholds within these several Townships.

Clerk, and Servants<sup>k</sup>. Thomas Asteley, Clerk, Rector of Houghton, took one close near the Rectory, then divided into three, to hold for term of life, if he so long continued Rector of Houghton, paying to the Bishop 33s. 4d.; and to the Greeve (*prepositus*) 3s. 4d. to provide grass and hay for the horses of the Seneschal, and his Clerk and Servants, at the time of holding the Halmot.

In 1453 the Seneschal fined William Carr, and eighteen other laymen, for keeping greyhounds and lurchers, contrary to the Statute, the offenders not being owners of 40s. a-year in land; and for killing six hares in Houghton common-field.

The Reader may possibly be desirous to see the form of this ancient and summary conviction under the Game Laws.

*Indictamentum, &c.* Wilts Carr, et alii 18 laici homines, non habentes, nec aliquis eorum habens, terras seu tenementa ad valorem 40s. per annum, contra formam Statuti inde editi tenent leporarios et lesciscas, et invenire lepores investigaverunt; et 12 die Januarii, A° D. Roberti nunc Episcopi 16°, in campo de Hoghton 6 lepores interfecerunt. Poena, &c.<sup>l</sup> (*et poena non inseritur.*)

The following account of property in Houghton appears in Boldon-Book:—"In Houghton (*Hoctona*) are thirteen cottagers, whose tenures, works, and payments, are like those of Newbotill; and three other half cottagers (*dimidii Cotemanni*), who also work like the three half cottagers of Newbotill. Henry the Greeve (*præpositus*) holds two oxgangs of 24 acres for his service. The Smith holds twelve acres for his service. The Carpenter holds a toft and four acres for his service. The Punder has twenty acres and the thraves (*travas carucarum*) of Houghton, Wardon, and Morton: he renders 60 hens and 300 eggs. The Mills of Newbotill and Bedic, with half of Raynton Mill, pay xv marks. The Demesne, consisting of four carucates, and the sheep, and sheep-pasture, are in the hands of the Lord."—There is no mention of any free land in this Survey.

Under Hatfield's Survey: "Houghton.—Free tenants: Isabel, who was the wife of Robert de Wessyngton, holds one messuage, and 38 acres of arable land and meadow, formerly belonging to John de Cornhale; and renders, as a commutation for foreign service, 13s. 4d.—Demesne lands; Matilda Galwey holds 20 acres of the Demesne and pays 14s. 4d. Two other tenants hold each 20 acres under like rents; and two others hold 40 acres, and pay in proportion. Twenty-three other tenants hold smaller parcels of the Demesne, and pay 1s. per acre.—Bond Lands: John Ferrouer holds a cottage, and

<sup>k</sup> Mickleton's MSS. The following extract from the Copyhold Books, perhaps states this matter more distinctly:—"Ad hanc Curiam venit Robertus Kent, Clericus, Rector, &c. et cepit de Domino tres clausuras, quorum prima vocatur Shepeclose, secunda Rusheclove, et tertia le Bradclose; necnon aliam parcelam terræ inclusam in le Bradclose vocat. le Greve-Acre pertin. officio prepositi dicte Ville: habend. &c. reddend. &c. pro tribus supradictis Clausuris xls. et pro Grevys-Acre vis. viiij. : *provisio semper quod predictus Rector dicte Ecclesie, et omnes successores sui Rectores dicte Ecclesie, deinceps supportabit omnia onera capitalia Senescalli, ac Clerici Senescalli, et eorum servientium, in omnibus, viz. in cibis, potu, lectis, necnon stabulum pro equis cum feno, pane equino, avena et stramine, tempore Halmot. sub poena.*"—Liber K. p. 32. Curia apud Houghton, 10 April, A° Christoferi (Bainbrigg) Epi' 1<sup>mo</sup>. 1508.

The Jurors in 1512 presented that Dr. Kent had encroached on the lord's lands at the North part of the town, and adjoining his own lands, val. 12d. *ibid.* p. 262.—The same lands are mentioned in the time of Henry Gillowe, Rector, 1470—1482; and in 15 . . . were leased by Cardinal Wolsey to William Frankleyn, Rector, for 99 years. Rot. A. Wolsey, No. 96.

These fields lie in front of the Rectory on the West of the Durham road.—A similar custom existed at Easington; and probably, in all places where there was a Halmot Court held, and an opulent Rector. The charge is now converted into a monied payment.

<sup>l</sup> Rudd's MSS.

an oxgang of land consisting of twelve acres, and works like those of Newbotill, and pays vis. Thomas Fery, and 23 other tenants, hold 25 cottages and 21 oxgangs. And all these bond tenants collect 16*d.* a-head amongst themselves to complete an ancient rent of ten marks; and pay at the Nativity 40 hens, and at Easter 70 eggs.—The Mill: The tenants of the Vill hold half the water-mill; and the other half belongs to the Prior of Durham; [the whole] pays 113*s.* 4*d.*—Will. Milby holds the Brewery (*bracinagium*), and pays 10 shillings. John Ethewyk holds the common Forge<sup>11</sup>, and pays two shillings. The tenants of Boldon, Whitburn, and Clevedon, pay 12*s.* 3*d.* in lieu of (*ut quieti sint*) mowing the [Lord's] meadow at Houghton. The tenants hold 14 acres and one rood of demesne land, and pay 40*s.* The Punder renders for his office 40 hens at the Nativity, and 200 eggs at Easter.—Exchequer Lands: Robert Porter holds a tenement, and 16 acres, formerly Thomas de Tynemouth's, and pays 12*s.* The same Robert, and 25 other tenants, hold three other tenements, with several parcels and acres of ground, under certain rents. The Master of Keyper Hospital holds one place for a *Grange*, and pays 6*d.* The same tenants of the Vill hold amongst them a pasture called Bradmore, and pay 6*s.* 8*d.*; they also hold thirteen acres, formerly in the tenure of the bond-tenants of Little-Burdon, and pay 5*s.* 6*d.*"

Some other parts of the Survey relate to South Bedyk and Pencher. "Robert Coigniers, Knight, and Richard de Burnynghill, hold the Vill of South Bedyk, in which were villans under Boldon Book; and these villans used to find 28 men to mow in Autumn, and 36 draughts to cart the Lord's corn at Houghton; and now they pay nothing, therefore inquire, they pay a hundred shillings. Robert de Cartell holds the Moor of Penchore by charter and foreign service, and pays 53*s.* 4*d.*; and he holds the Mill there by charter, &c. and certain lands at Bernewell, &c."—See BIDDIC and PENCHER.

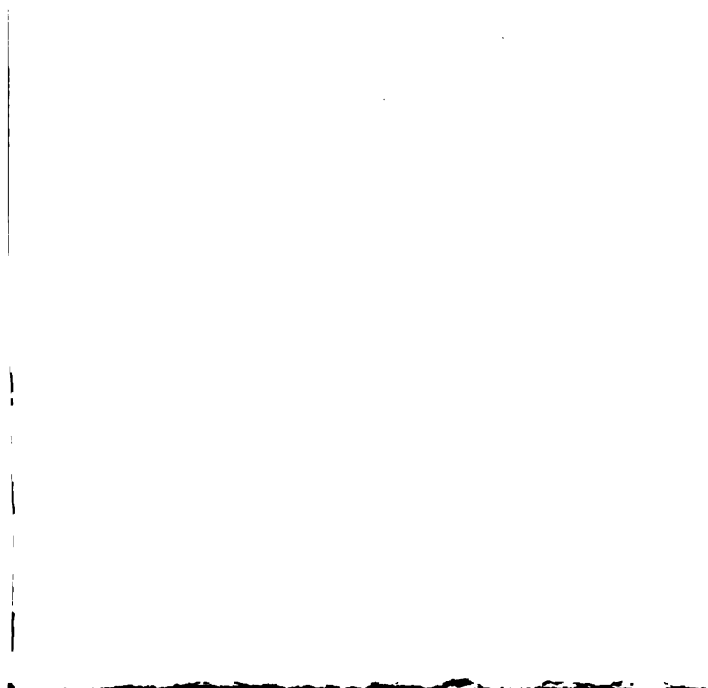
The Record last quoted affords another instance of the gradual conversion of the servile tenures into monied rents: and of the mode in which the distant members of a great manor were from time to time emancipated, and erected into independent estates.

Within Houghton itself the descent of very little free property can be traced from the Rolls or Inquisitions. About forty acres of freehold descended for some time in the family of Rutter, and became, by inter-marriage, vested in the Ironsides, who are themselves by much the most ancient resident family in Houghton, deriving their property and descent from John Ironside, who took lands by Copy of Court Roll within this manor in 1497.

This family has given two Prelates to the See of Bristol: Gilbert, the elder, son of Ralph Ironside of Houghton, consecrated 1660, and died 1671; and Gilbert Ironside, son of the former, consecrated 1689, translated to Hereford 1691, and died 1701. From the elder Gilbert descended a very distinguished Dorsetshire family, of whom a satisfactory account may be seen in Hutchins's History of that County. Another junior line were lately considerable merchants in London. William Ironside of Houghton-le-Spring, Esq. is the present male representative of the eldest line; and holds the property originally granted to his ancestor, John Ironside, within the Manor of Houghton<sup>m</sup>.

[<sup>11</sup> Query Bakehouse.—ED. *present Edition*.]

<sup>m</sup> See the Pedigree of Ironside. It has already appeared in Hutchins's Dorset, but could not be omitted here.





*2nd Stemmata Chichleana.*

1635.

Robert Bowes of Biddic, gent. next  
cousin to Sir Geo. Bowes of Bradley,  
Esq.; bur. at Houghton July 31, 1635.

Hutton, Catharine, daughter of  
Newcas- Robt. Bowes of Biddic,  
ob. 1682; co. Pal.; buried at  
Houghton 16 April,  
1721. q

Catharine, dau. = Rev. Edw. Wed-  
& co-heiress; dell, Curate of  
married 29 Houghton - le -  
April, 1696. Spring. s

Hutton of the City of Durham,  
Attorney-at-law; ob. cælebs.

born 6th, bapt. 24 April,  
John Woodfield of Yarm  
York.

her and heiress, wife to  
and had issue.

your repaire hither with all convenient  
advant, GEORGE MONCK.

Aberbrothwick or Forfar. (*Seal of Arms.*)

that hath befalne your Quartermr.;  
ward to Marshall Gen'rall Watson att  
him, that hee may nott escape, wch is  
d and servt, GEORGE MONCK.  
attion these. att Aberbrothwick.

re.  
son of Houghton, married 1 December,

Feb., 1638-9. g 27 Mar. h Bapt. at  
16-7. o Born 10, bapt. 12 May, 1658.  
14 Nov., 1703. t Bapt. 22 June, 1686.  
1 Oct., 1673; 3 children of Mr. Robert  
wed to St. John's College, Cambridge,

ARMS : per Pale Azure and G

Richard Ironside, who acquir

Robert Ironside, will dated 2  
s. p. ; desires burial in Hou

\* Robert Ironside, proved  
father's will, 27 May, 158  
executor of his Uncle Rob  
Ironside, 9 Nov. 1587; occ  
churchwarden of Houghto  
le-Spring, 1588.

Ralph Ironside, = Margaret,  
bapt. 3 Nov. heiress of  
1588; buried 22 Rutter  
Nov. 1648. ton; m  
May, 16

William Ironside of Hought  
Spring, Gent.; bapt. 25  
1617; ob. 15 April, 1690.

Ralph Ironside of Hough- =  
ton-le-Spring, Gent.;  
bapt. 2 July, 1650; bur.  
9 May, 1729.

William Ironside of Hought  
ob. 1

William Ironside, M.A. = Pe  
Curate of St. Helen's Au  
and one of His Majesty's  
of the Peace for the co.  
Durham; bapt. 4 Aug. 17

Eliza = John Leitch Ma  
beth, of Glasgow, Jam  
living co. Lanark, D.  
wid. Esq. 7 of  
1813, Coll  
s. p.

1. Catharine,  
born 10  
Aug. 1800. \*

\* The dates which  
[ \* Spelt "Yrnside" in S  
27 July, 1731, at Monk Hesl  
at Monk Hesledon. \* Mi  
w Bap. 30 April, 1734. \* E  
/ Bap. 28 Sept., 1775; mar.  
\* 29 Mar.; bap. 4 Apr. \* ]  
June 16, 1584, Thomas Iron  
present Edition.]

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Table 1. Descriptive statistics of the variables used in the study

Variable	Mean	Standard Deviation	Minimum	Maximum
Age	38.5	12.5	18	65
Gender	0.52	0.50	0	1
Marital Status	0.75	0.43	0	1
Income	45,000	15,000	10,000	80,000
Education	12.5	1.5	9	16
Health	0.85	0.35	0	1
Smoking	0.25	0.43	0	1
Alcohol	0.15	0.36	0	1
Exercise	0.35	0.48	0	1
Stress	0.65	0.47	0	1
Depression	0.45	0.50	0	1
Quality of Life	0.75	0.42	0	1

John Nesham of Houghton-le-Spr. esq.; born 3 Nov. 1731; <sup>b</sup> bur. at Houghton; died 2 Feb 1789.

John - Douthwaite Nesham of Houghton-le-Spring, esq. born 15 Aug. 1773; <sup>j</sup> mar. at Darlington 5 May, 1801, & from an error in the marriage licence were remarried at Houghton-le-Spring 5 July, 1801.

[ <sup>a</sup> Another child of John Nesham, born 1768. <sup>f</sup> Bap. 15 May, 1740. <sup>l</sup> May, 1790. <sup>p</sup> Bap. 7 May, 1768 afterwards took the name of W. these notes are from the Houghton

2. Anthony-Thos. Griffith, mercht in Newcastle-on-Tyne; <sup>c</sup> died at Houghton 1799, and bur. there. <sup>d</sup> Sarah, dau. of Evan De Shields, b. Sarah Dania, died....

Henry-Douthwaite Perpetua Andrew Tyne; li

[ <sup>a</sup> Mar. 23 Apr., 1753. <sup>b</sup> B. Born 15 May; bap. 15 June, 1753. <sup>l</sup> and Sarah Griffith—Mary, bur. Maria Griffith—Sarah, mar. at Maria, dau. of Charles Gardner <sup>u</sup> Mar. John Muriel, Esq., of C

0

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Second main section of faint, illegible text.

Final section of faint, illegible text, possibly a footer or concluding remarks.

## HUTTON'S ESTATE IN HOUGHTON.

Robert Hutton, S. T. B. Prebendary of the Third Stall in Durham Cathedral, and Rector of Houghton from 1589 to 1623, acquired a considerable property by purchase from different individuals within the Manor of Houghton °. His grandson, Robert Hutton, Esq. bore a captain's commission of a troop of horse-guards in Cromwell's army. He served through the whole of the Scottish campaign; and was with Monk at the storming and plunder of Dundee. After the Restoration he remained zealously attached to the Puritans; which may probably account for his being buried in his own Orchard<sup>p</sup>, where an altar-tomb still bears the following inscription:

HIC IACET ROBERTVS  
HUTTON ARMIGER QVI  
OBIIIT AVG. DIE NONO 1680.  
ET MORIENDO VIVIT.

To this gentleman, who is the theme of much village tradition, the building of the family mansion-house is generally attributed—and, if the same tradition be credited, with the plunder obtained at the sacking of Dundee; but the building itself affords strong evidence of an earlier date, and may more probably be ascribed to the Rector of Houghton—the founder of the family, betwixt the years 1589 and 1623. Its external structure is an oblong square, the corresponding sides exactly uniform, and the chief front to the West equally plain with the rest, without façade, or ornamented doorway. The windows are regular, divided into five, or into three lights by stone mullions; and the leads are surrounded by a plain pediment. The mansion has undergone little either of repair or alteration; and, as it has been built with a massy solidity, calculated to resist the injuries of time and neglect, it presents, perhaps, at this day one of the most perfect specimens extant of the plain durable style of architecture, which distinguished the *Old Hall House*, the residence of the middling gentry in the age of James or Elizabeth<sup>q</sup>. From Captain Hutton the estate has descended lineally to the present owner. (*See the Pedigree.*)

° See the Copyhold Books temp. Eliz. et James. It seemed neither interesting nor important to enumerate these small purchases. A part of the lands were bought of a family of the name of Casson. Dr. Hutton also acquired property in Sherburn, Bedburne, and Ayopsheeles in Weardale. Title-deeds pen. Rev. Jno. Hutton, to whom the Author is indebted for the communication of the whole of his family records and muniments.

<sup>p</sup> Tradition assigns a more specific reason for Captain Hutton's choice of a place of burial. On the death of his favourite charger, he requested permission from the Rector of Houghton to inter the animal within the Church-yard, near his own future place of rest; and on being refused, buried the horse in his Orchard, and determined himself to repose near the remains of his faithful servant. But, from religious principle, similar instances of private interment were probably much more frequent amongst the Sectaries of that age than is generally supposed. In 1663 the Archdeacon of Durham complained, that three children of Mr. Massock of Headlam had been buried in an orchard, without any service. A garden near Heighington contains several human skeletons; the adjoining mansion was the residence of a family of Quakers. The same circumstance occurs at Cotham-Stob near Long-Newton. In 1684 Mr. Richardson of Caterhouse, near Durham, dying under sentence of excommunication pronounced by Bishop Crewe, was buried in his own Orchard.

<sup>q</sup> Captain Hutton's Portrait, a bluff weather-beaten soldier, with coal-black hair, not cropped like a round-head, but flowing over his armour, is still preserved in the family; and just by him hangs a pale Portrait, in armour, of General Ireton. Some of the other most remarkable Portraits, amongst a great number, are—

A pale Portrait, in a ruff and dark gown, coal-black hair, closely cropped; no name, but the date and age, sets. 22, an. 1589.

Robert Hutton, Rector of Houghton; a three-quarters' Portrait—dark sallow countenance, grey beard; a Doctor's gown, flowered under-dress, ruff, and scull-cap; a book in the right hand, the left resting on a skull on a table covered with red velvet; Arms of *Hutton*.

A three-quarter's Portrait—a fine face, with a fresh healthy colour, black gown, and ruff; in the right hand an embroidered glove; Arms, Argent, a Chevron inter 3 Lions rampant Sable; Crest, a Lion rampant Sable.

The family of Nesham possess a considerable estate in this and the adjoining township of Newbottle, with a handsome Mansion-house in Houghton-le-Spring, now the property and residence of John-Dowthwaite Nesham, Esq. †

Of the Chiltons, an ancient family who held property in Houghton at least as early as the time of Henry VIII. and in Newbottle much earlier, I am unable to deduce any regular account. The last heir male, Robert Chilton, Gent. who married a daughter of Ralph Lambton of Lambton, Esq. was killed in a duel in his own orchard.

On a spot of ground within Houghton, called *Kirkland* (parcel of the glebe of the Rectory), are some very irregular traces of works and intrenchments, of which no account has been preserved. A part of the ground has been ploughed, and the principal earthen mound, which encloses an oblong square, has been cut through in several directions, without discovering anything of consequence †.

The dry limestone pastures of Houghton Hill afford the rare grass, *Sesleria Cœrulea*. Columbine, *Aquilegia vulgaris*, grew plentifully on the Western ascent of the Hill †.

#### THE CHURCH.

The Church, one of the most considerable parochial structures within the district, stands at the West end of the Village, within a spacious burial-ground, skirted by rows of ancient sycamores. The fabric is in the form of a Cross, with a square central tower springing from four arches, at the intersection of the transepts and nave. A Porch, now used as a Vestry, projects from the Chancel parallel with the South transept. Two regular ailes are formed by four clustered pillars on each side of the nave, and open into the transepts under low pointed arches. A lofty pointed arch divides the nave from the Chancel †. The East window is divided by plain mullions into five lights, under a pointed arch ornamented with tracery. The Chancel has two other windows, one divided into three, the other into four lights, under flat arches. Several old narrow lights, with quarterfoil heads, are built up in the transepts. The great West window is of handsome work, divided into five lights, under an arch ornamented with tracery worked in quarterfoils; but its effect is lost, from the erection of a modern gallery and organ-loft.

Another Portrait, with long red hair, fair complexion, black gown, long bands, the hand laid on the breast; no name; stat. 56.

A Girl, with a basket of fruit; her hair in large curls, and her sleeves fancifully filleted with blue ribband.

Lady Wheler; a Miniature in Indian Ink.

Another Miniature—a fine countenance, long black peruke; a chain and medal round the neck.

Vera Effigies Jac. Hutton, Attor. ad Leg. A<sup>o</sup> æt. suæ 25, Annoq. D'ni 1710. This person is not accounted for in the Pedigree.

Sir George Wheler, in a surplice and red scarf, black scull-cap, grey hair, and mild venerable countenance.

The last Robert Hutton, a shrewd, sensible, country gentleman, in a plain dress.

Over the chimney-piece is a large painting, representing as the principal object Houghton Hall exactly in its present form. On the foreground Captain Hutton (as believed) on a bay horse, blue shag coat, with red lining, &c.; several other gentlemen, with hounds and horses. At the extremities of the piece are introduced, "by what strange parallax of optic vision 'tis hard to say," Durham Abbey and Lumley Castle.

† To whose attention and kindness the Editor considers himself under much obligation.

‡ Ex inform. J. D. Nesham, Esq.

‡ It forms no part of my plan to trespass on the province of the Agriculturist; but it may be observed, that one of the finest animals of the improved breed of Durham Short-horns was bred by J. D. Nesham, Esq. at Houghton-le-Spring in 1806. See the Print, published 1814, from a drawing by Garrard.

‡ Dimensions: Length of the Chancel 48 feet; breadth 20 feet; length of the Nave 93 feet; width, including the Ailes, 46 feet; breadth of Ailes 9 feet; length of the Transepts from North to South 87 feet.

## MONUMENTS.

In the South transept, the effigy of a Knight (which Collins attributes to Sir Rowland Belasyse, 48 Hen. III. <sup>1</sup>, and tradition to one of the Le Springs) has been removed from its original recumbent posture on a low altar-tomb, and is now fixed upright to the wall, with the feet and legs mutilated. The head is in a scull-cap, resting on a cushion, the left arm covered with the shield, and the right crossed towards the hilt of the sword; some drapery below the girdle, and the legs apparently crossed. The whole figure is executed with considerable spirit, and may probably be assigned to the twelfth or thirteenth century.

In the South transept is also the monument of Bernard Gilpin—a massy altar-tomb of freestone, with some ornaments of chain-work on the sides, and on the West end the arms of *Gilpin* in bas-relief: *vis.* a Boar under a Tree. On each side of the escutcheon, in raised letters—BERNERD<sup>s</sup> GILPIN RECTOR HVIVS ECCLIOE—OBIIT QVARTO DIE MARTII AN DOM. 1583.

## In the Chancel.

On a brass plate over an altar-tomb fixed in the South wall, whereon are engraven the portrait of a woman and her twelve\* children:

Arms—*Belasyse* impaling, Gules, two Bars, and in chief three Scallops Arg.

HERE UNDER RESTITHE THE BODYE OF MARGERY BELASSIS, WIFE TO RICHARD BELASSIS OF HENKNOL, WHO HAD UNTO HIM VII SONS AND 4 DAUGHTERS, THEN SHE BECOMINGE WIDOW SO CONTINUED THE REST OF HER LIFE, THE SPACE OF 58 YEARS, BESTOWING HER WHOLE TYME ONLYE IN HOSPITALITY AND RELIEFE OF THE POORE, AND BEING OF THE AGE OF LXXX, DECEASED THE XX OF AUGUST, 1587.

On a marble tablet above the former:

Arms—*Belasyse*, impaling Barry, Or and Sable, *Selby*.

Hic jacet Gulielmus Bellasys de Mortonhouse in comitatu Dunelm. Eques auratus: qui uxorem duxit Margaretam filiam natu maximam, et unam cohæredum Georgij Selby de Whitehouse in comitatu prædicto militis; ex quâ quidem Margareta, sex filios et quinque filias procreavit: et postquam officium vice comitis hujus comitatus palatini Dunelm. sub tribus episcopis successive, et bis sub domino rege, episcopatu vacante, gesserat, hanc vitam pro meliore commutavit tertio die Decembris, anno Domini 1641, et ætatis suæ 48. Dicta Margareta in piam charissimi conjugis memoriam hoc posuit monumentum.

On a plain blue slab:

Arms—Argent, three Water-buckets Sable, *Lilburn*, impaling . . . an Orle Ermine . . .

Here lyeth the body of Major Thomas Lilburne, who was one of the instrumental persons in his Majesty's happy Restoration. He departed this life the 25th of March, Anno Domini 1665.<sup>a</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Collins, IV. 294.

<sup>a</sup> Co-founder of the Hospital, and cousin to the famous John Lilburne. See OVERTON and SUNDERLAND.

[ \* Evidently an error for eleven; see below.—Ed. present Edition.]



On a stone near the former :

Arms—*Lilburn*, impaling, on the dexter side, Gules, a Bend wavy inter six Martlets Argent, *Scurfield*; and on the sinister . . . . . an Orle Ermine . . . . .

Here lies interred the body of Margaret the wife of George Scurfield, Gent. who had issue by him two daughters, viz. Margaret the wife of Francis Addison of Ovingham, Esq. and Mary wife to Mr. Thomas Smithson of Moulton ; the aforesaid Margaret was afterwards married to Major Thomas Lilburne, Esq. She departed to the mercy of God the 6th day of September, A.D. 1665.

On a marble tablet fixed to the South wall :

Arms—A Bugle-horn inter three Cinquefoils, impaling, Party per Cheveron five Crosses patonce counterchanged. *No colours.*

H. S. E.  
 Henricus Bagshaw, S. T. P.  
 Filius Edwardi de Morton-Putney  
 In com. Northam. Armigeri,  
 Ecclesiæ Dunelmensis prebendarius,  
 Hujus rector.

Scholæ Westmonasteriensis discipulus eruditus,  
 Exinde in ædem Christi promotus  
 Omne literarum genus feliciter excoluit  
 Utriusque collegij alumnus.

Erat  
 In academia orator,  
 In urbe Londinensi concionator  
 Celeberrimus ;  
 Nec dicendi solùm facultate inclaruit,  
 Sed sincero pietatis studio,  
 Simplici morum suavitate,  
 Atque insigni modestia,  
 Omnium sibi animos devinxit.  
 Acutos non unius morbi dolores  
 Infracto animo diu perpessus,  
 Fidei & spei plenus  
 E vita placide excessit  
 Dec. die 30, An. Dom. 1709. Æt. 77.

Reliquit  
 Filium unicum Edwardum  
 Et filiam unicam Prudentiam  
 Quæ Testamenti curatrix  
 Patri optimo monumentum hoc posuit.  
 Juxta sepultæ sunt  
 Et Maria uxor,  
 Quæ obiit Oct. 10, An. Dom. 1703. Æt. 47 :  
 Et quatuor filiæ infantes.

## On flat stones in the Chancel.

On a slab of black marble :

Here lyeth the body of the reverend and charitable Mr. George Davenport, late Rector of this Church, who died July 6th, 1677. He rebuilt the Parsonage-house, the Chapel, and the walls about the Garden, and repaired the out-houses. He built one half of the Hospital in the Churchyard, and bequeathed for the maintenance of three poor people in it 160*l.* ; also 40*l.* to the poor-stock, and 10*l.* to be given to the poor at his funeral. He was a great benefactor to the Bough Church, and gave 70 Manuscripts to the Bishop's library in Durham.

On other stones :

Arms—Azure, a Manche Or, debruised by a Bend compony Ermine and Gules, *Conyers of Boulby*; impaling, 1. Sable, a Fesse inter three Lambs Argent, *Lambton*; 2. Gules, three Crescents Ermine, *Frevill* of Hardwick.

Crest : a Bull's head pierced with an Arrow.

Here lyes interred the body of Nicholas Conyers, Esq. High Sheriff of this County, chief of the family of the Conyers of the House of Boulby in Yorkshire. He dyed at South Biddick, March 27, 1686 : his age 57.

Arms—*Lambton*, quartering *Frevill*. On an escutcheon of pretence Argent, three Calves passant Sable, *Metcalfe*. Crest : a Ram's head.

Under are deposited the remains of Nicholas Lambton of Biddic, Esquire, third son of Frevill Lambton of Hardwick in this County, Esquire. He departed this life on the 17th day of April, 1778, in the 86th year of his age.

Near the door leading to the Vestry :

Here lies interred the body of Elizabeth Raine, widow, daughter of Cuthbert Heron of Chipchase in Northumberland, Esq. by his wife Katherine, daughter of Richard Myddleton of Offerton, Esq. ; she died on the 31st day of March, 1789, in the 69th year of her age.

On flat stones within the Altar-rails.

On a slab to the North of the Altar :

Arms—*Carr*; impaling Azure crusuly, three Cinquefoils Argent, *Darcy*; 2. *Carr*, impaling, Or, three Bars Gemels Gules ; over all a Lion rampant Sable, *Fairfax*.

The burial-place of Sir Ralph Carr of Cocken, Knt. who died March y<sup>e</sup> 5th, A.D. 1709, in the 76th year of his age.

Here lies the body of Ralph Carr, Esq. son of Sir Ralph Carr of Cocken, Knt. husband of Ann Carr, deceased : died May, 1706.

Here lies the body of the Hono. Ann Carr, wife of Ra. Carr of Cocken, Esq. and daughter of Henry Lord Fairfax of Denton in Yorkshire, who died the 3d day of July, 1699.

On a slab on the South of the Altar :

Arms—Azure, a Cheveron Ermine between three tilting Spears v erect Or, *Spearman*; impaling, Quarterly, per Pale and per Fesse dancette, Gules and Or, *Bromley*.

Crest : a Demi-Lion issuing out of a ducal Coronet, grasping a Spear.

v This is the true bearing ; the introduction of three *broken* Spears is modern. *Ralph Spearman*.

## Depositum

ANNÆ SPEARMAN, nuper uxoris Joh. Spearman de Hetton-le-Hole, Ar.  
 filiæ Roberti Bromley de Nesbitt in agro Dunelmensi, Gen.  
 justa vixit, pia obiit xix die Nov. A.D. 1703. Ætatis suæ xxxix.

On a slab stone at the foot of Bernard Gilpin's tomb in the South transept :

Arms—Quarterly, Gules and Or, in the first quarter a Cross flory Argent, *Middleton*.  
 On an escutcheon of pretence : Sable, on a Bend Argent, three Lozenges Azure, each  
 charged with a Sun in his glory Or, *Shipperdson*.

Here lies interred the body of Francis Middleton of Offerton, Esquire : he died on the  
 1st of May, 1769, in the eighty-fourth year of his age. Also the body of his widow Eliza-  
 beth Middleton ; she died on the twenty-first of October, 1789, in the 98th year of her age.

At the West end of the Nave :

Walter Blacket,  
 Youngest son of John Blacket of Wylam in Northumberland, Esq. died March 1st, 1792,  
 Aged 25 years.  
 D(orothy)-E(lizabeth) Fleming, an infant, died May 6, 1789.—“ J(ohn) B(oucher)  
 A.D. 1789\*.”

In the Church-yard.

On an altar-tomb immediately without the East wall of the Chancel :

Arms—*Ironside*, quartering *Wild*, on an escutcheon of pretence, *Wild*.  
 Crest : On a wreath, a Cross Crosslet.

Hic

inter suorum cineres  
 inhumatur corpus  
 GULIELMI IRONSIDE,  
 ut et eodem sub lapide  
 MARLÆ ipsius viduæ,  
 Anthonii Wild juxta sepulti  
 filiæ natu maximæ et coheredis.  
 Vixerunt  
 fama, fortuna, fide, pace, prole,  
 satis felices,  
 virtutibus haud ignoti.  
 Spe melioris in Christo vitæ  
 denati sunt

Ille 27 <sup>o</sup> Mart. 1752, }	} æt. {	71.
Hæc 11 <sup>o</sup> Aug, 1774, }		66.

On a flat stone near the South Chancel-wall are memorials of—

Philip Jackson, Esq. of West-Rainton, ob. 10 Oct. 1792 ; æt. 77.

Gilbert Slater, ob. March 1, 1796.—Elizabeth Slater, Jan. 21, 1797, aged 36.

\* John son of Capt. Boucher of Tynemouth Castle died of a fever at Houghton School, July 1789.

On an altar-tomb in the recess betwixt the Vestry and South Transept :

Here are deposited the body of Robert Byers of Newbottle, who died 26 July, 1710, aged 58 years ; of William Byers, son of Robert, 14 Sept. 1758, aged 66 years ; and of Thomas Byers, son of William, 26 February, 1785, æt. 64.

On an altar-tomb betwixt the South transept and the South door :

In Memory of Marshall Robinson of Sunderland, second son of Marshall Robinson late of Herrington in this Parish, Esq. who departed this life, greatly lamented, the 16th of May, 1789, in the 31st year of his age, leaving issue by Sarah his wife two infant sons, Marshall and David.

On a head-stone in the South-West part of the Church-yard :

Here lie the remains of Anthony Story, Esquire, of Newbottle, the tender husband, the affectionate father, the upright magistrate, the disinterested friend, who in every relative situation of life displayed the rich qualities that adorn an honest and benevolent mind, and in the awful hour which closed the scene of his probationary existence, the fortitude and resignation of a sincere Christian. He departed this life December 24th, 1805, aged 50 years.

An adjoining head-stone commemorates Morland Story, son of ("the above") Anthony and Mary Story of Newbottle, who died 20th May, 1787, aged 13 days ; Caroline, who died 6 April, 1793 ; and Anthony-Makepeace Story, eldest son of Anthony and Mary, who died at Antrim 20 May, 1797, æt. 20, and was buried at Lisburn <sup>7</sup>.

On a mural tablet of marble in the South aisle of the Church :

Arms—*Story* quartering *Morland*.

To perpetuate the memory of  
a gallant soldier, loyal subject, and dutiful son,  
this marble is inscribed with the name of

WILLIAM-SAMUEL STORY,  
Captain in his Majesty's 65th Regiment of Foot,  
who died at Bombay the 21st July, 1810 <sup>8</sup>.

An altar-tomb near the West end of the Church commemorates several persons of the family of Rowe <sup>9</sup>:

Arms—A Holy Lamb carrying the Banner.

Hutton Rowe, Gent. of this Parish, died Aug. 9th, 1764, aged 66.

Jane Rowe, wife of Hutton Rowe, died December 26th, 1772, aged 64.

Erected by "their dutiful and affectionate daughter Jane Rowe."

<sup>7</sup> Where a monument is erected to his memory. He was Lieutenant of the 22d Light Dragoons, and fell a victim to fatigue during the heat of the Irish Rebellion at Antrim.

<sup>8</sup> A marble slab and tablet are erected to his memory at Bombay ; but his noblest epitaph is the following most honourable testimony of his merits as a man and an officer : "Bombay, Saturday, 21st July, 1810.

"The Commanding Officer has very sincere sorrow in announcing the death of Captain William-Samuel Story, in whom the Regiment has sustained a heavy loss. The Lieut.-Col. declares that he always considered him one of the best Captains of a Company he ever knew ; and he is desirous to point out his steady conduct in this public manner as an example which may be always followed with honour and advantage by his brother officers.—In the field he was always marked with a real spirit of zeal and gallantry. In quarters his close attention to his duty, and to improve himself in his profession, formed his only pursuit, and constituted all his pleasure. He was a most excellent Soldier, and a correct Gentleman. As a mark of respect due to one so generally and so justly lamented, Lieut.-Colonel Smith directs that the Corps of Officers do appear in mourning, on all occasions, for the space of two months from this day.

WM. HINDE, Capt. 55th Regt. Acting Adjutant."

<sup>9</sup> Descended from the Rowes of Plawsworth.

\* \* \* For the substance of the Inscriptions on the families of BLAKE and AYTON, see the Pedigree under WEST HERRINGTON.

## On the West side of the same tomb :

Hutton-Henry Rowe, son of Anthony and Mary Rowe, and grandson of Hutton and Jane Rowe, died 10 March, 1774, aged 4 years 3 months.—Anthony, brother of Hutton Rowe, died 27th December, 1777, aged 2 years 5 months.—Jane Rowe, sister of Hutton and Anthony, died 28th Dec. 1778, aged 12 years 11 months.

## On the South side :

Mary Rowe, wife of Anthony Rowe (son of Hutton and Jane Rowe), departed this life 12th December, 1803, aged 62.

## CHANTRIES, GUILDS, &amp;c.

In 1468 Robert Hudeson of Morton, Robert Smyth of Hoghton, and John Peerson, were fined before the Bishop's Seneschal, for acquiring lands within the Manor of Houghton in mortmain, for the purpose of founding a Guild or fraternity without licence <sup>a</sup>.

But in 147 . . Bishop Booth granted licence to Henry Gyllowe, Clerk, Henry Radclyffe, Esq. William Byrdon Prior of Finchale, Edmund Saunderson, and Wm. Rothom, to found a Guild in the Parish Church of Houghton, "in honour of God and the most Holy Trinity," consisting of themselves and other well-disposed persons of both sexes, with licence to plead and be impleaded as a Corporation, to chuse an annual Guardian or Master, and to acquire lands to the amount of 10*l. per annum, non obstante, &c.*<sup>b</sup>

In the same year another licence appears to some of the same persons, Henry Gyllowe, Henry Radclyffe, and William Rothom, with John Parry, to found a Guild in the Church of Houghton "to the praise of God and the honour of the Virgin."<sup>b</sup> This Guild or Fraternity (for the two licences refer, I think, but to one foundation) was probably connected with the Chantry of the Virgin in the same Church, of which Henry Nollop, the last Incumbent, received a pension of 3*l.* in 1553.—Willis mentions another Chantry in the same Church dedicated to St. Margaret and St. Catherine, and valued at the Dissolution at 3*l. 15s. per annum.*

## SUCCESSION OF RECTORS.

Rectory of Houghton—Dedication of the Church to St. Michael ; the Bishop of Durham Patron ; King's Books, 124*l.* ; Tenths, 12*l. 8s.* ; Episc. Proc. 2*l. 6s. 8d.* ; Archid. 4*s.*

Renald. occurs 1131.

Robert de Bekenham, 1294.

Rogerus, Presbyter de Houghton, 1147.

Stephen occurs 1315.

John Mansel, pr. by K. Henry III. anno 45 (1260).

Manserus Marmyon, 1330 <sup>c</sup>.

Will. de Dalton, 1347, p. m. Marmyon <sup>d</sup>.

<sup>a</sup> Liber Halmot E. Anno 12 Booth.

<sup>b</sup> Rot. Booth A. Nos. 70 and 71.

<sup>c</sup> Orta fuit dissensionis materia occasione Ecclesie de Hoghton inter Ven. Fratrem Ambaldum Tit. S. Laur. in Lucina Presb. Cardinal. et Manserum Marmyon Rectorem. Ita lis conquievit: Manserus Marmyon solvit D'no Ambaldo 40*l.* de fructibus &c. donec de beneficio quod duxerit acceptand. ei (Ambaldo scil.) provisum fuerit per Lodov. Ep'um. 3 Nov. 1331. Reg. II. fo. 103.

<sup>d</sup> Made a Composition with the Master of Keyper concerning the tithes of East-Rainton 16 April 1350. Reg. Hatfield. See KEPPER.

- Will. de Burstall, 1365, p. m. Dalton °.  
 John Henlee, 1377, p. res. Burstall †.  
 Thomas de Walkington, LL. D. 1390 °.  
 John de Neuton, circ. 1401, p. m. Walkington †.  
 Henry Oculshagh, 1427, p. m. Neuton.  
 Thomas Astlegh, 1434, p. m. Oculshagh.  
 Henry Gillowe, Clerk, 30 July, 1470 †.  
 Henry Keling, Clerk, 1482, p. m. Gillowe †.  
 Alexander Ligh, Clerk, 1490, Master of Sherburn.  
 Robert Kent, S. T. P. 4 Dec. 1500, p. res. Ligh †.  
 William Frankeleyn, S. T. B. occurs 14 May, 1528 °.  
 BERNARD GILPIN, S. T. B. circ. Oct. 29, 1558 °.  
 Emanuel Barnes, S. T. P. 5 March, 1583, p. m. Gilpin °.  
 Robert Bellamy, M. D. and A. M. 25 Jan. 1584, p. res. Barnes °.
- Robert Hutton, S. T. P. 1589, p. res. Bellamie °.  
 Augustine Lyndsell, S. T. P. 7 June, 1623, p. m. Hutton †.  
 Peter Heylin, S. T. P. *the Cosmographer*, nominated by K. Charles 1632.  
 Hamlet Marshall, S. T. P. 29 Aug. 1633.  
 John Barwick, S. T. P. 1645, p. m. Marshall; Dean of Durham 1660.  
 Nicholas Battersby, an Intruder, occurs 1659 °.  
 William Sancroft, S. T. P. 7 Dec. 1661, p. res. Barwick †.  
 George Davenport, A. M. 23 Dec. 1664, p. res. Sancroft °.  
 Robert Clarke, A. M. 1677, p. m. Davenport.  
 Henry Bagshaw, S. T. P. 13 Dec. 1677, p. res. Clarke °.  
 Sir George Wheler, Knt. S. T. P. 15 Jan. 1709, p. m. Bagshaw.

° In 1377, he had an exemption from the General Array of the Clergy, "eo quod pro beneficio suo sufficienter arraiatus et munitus existit." Reg. Hatfield, fol. 124.

† Rector of Sedgfield, and Treasurer of the Household to Bishop Hatfield.

° He furnished three lancers and six archers at the General Array of the Clergy in 1400.

† Master of Sherburn.

† Master of Keyper Hospital, and Prebendary of Fridaythorpe in the Cathedral of York. His testamentary burial at Houghton 16 February 1482. One of the founders of St. Mary's Guild in Houghton Church.

† Had licence to embattle the Tower of the Rectory 6 Oct. 1484. See afterwards.

† Coadjutor to his predecessor Alexander Ligh as Master of Sherburn.

° Archdeacon of Durham; Temporal and Spiritual Chancellor to Bishops Ruthall, Tunstall, and Wolsey; Master of Keyper; Dean of Windsor; and Rector of Chalfonte, Bucks, where he was buried about 1556. He had a grant of Arms for his defence of Norham Castle.

° Register Barnes, fol. 2.

° Bishop Barnes granted the next Advowson to Richard Frankleyn of the City of York, Esq. and John Barnes, Clerk, Rector of Haughton-le-Skerne, 15 May 23 Eliz.; and they, on the death of Gilpin, presented "Robert Bellamy, M. D. *Verbi et Sacramentorum Ministrum*," 4 Jan. 1584. Bishop Barnes had forgot his grant of the Advowson, and had collated his own son and heir-apparent Emanuel Barnes—"palam et publice declaravit quod ipse ante hanc eandem Rectoriam de Houghton Ven. Viro, &c. Eman. Barnes *per incuriam sive inscitiam contulisset*;" but on Bellamy's shewing his Letters of Presentation, &c. he declared Barnes's collation void, and gave Bellamy institution. "Acta in quadam Alta Camera infra Manerium de Busshopes Auckland vocat. *le Dyninge Chamber* inter horas, &c. in presentia Thomæ Calverley, Ar. Canc. Clem. Colmore, LL. D. Vic. in Spir. Rob. Tailboyes, Gen. Normano Burbedge, Gen. Jac. Rand, Cler. Roger Walker, Literato, et Thomæ Chaytor, Not. Publ. 25 Jan. 1584." Register Barnes, fol. 16.

† Exchanged this Rectory and his Stall in Durham Cathedral with his successor for the Mastership of Sherburn.

† See p. 151, and the Pedigree.

† Prebendary of the Tenth, and afterwards of the Second Stall; and successively Bishop of Peterborough and of Hereford.

° "Nicolas Battersby, Rector of this Parish, and M'ris Hester Lawson of Newcastle, married 2 June, 1659."—Register.

† Chaplain to Bishop Cosin; Prebendary of the Ninth Stall; Dean of York 1664; removed to the Deanery of St. Paul's the same year; and in 1677, *per saltum*, without first passing through a Bishopric, Archbishop of Canterbury; deprived for refusing the oaths 1689; and retired to his native village of Fressingfield in Suffolk, where he died 1693.

° Of whom see a short account hereafter.

° Son of Edward Bagshaw of Morton-Putney, co. Northampton, Esq. Prebendary of the Ninth Stall in Durham Cathedral. See Mon. Inscr. p. 154.

Thomas Secker, A. M. 12 February, 1723, John Rotheram, A. M. 30 October, 1769,  
 p. m. Wheler<sup>y</sup>. p. m. Stonhewer<sup>a</sup>.  
 Richard Stonhewer, A. M. 4 June, 1727, Edward-South Thurlow, A. M.<sup>b</sup> p. m.  
 p. res. Secker. Rotheram.

The Rector is generally entitled to great and small tithe throughout the Parish, excepting such portions of both as are covered by the moduses or prescripts mentioned in the sequel<sup>c</sup>.—The Parsonage stands to the West of the Church and of the Village, divided from both by the public road.

The Rectory, as it was reared from its ruins after the Restoration by Davenport, and as it lately remained without much alteration, was a venerable embattled building, flanked by an old round Tower on the West, and by Davenport's Chapel on the East, surrounded by a curtain wall, part of which had been thrown down to open a view over rich warm grounds to the South, and by a large enclosed garden on the North, with terrace-walks, groves, and fish-ponds.

The date of the Tower, an old dovecote-formed building, which darkened the hall, now the dining-room, may probably be referred to 1483, when Bishop Dudley granted licence to John Kelyng, then Rector, "to enclose, fortify, and embattle a Tower above the lower porch within his manse<sup>d</sup>." The practice of embattling Parsonage-houses of the higher class was, for an obvious reason, not uncommon in the North. The Rector of Redmershall had a similar licence in 1462; and in a list of Northumbrian fortresses taken during the minority of Henry VI. the Tower of Whitton, belonging to the Rector of Rothbury, and six other fortified Parsonages<sup>e</sup>, are enumerated amongst the *Portalicia*, or lowest order of Castlelets. All these were, probably, mere Towers added, as at Houghton, to the main building; or sometimes, as at Rothbury, placed a little distant, for the advantage of situation, and calculated merely to preserve a few valuables from a sudden surprize of the Borderers. The Church Towers were used for the same defensive purposes, and some reliques of old armour are still frequently preserved in the Northern Churches<sup>f</sup>.

No portion, perhaps, of the present Rectory-house can be attributed to Bernard Gilpin, for the Parsonage suffered severely during the Civil Wars, and Davenport took down the whole of it except the West Tower, and built from the ground the handsome Mansion which is still standing.

<sup>y</sup> Bishop of Bristol 1734; Bishop of Oxford 1737; and in 1758, Archbishop of Canterbury. See Prebendaries of the Third Stall.

<sup>a</sup> Of whom see a brief Memoir in the sequel.

<sup>b</sup> Prebendary of Norwich, and Rector of Stamfordham in co. Northumberland; to whom the Editor is indebted for several valuable papers.

<sup>c</sup> No Terrier of Houghton has ever been delivered into the Ecclesiastical Court; I am, therefore, less able to state the Rectorial rights with precision. The Glebe is very considerable.

<sup>d</sup> Rot. Dudley, A. 87.

<sup>e</sup> Turris de Whitton juxta Rothebury, Rectoris de Rothebury; Turris de Corbrigg, Vicarii ejusdem; Turris de Stanfordham, Vicarii ejusdem; Turris de Chatton, Vicarii ejusdem; Turris de Ellysdon, Rectoris ejusdem; Turris de Ponteland, Vicarii ejusdem; Turris de Emylden, Vicarii ejusdem.

<sup>f</sup> In 1315, John Sayer of Houghton, flying from a party of Scots, climbed for security into the Bell-loft (*ad Ecclesiam fugiebat, ejusque campanile ascondebat ultra campanas*), and falling down, dashed out his brains upon the pavement. A Commission issued to enquire, &c. and reconcile the Church; that is, to grant absolution for the accidental shedding of blood within its walls. Register Kellawe, fol. 148.

The Tower and the Chapel were both removed when the present Rector altered and considerably enlarged the Rectory <sup>g</sup>. The Arms of Davenport, A.D. 1664, are still remaining over the West window or garden-front of the dining-room.

At the General Array of the Clergy on Gilesgate Moor in 1401, the Rector of Houghton furnished three archers and six lancers.

## KEPYER SCHOOL.

“When that blessed Q. Elizabeth of never-dying memorie, after the direful times of her Sister’s raigne, came to the Crowne, the scarsity of learned men who were able to preach the word of God, mooved not onely many religious persons, but even the very Councill of the Queene, to seeke a salve for this sore. Master Gilpin, observing the laudable endeavours of many in relieving the Churche’s want in this kind, himselfe also was exceeding studious to doe what good he could possible in his own charge. Whereupon he began to conceive thoughts of a Seminarie of good literature, or a Grammar-Schoole; and builded a Schoole, allowing maintenance for a Master and Usher. Himselfe also made choice, out of the same Schoole, of such as he loved best, to bee privately instructed by himselfe: which resolution of his much benefited Master Gilpin himselfe, and the whole Church of God all England over. For in that Schoole of his were bred very many learned men, who very much graced the Church by their indeavours and uprightnesse of life <sup>h</sup>.

“There was great resort of scollers to that Schoole of his, many of whom were boorded in the towne, and many at Master Gilpin’s house. He boorded the sonnes of Knights and Esquires at a small rate; those who were of his kindred were free; yea and he had many poore men’s sonnes, on whom he bestowed both meat and drinke, and cloth and education: whereby Master Gilpin’s Schoole was every where spoken of to his credit, but himselfe much more.” <sup>i</sup>

Bernard Gilpin found a powerful friend in John Heath <sup>k</sup> of Kepyre, Esq. who both supported the infant foundation with his interest, and contributed liberally towards its endowment; and either from compliment to him, or because the greater part of the endowment arose from lands belonging to the dissolved House of Kepyre, the School probably received its name.

The foundation charter bears date April 2, 1574, and appoints John Heath of Kepyre, Esq. and Bernard Gilpin Rector of Houghton, the first Governors of “the free Grammar-

<sup>g</sup> At the same time the garden was drained, and laid out in lawn and shrubbery, without injury to some of the most beautiful old Hawthorns in the North, and without removing the lofty grove of sycamores, or *Lover’s Walk*, which still from the hills appears to embosom the Rectory. The House was rendered light and convenient, the prospect was opened, and the home-grounds improved; yet, with all its gloom and inconvenience, there was about the old Rectory, with all its associations, a *religio loci*, which no alterations or improvements, however judicious, have perhaps been able to replace.

<sup>h</sup> Ingratitude, the growth of every soil, soon sprang up amongst some better things at Houghton; for the learned Hugh Broughton, who owed everything to Gilpin, did afterwards his utmost to ruin him; or, to use the quaint expression of Bishop Barnes, was “one of those chickens he had hatched, who did after seeke to pecke out his eyes.”

<sup>i</sup> Carleton’s Life of Gilpin.

<sup>k</sup> John Heath, Esq. a native of London, and sometime Warden of the Fleet, had purchased the whole dissolved Hospital of Kepyre from the grantees of the Crown, and might possibly be both better informed, and more firmly attached to the Reformed religion, than most of his neighbours.



School and Alms-House of Keyper, in Houghton in the Spring, in the County of Durham," with power as such to plead and be impleaded; to nominate, and, if requisite, to correct, suspend, or expel the Master; to make, revise, and from time to time alter, the School statutes; and to acquire lands not exceeding 50*l. per annum*, to the use of the same School and Alms-house. The appointment of the Governors was reserved to Heath and Gilpin during their lives; and was afterwards vested, where it still continues, in the heir of blood of John Heath, Esq. and in the Rector of Houghton for the time being; and in case of neglect, the nomination, *pro hac vice*, lapsed to the Bishop.

The first Governors never, probably, exercised their power of enacting Statutes. Gilpin during his life directed the whole administration of the School personally; and having it continually in contemplation to encrease the foundation according to his means, left it at his death with no other regulations than such as were contained in the original charter; and his will very evidently expresses considerable doubt and anxiety for the fate of his infant and unsettled establishment.

The earliest and only set of Statutes extant bears date 1658, under the signature of Richard Bellasis, then a governor. In regard to the Master they require, "That when the Schoole doth want a Master, the Governors may send to Mr. Provost of Queen's College, in Oxon, and request him that he would procure *some Northerne man, in any wise Master of Art*, either in his own house or some other:" that the Master "shall meddle with and occupy no other temporall living; that if other (temporal) livings belong to him, he shall farme them forth to others, that they may be no hindrance to his teaching;" that he shall not lease his *Gillie-tithes* for more than three years, nor take less than with the rest belonging to him will make up his 20*l.* wage, nor shall he take any fine before-hand; if he accept any spiritual living, he shall vacate the school within one year from his induction; and lastly, he shall not marry without the consent of the Governors<sup>m</sup>. The election of the Usher shall be wholly in the Governors' hands, unless &c. "There shall be one play-day in a week, either Tuesday or Thursday, save only certain days in the Spring, for the scholars to exercise their bowes, in matching either with themselves or strangers, in the Ox-pasture, or in Houghton Moor." At breaking-up the Scholars shall give the Master "every one a penny, for ferelatoe silver; and none shall be enforced to give more except upon their own good will." "Item, there is further of the rents so much as will yearly find five poor scholars, and three poor men or women, allowing them *seven-pence* a week, and *seven-pence* over, which may be divided."

It is evident, however, that these Statutes, much of which have now become obsolete from the change of times and the depression of the value of money, are not binding on the Governors, who are at liberty to act under the general powers of the Charter; and in case of misconduct on the part of the Governors, an appeal lies to the heir of Heath, and to the Rector of Houghton.

In one instance, be it remarked (without any reflection either on the present most respectable Master or Governors, who only tread in the path chalked out by their predecessors) that the spirit of the Founder's intention has certainly been departed from; for,

<sup>m</sup> A power which, extraordinary as it may now seem, the Bishops then exercised in regard to the marriages of their Clergy, and for an obvious reason.

though no express mention be made of any provision for poor scholars in the Charter of Foundation, and though the sums appointed for that purpose in the Statutes of 1658 be now most inadequate to the object, yet it cannot be doubted that Gilpin, according to his own practice, intended to perpetuate the means of gratuitous instruction to a certain number of poor Scholars, in proportion to the state of the revenues<sup>a</sup>. At present none are admitted; and the Master is presumed to be at liberty to fix his own terms of admission and education, which have never been more than sufficient to keep pace with the times.

## THE YERELY REVENUES OF KEPIER SCHOLE IN HOUGHTON, A. D. 1616.

	£	s.	d.
° Imprimis, the Gely tythes of Warmouth - - - - -	8	0	0
° The Gely tythes of Ryhope - - - - -	5	0	0
° The Gely tythes of Esington - - - - -	2	3	4
° The Gely tythes of Chester - - - - -	2	13	4
° The Gely tythes of Cledon and Bowdon - - - - -	4	0	0
Item, one pension out of the Parsonage of Gatesyde - - - - -	2	13	4
It'm, one pension out of the Parsonage of Ryton - - - - -	1	6	8
It'm, one pension out of the Parsonage of Whickham - - - - -	1	6	8
All the above wryten are owt of Kypier fro' Mr. Jo. Heath.			
It'm, a pension gyven owt of Coken by Mr. Francklen and Mr. Carr - - - - -	3	6	8
° It'm, a pension bowght of Mr. Thomas Mellet out of Pensher and Pelowe - - - - -	2	6	8
It'm, a pension owt of the Towne Chambre of New Castel - - - - -	1	6	8
It'm, the rent of a burgage in Awckland bought by mortgage - - - - -	1	0	0
	£35	2	8

Of this, 3*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* goeth to the Poore of the Paryshe, and 7*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* goeth to poore Scholars; so remaynes to the Schole-master fifteen pound, and to the Usher 9*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.*

It'm, a house in Houghton, purchased by Barnard Gilpin; let for 5*l.* per ann. 1747.

A close in Wolsingham, purchased by Barn. Gilpin; 9*l.* per an. 1747.

A garth in Ryhope, to sett the Gelye tythes in, 6*s.* 8*d.* per ann. 1747.

A pension out of the Parsonage of St. Nicholas in ye Markett Place (Durham) granted by Mr. Heath.

To this original endowment there has been since added, a rent-charge out of the lands of John George Lambton, Esq. in Houghton (formerly Chilton's), which has been long in possession of the School, but of which the original donor is unknown, 1*l.* 5*s.*

<sup>a</sup> Amongst the School papers is sufficient evidence of such poor Scholars having been admitted, though with long intermissions, and great variation, both of the number and the stipend; but the evidence of such admissions not extending below the year 1677, the Chancellor in 1755, considering the variation of the proof, and the smallness of the provision, did not deem the precedent *binding* either on the Masters or Governors.

<sup>o</sup> Worth only 2*l.* per ann. in 1747, the land being all in grass. Of these there is a separate and accurate Terrier.

<sup>q</sup> Now a rent-charge on the Rectory of the same amount.

<sup>r</sup> 4*l.* 16*s.* 1*½d.* in 1747, but gradually decreasing.

<sup>s</sup> Now a rent-charge of the same amount. See BOLDON and CLEADON.

<sup>t</sup> Now 1*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* from Pensher, and 10*s.* from Pelow.

<sup>u</sup> This was lost before 1747.

Henry Bagshaw, Rector of Houghton, by will dated 10 Nov. 1708, declared, that he had surrendered two copyhold closes in Houghton, called Broad Meadows and Slipper-Thorn, to Ralph Gowland of Durham, and Robert Chilton of Houghton, Gent., on trust for such uses, &c. which uses he declared to be, that they should pay yearly (within 14 days after the receipt of the rents and profits) 3*l.* to the Head-master; and 2*l.* to the Usher of Houghton School; and other 2*l.* to Mr. Davenport's part of the Hospital; and the residue to his servant Robert Chapman during life, and afterwards to be distributed annually to the poor of the Parish of Houghton at Christmas; the said closes to be surrendered to the use of the Governors of Kepy School and the Rector of Houghton;— 5*l.* per ann.

By will, dated 23 May, 1719, Sir George Wheler, after some specific dispositions, directed that the residue of the arrears which should remain due to him at his death, from his spiritual promotions, should be paid over to his immediate successor in the Rectory, *on trust*, to purchase land, or place the same at interest; the rent or interest to be equally divided in two portions, betwixt the Master and Usher of Kepy School, and the poor of Davenport's part of the Hospital. There remained of Sir George Wheler's spiritual promotions 589*l.* 2*s.* 1½*d.*, which was paid to his successor Secker, who with 586*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* part of the same sum, and 293*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* the money of John Smailes, purchased a farmhold in East Rainton from John Brough, held by lease for 21 years, under the Dean and Chapter of Durham; and the lease was assigned, 15 Oct. 1726, by John and William Brough to Dr. Secker, on trust as to two-thirds for Dr. Secker, who, by endorsement 29 July, 1727, declared all that part of the premises lying on the West of the common lane leading to Durham to be taken in his name in trust for Kepy School and Almshouse:— half rent paid to the School in 1747.

Thus the chief part of the revenues were most unfortunately contrived to consist of various small portions of Gilly tithes; that is, tithes formerly belonging to the dissolved Hospital of St. Giles of Kepy, scattered in very different places, and very precarious in their amount; and in rent-charges out of several estates, which from the gradual diminution of the value of money have become exceedingly trifling.

The Foundation, however, has always proved sufficient to ensure the attendance of a Master of character and ability; and if few names of peculiar eminence can be found amongst her Scholars, yet for two centuries Kepy School has continued to fulfil the wise and benevolent purposes of the Founder, and to dispense through the neighbouring districts a sufficient portion of sound learning and of good morals.

The succession of Masters, as far as can be collected, stands as follows:

ROBERT COPPERTHWAIT, Clerk, A.B. appointed on the Foundation.

CHRISTOPHER RANSON, occurs in Bernard Gilpin's will, 1582.

ANTHONY AIREY, Clerk, A.M. licensed in 1607.

RALPH HAWDEN, A.M. licensed 24 Sept. 1631.

JOHN SAGE, Clerk, licensed 8 Dec. 1632.

GEORGE CAUNT, A.M. \* licensed 26 April, 1639.

\* George Caunt, late Master of the Grammar School, buried 18 Feb. 1686; he had a son, William Caunt, who had lands in Hawthorne and Moorsley in 1687.

PAUL LEVER, A.M. 1682.

WILLIAM STOBERT, Clerk, 1686.

GILBERT NELSON, Clerk.

THOMAS GRIFFITH, A.M. of Hertford College, Oxon, 1738, a sound thorough-bred scholar, who attended to the duties of his situation with rigid punctuality, and restored the school from a low ebb. He left a handsome collection of books, both in ancient and modern literature, to his successors for the time being <sup>v</sup>.

WILLIAM COOPER, A. M. of Queen's College, Oxon. a native of Cumberland, an elegant scholar, and possessed in particular of a happy vein for poetical composition. With a sweetness of disposition, and a vivacity in conversation, which rendered him a most engaging companion, he had not always resolution to resist the eagerness with which his company was solicited by the neighbouring gentry; and his constitution, always delicate, was unable to support the constant fatigue of a sedentary employment. In 1786 he resigned the School; and it is painful to add, that the latter days of this amiable man and elegant scholar were clouded by indigence and distress.

WILLIAM FLEMING, A. M. of Queen's College, Oxford <sup>2</sup>, 1786, resigned on being presented to the perpetual Curacy of Hexham. He afterwards accepted the Head-mastership of the Free School of Haydon Bridge. He died about 1807. A neat mural tablet is erected to his memory in Hexham Church.

On the resignation of the Rev. Wm. Fleming, the Governors offered the appointment to the Rev. WM. RAWES of Witton-le-Wear, under whom Kepy School has lost no part of its reputation.

The most eminent scholars educated at Kepy were those who owed their instruction to Gilpin himself. The most distinguished of these were

HENRY AYRAY (Gilpin's sister's son), Provost of Queen's College in Oxford, where he was held in just esteem for his learning, and the blameless purity of his life.

The learned, but ungrateful, HUGH BROUGHTON; the best Hebrew scholar of his age, and skilled in all the learning and traditions of the Rabbins. He was entirely educated by Gilpin, who met with him a poor boy, running by his horse's side in one of his journeys near the borders of Wales, brought him with his parents' consent to Houghton, cloathed and maintained him, and afterwards provided for his support at Queen's College;

<sup>v</sup>An unfortunate dispute, very trifling in its origin, but which in its progress involved the whole rights and interests of the School, engaged Mr. Griffith and the Governors of Kepy School in a Chancery suit with the Rector of Houghton and others, which lasted four years, till 1755, when Lord Chancellor Hardwicke pronounced a final decree. I willingly omit the grounds of the quarrel, which became of no consequence in the sequel, and the various exacerbations of human passions, long ago laid to rest in the grave, which it occasioned. The Governors (Middleton and Robinson) very handsomely supported the Master through the whole business at a joint expence of 400*l*. without taking anything from the School-funds. The final decree, which can alone be of any interest, determined that there was a visitatorial power which took this case out of the Chancellor's jurisdiction; that such power was vested in the Governors; and that upon their refusal to act, the heir of blood of Heath, and the successor of Gilpin, might, on *reasonable* cause, remove them; that the Governors were not bound by the Statutes, which had neither date nor signature, but might act under the Charter of Foundation; that the proof of the admission of poor scholars was defective and variable, and the allowance of 7*d*. per week so inconsiderable, that it rendered the provision nugatory; that the Governors had acted with honour and spirit,—and if it seemed otherwise to any one, they might apply for redress to the Visitors; and that the information was without foundation, and vexatious; lastly, that the Rector was to receive the rents of the lands purchased with Sir Geo. Wheler's legacy, and pay over the one half to the School.

<sup>2</sup> To whose memory the Author owes a grateful tribute of respect.

yet he afterwards, from a vanity and inconstancy of temper, rather perhaps than from any peculiar malice or design, lent himself as an instrument to Gilpin's enemies; and joined with Barnes, the worthless Chancellor of Durham, in accusing his venerable patron of irregularities against the discipline of the Church of England; and engaged in that plot, which ended so notably in Gilpin's triumph, and the discomfiture of his enemies. A list of Broughton's works, and his controversy with Beza, may be seen in any Biographical Dictionary. It may be collected from his style, that his judgment by no means equalled his learning. He was suspected of leaning towards the Church of Rome; but is said to have refused the temptation of a Cardinal's hat, and to have died at last (Aug. 4, 1612) in obscurity and distress.

Very different from the last ill-fated specimen of the worthlessness of human learning without sound judgment and sound principles, was GEORGE CARLETON, the biographer of his venerable kinsman and patron. He was descended from a good family in Cumberland; born at Norham Castle, of which his father was Governor; educated at Keyper, and at Edmund Hall; Fellow of Merton in 1580; in 1617, Bishop of Llandaff; and, next year, one of the four English Divines who attended the Synod of Dort. In 1619, he was translated to the See of Chichester; and died, aged sixty-nine, in 1628, leaving the character of an excellent divine, as well as a polite scholar, and not ill-versed in antiquities; vigilant, and clear from every imputation, in his public offices; and in private life modest, friendly, and affectionate. His Life of Gilpin was originally written in Latin; "*Vita Bernardi Gilpini, viri sanctissimi, fama apud Anglos Aquilonares celeberrimi.*" It was soon translated, and before 1636 had attained a fourth edition. He was the author of a Latin Epistle to Camden, containing some observations on his "*Britannia*;" and of several printed Sermons, and polemical tracts; and of a performance intitled "*Astrologimania*," pointed chiefly against Heydon's "*Defence of Judicial Astrology.*"

Lastly, may be mentioned RALPH IRONSIDE, one of Gilpin's scholars, provided for in his will, Rector of Long Bredy, co. Dorset, and father and grandfather of two Gilbert Ironsides, successively Bishops of Bristol, and the latter of Hereford.

It would not be difficult to add to this short list the names of many worthy parochial Clergymen, who have owed their education and means of usefulness to Gilpin's foundation; but the tranquil current of their lives has left no trace behind; and their only memorials are to be found in those volumes where "*to be born and die, of poor and rich, makes up the history.*" I will, therefore, only add the name of CHRISTOPHER HUNTER, M. D., a man of the most inoffensive simplicity of life, and of the most indefatigable industry, to whose laborious collections the present work is deeply indebted.

The School and School-house stand on rising ground at the North-East side of the Church-yard. The School is a plain building, with walls at least three feet thick. The following inscription was placed over the porch, by the zeal of Dr. Hunter, my laborious predecessor in the field of antiquities:

SCHOLA DE KEEPIER  
 AB ELIZ. ANGLIÆ REGINA  
 A° MDLXXIV. FUNDATA  
 EX PROCURATIONE I. HEATH, AR.

ET B. GILPIN, RECT. ECCL. HOUGHTO.  
 C. H. M. B. ALUMNUS POSSUIT.  
 A° MDCCXXIV.

A stone on the front of the School-house records some considerable repairs and additions, made in 1779, at the expence of John Tempest of Winyard, Esq. the heir of Heath, and one of the Governors :

Munificentia Johannis Tempest, Arm. MDCC.LXXIX.

DAVENPORT AND LILBURNE'S ALMSHOUSES

stand in the Church-yard to the South of the School and School-house. The building is low and uniform, consisting of a centre and two wings, and containing six comfortable chambers. On the North wing is inscribed,

"GEORGE LILBURNE, ESQ. BUILT THE MOIETY OF THIS HOSPITAL AT HIS OWN CHARGE, AND ENDOWED IT WITH TEN POUNDS PER ANNUM FOR EVER, FOR THE MAINTENANCE OF THREE POOR PEOPLE, ANNO DOM. 1668."

Arms of *Lilburne*, Arg. three water budgets Sable.

And on the South wing, or Davenport's end,

"ALL THINGS COME OF THEE, O LORD ; AND OF THINE OWN HAVE WE GIVEN THEE."

It seems doubtful whether Gilpin ever executed his intention of building and endowing an Alms-house, otherwise than by the purchase of "a house neere the Church stile<sup>\*</sup>," and the allotment of ...*l.* out of the School revenues, towards the maintenance of the poor scholars, and three poor men or women.

After the Restoration, George Lilburne of Offerton, one of the Governors of Keyper School, built the North wing of the Hospital, and endowed it with 10*l.* per annum, issuing out of freehold tenements in Sunderland, for the maintenance of three poor persons ; and George Davenport, Rector of Houghton, added the South wing, and not having lived to complete the endowment, left 160*l.* to the Governors of Keyper School to purchase lands, or a yearly rent-charge of 10*l.* per ann. for the maintenance of three poor persons, to be chosen out of the poor inhabitants of the Parish by the Governors, with the advice of the Rector.

The following additional benefactions have been since left exclusively to Davenport's part of the Hospital :

Forty shillings per ann. out of Broad Meadows and Slipper Thorn, left by Dr. Bagshaw.

The half-rent of a leasehold farm in East Rainton purchased by Dr. Secker, with Sir George Wheler's legacy in 1726, about ...*l.* per ann. subject to fines on renewal.

The Rev. Wm. Sharp, Vicar of Sherborne in Dorsetshire, a native of Houghton-le-Spring, had intended to be a considerable benefactor to this Almshouse ; but, finding his death approaching, and fearing the interference of the Mortmain Act, he determined to leave his estate to his relative Miss D. Spearman (now Mrs. Fenwick) of Old Acres, with a paper containing some notes of the several charities he had in view ; but drawing his will himself, without legal advice, Miss Spearman took, under the words of the devise, only a life-estate. Under these circumstances, Miss Spearman taking into consideration

\* MSS. pen. Rev. E. S. Thurlow.

Mr. Sharp's several charitable intentions, and finding the benefaction intended for the Almshouse to be the most useful and considerable, very generously determined to purchase 600*l.* stock in the 3 per cent. consols, and settled it upon Lilburne's end of the Almshouse, raising the three Pensioners there to an equality of income with those in Davenport's end. On a tablet fixed to the North wall of the Almshouse (Arms of Sharp: Azure, a Pheon Argent, within a bordure Or, charged with eight Torteuxes.)

The charitable intention  
of the Reverend  
WILLIAM SHARP, M. A.  
carried into effect  
by Miss DOROTHY SPEARMAN,  
his heiress, by will  
added to the Revenues  
of the Almshouse  
18*l.* per annum.

## BERNARD GILPIN.

Bernard Gilpin, the Apostle of the North, has found two Biographers: Carleton Bishop of Chichester <sup>a</sup>, one of the first Scholars of Keyper School, who has drawn the portrait of his venerable kinsman and patron from the life—

———— ut omnis  
Votiva veluti pateat depicta tabella  
Vita senis ———

and Gilpin of Boldré, who fused the little wedge of gold left by his predecessor, restamped it, and gave it currency. The latter work is in every one's hands; and as I have little to add to the information of either, I shall content myself with extracting from the original Life such a brief account of Gilpin as may be expected in this place.\*

"Bernard Gilpin was borne at Kentmire <sup>b</sup> in the County of Westmoreland in the yeere of our Lord 1517, of an ancient and honourable family <sup>b</sup>, being the sonne of Edwin Gilpin, the elder brother of which Edwin was slaine in the battle of Bosworth, being heir in the *fifth* descent <sup>c</sup> to Richard Gilpin, who in the raigne of King John was enfeoffed in the lordship of Kentmire-hall by the Baron of Kendall for his singular

<sup>a</sup> "The Life of BERNARD GILPIN, a man most holy and renowned among the Northerne English; faithfully written by the Right Reverend Father in God George Carleton, Lord Bishop of Chichester, and published for the satisfaction of his Countrymen, by whom it was long since earnestly desired. With his Sermon preached before King Edward the Sixth Anno 1552." 4th edit. London, 1636, with some commendatory Verses by the Author "To the vertuous memorie of Master BERNARD GILPIN, his Reverend Kinsman, sometime Parson of Haughton." and a Dedication to Sir William Bellus (Belasyse), Knt. "whose importunitie extorted this little worke, such as it is, out of the Author's hands; and seeing (he adds) you live in the very place where Gilpin's life and vertue was notoriously famous, I have dedicated this little worke to your name, to stand for ever as a pledge of your religious affection to Gilpin, and my true love unto you. So fare you well."

<sup>b</sup> Burn and Nicholson, I. 136.

<sup>c</sup> Burn and Nicholson point out the absurdity of supposing only five descents in three centuries and a half.

[ \* A later life was published by the Rev. C. E. S. Collingwood, Rector of Southwick, in 1884. ED. *present Edition.* ]

deserts both in peace and war<sup>d</sup>. The mother of Bernard Gilpin was Margaret, the daughter of William Laton of Delamaine<sup>e</sup> in Cumberland, a man of an ancient house, and a family famous in that warlike age, as from whence had sprung many right valiant Gentlemen.

"This Bernard, being yet a very childe, gave testimonie of future holinesse<sup>f</sup>," and "the parents of the boy, perceiving his disposition, were diligently carefull to make him a scoller." At the age of sixteen young Gilpin was sent to Oxford, and entered on the foundation at Queen's College. "At that time," adds the Bishop, "in Oxford both learning and religion were in all things out of joynt." Here, however, he became conversant with the writings of Erasmus, studied the logic and philosophy of the Schools, and added to them, what was more useful and much less frequent, a complete knowledge of Greek and Hebrew. On the erection of Christ Church or Cardinal College, Gilpin's character and learning recommended him to Wolsey, who nominated him one of the first Students on the Foundation. "At that time he had not fully attained to truth and sincerity in religion, as having been always instructed in the traditions of the Church of Rome. He disputed publicly against Hooper, Bishop of Worcester, and against Peter Martyr; but with such evident uprightness of intention, candour, and sincerity, that Martyr, whilst he cared little for the rest of his opponents, was frequently wont to say—'for that Gilpin, I am very much mooved concerning him, for he doth and speaketh all things with an upright heart: the rest are most unconstant, carried away with every blast of ambition and covetousnesse; but *Gilpin*, resting firmly upon gravity of manners and the testimonie of a most laudable life, seemeth to honour with his own goodnesse, the cause which he undertaketh;' yea, and he did often pray unto God, that hee would bee pleased at the last to convert unto his truth the heart of Gilpin, being so inclinable to all honest desires; and doubtless," adds the Bishop, "God heard the prayer of Peter Martyr; for from that time forward Gilpin drew neere to the knowledge of the truth, not upon a sodaine, but, as himselfe confessed, by degrees<sup>g</sup>." Of this gradual and most rational conversion, Gilpin has himself left a plain unvarnished account,

<sup>d</sup> "This was that Richard Gilpin who slew the wild boore that, raging in the mountaines adjoyning, had much indammaged the country people."—One of those stories, containing probably both truth and falsehood, which are common to every country, and particularly frequent in the Northern Counties. The *Boar* of Kentmere, and the *Brawns* of Brancepeth and Auckland, are, however, much easier accounted for than the Sockburn and Lambton *Worms*, of which the historical evidence is equally good. It should perhaps be remembered that both Dante and Spenser called the quadruped *Cerebus a Worm*.

<sup>e</sup> Dalemain, now the beautiful seat of the Hasels on Eamontwater, a little from the head of Ulleswater.

<sup>f</sup> Without disputing the fact of Gilpin's early sanctity, I conceive the testimony adduced to be by no means conclusive. A wandering dissolute Friar came to Kentmere-Hall, purposing to preach the next morning: "the Friar at supper-time ate like a glutton; and like a beast, could not give over tossing the pot, till, being overcome with drinke, hee exposed himself a shamefull spectacle to so chaste and sober a family." In the morning the bell tolled to sermon; and the Priest, not being one of those who compounded

———— "for sins they were inclin'd to,  
By damning those they had no mind to—"

got up into the pulpit, and "thundered boldly against drunkennesse." Young Gilpin, who sat near his mother's lap, struck, as any other quick, apprehensive child might be, with the abominable contrast, suddenly cried out, "O mother, doe you heare how this fellow dare speake against drunkennesse, who was drunke' himselfe yesternight at our house." Mrs. Gilpin, like a prudent woman, immediately clapped her hand on the child's mouth, and stifled his further remarks.

<sup>g</sup> See Gilpin's Letter to his brother George Gilpin, written at the request of the Earls of Leicester and Bedford. Carleton, 111—147.



worth fifty volumes of polemics, as a defensative against Popery <sup>b</sup>. During his disputations with Peter Martyr, he deemed it his duty to search the Scriptures diligently with reference to the points in controversy ; but, the more earnestly he sifted the matter, “the less confidence he felt in the cause he had undertaken ;” and after a long period of patient and secret investigation, during which he brought every particular to the test of Scripture, he decided on the necessity of separating from the Church of Rome, and embraced the doctrines of the Reformation with a steady and serious conviction, which he ever after maintained at the hazard of every worldly prospect, and of life itself.

“Meanwhile Cuthbert Tunstall, Bishop of Durham, had a purpose to send Master Gilpin to visit Churches in forraine parts, allowing him meanes for his travell. Now so it was that hee had a Parsonage bestowed upon him by the care of his friends ; this Parsonage Bishop Tunstall perswaded Master Gilpin to keep still in his hands, as a meanes to furnish him with allowance for his travell, that he might demeane himselfe more honestly and more gentlemanlike ; but Gilpin called unto him a friend, whom he knew to be religious and a scoller, and one that would not bee idle in the function of the holy ministry, and unto him hee made a resignation of his place <sup>i</sup> but a little while before bestowed upon himselfe: which thing when Bishop Tunstall came to know of, hee chid with Master Gilpin. ‘And I,’ saith hee, ‘have a care of thee, and thou rejectest it as impertinent : but I tell thee this beforehand, that by these courses thou wilt die a begger <sup>k</sup>.’ Gilpin endeavoureth with faire language to appease the minde of the Bishop : afterwards hee added that hee had left his Parsonage upon necessity, because hee could not keepe it with any peace of conscience. ‘But,’ saith the Bishop, ‘thou maist hold it with a dispensation ; and in this case thou shalt be dispensed withall.’ ‘Yea,’ answered Gilpin, ‘but the Divell will not be restrained by any bonds of dispensation from labouring in mine absence the destruction of my people committed to my charge ; and I feare that, when God shall call me to an account of my stewardship, it will not serve my turne to make answer that I was dispensed withall, whiles the Divell made havoc of my flock.’ ‘*Father’s soule!*’ <sup>l</sup> said the Bishop, ‘Gilpin, thou wilt die a begger.’ Bishop Tunstall, however, though in appearance a little provoked at his nephew’s obstinate conscientiousness, knew his sincerity ; and neither deserted him, nor ceased to urge him by all possible means to consent to his own advancement : for he was no sooner on the Continent, than his elder brother George Gilpin, the Queen’s Resident in the Low Countries, who had great interest with him, sent for him to Mechlin, and again, at the Bishop’s request, earnestly urged him to accept of a Parsonage. On this, Gilpin again wrote to the Bishop, fully explaining his conscientious reasons for persisting in his refusal, and his most stedfast resolution ‘*never to accept of a living*

<sup>b</sup> Carleton, 13, 14.—The institution of seven sacraments ; the denial of the cup to the Laity ; the stupendous doctrine of Transubstantiation ; and that of the *opus operatum* without regard to the *quo animo*—like the sacrifices of Kehama ; Indulgences ; the invocation of Saints ; and the denying the public use of the Scriptures—were the first points objected to by the Reformer : for which he could find no scriptural warrant ; and when, in order to stifle the very germ of enquiry founded on Scripture, the Council of Trent decreed that *the traditions of the Fathers should be held of equal authority with the Scriptures*, Gilpin, with many other pious Christians, saw that there was no longer any time to hesitate betwixt submission to every error of the Establishment, or absolute separation from a Church which no longer took the written word of God for the sole rule of her faith.

<sup>i</sup> The Vicarage of Norton, to which Gilpin was inducted in 1554, and which was given, on his resignation, to Robert Dalton, S. T. B. 1555.

<sup>k</sup> Carleton, 31.

<sup>l</sup> A familiar word of the Bishop’s, says our Author ; to whom we are indebted, amongst much other very original matter, for this notable addition to the list of Episcopal oaths.

*with a condition to live from it*<sup>m</sup>; and having thus discharged his conscience, he passed some time at Lovaine, at Antwerp, and at Paris, where, as well from conversing with the most learned men of both professions, as from a nearer observation of the main-springs and wheels of Popery<sup>n</sup>, he became perfectly confirmed in the principles of the Reformation; and, returning into England in the days of Q. Mary, "he beheld, to his great griefe, the Church oppressed with blood and fire."

Bishop Tunstall had provided for his nephew the Rectory of Easington, to which of ancient time the Archdeaconry of Durham was annexed. Here he preached the word of God constantly, expounded the doctrine of salvation plainly and soundly, and, without fearing the consequences, sharply taxed, as Archdeacon, the vices which then reigned in the Church. The opposition which he met with from the Clergy whose vices he had so severely censured, added to the burthen of parochial duty, had this effect: he asked permission of the Bishop to resign either the Rectory or Archdeaconry. Tunstall replied, "I found them combined, and combined I will leave them<sup>o</sup>;" and soon after removed him to the great Rectory of Houghton, which he thankfully accepted, and which not even the offer of a mitre could ever after tempt him to desert.

The enemies whom Gilpin's open and even unguarded conduct had provoked, had frequently accused him of heresy; but Bishop Tunstall, under whose mild administration no one shed his blood for religion, constantly defended him, and being himself the judge, examined him only on those points which he could well answer, shewing him what favour he durst; yet, so far did his enemies, by their perpetual complaints, prevail, that the Bishop struck his name out of his last will—a worldly loss which Gilpin never regretted. At last he was accused before Bonner Bishop of London, who gave order to a messenger for his apprehension; and now, "perceiving the reliefe which hee had found in Tunstall's clemency would faile him, he prepared his holy soule for martyrdom: commanding William Airy, the steward of his house, to provide him a long garment, that he might go the more comely to the stake<sup>p</sup>." Meanwhile, when he was journeying as he believed to the stake, the sudden death of Queen Mary freed him from all danger; and, had he been willing to make the common and permitted use of reputation, ability, and interest, the road lay open before him to the highest honours and emoluments of the Church. His kind uncle, the meek and beneficent Tunstall, had no longer the power to befriend him: though not averse to many of the principles of the Reformation, he declined, at his age, again changing his profession, and was deprived of his Bishopric, and sent into an easy and honourable confinement with Archbishop Parker at Lambeth. But Gilpin no longer needed that friendly shelter which had so often protected him from the storm. The Earl of Bedford, one of the most powerful and most virtuous Noblemen of the Court, became his unsolicited Patron; and on the death of Lewis Oglethorpe, that Prelate, who crowned Elizabeth, asked and obtained the vacant Bishopric of Carlisle

<sup>m</sup> See his Letter, Carleton, p. 35, which will amply repay the reading. I omit also his disputation with Neale, at Paris, on Image Worship, pp. 44—49.

<sup>n</sup> "Master Gilpin did often professe that, when he lived amongst the Papists, hee had observed many things which had estranged his heart from that religion. He understood that a man's chiefest comfort consisted in the article of Justification, which article he saw so obscured in Popery, that true consolation was utterly excluded." p. 50. On this subject, though no Divine, I would earnestly recommend Hooker's Sermon on Justification, and Luther on the Galatians.

<sup>o</sup> Carleton, p. 61.

<sup>p</sup> Ibid. 142.

for Gilpin. But, for whatever reason, he steadily but respectfully persisted in refusing the mitre, and determined to abide by that lot which had already fallen to him <sup>q</sup>. In the following year he refused the Provostship of Queen's College in Oxford <sup>r</sup>. And now "Mr. Gilpin being settled at Houghton, persevered most constantly in the duties of the ministry. His Parsonage-house seemed like a Bishop's Pallace; nor shall a man lightly finde one Bishop's house amongst many worthy to bee compared to this house of his, if he consider the variety of buildings, and neatnesse of the situation <sup>s</sup>. Within, his house was like a Monasterie, if a man consider a monasterie such as were in the time of S. Augustine <sup>t</sup>," where hospitality and economy went hand in hand. To the poor and the stranger his doors were always open <sup>v</sup>. He entertained his Parishioners not only at Christmas, but he kept a table for them every Sunday from Michaelmas to Easter, entertaining, according to the custom of the age, the gentry, the yeomen, and the poorer classes at separate tables. His care for his foundation of Keyper School, as a seed-plot of religion and good learning for the rising generation, has been already mentioned. "In his own house he boorded and kept foure and twenty scollers, sometimes fewer, but seldome; the greater part poore men's sonnes, upon whom he bestowed meat, drinke, and cloth, and education; and in the building, ordering, and establishing of his School, and in providing yearely stipends for a Schoolemaster and an Usher, he expended the full sum of five hundred pounds <sup>u</sup>;" a sum, it may be added, exceeding by one-fifth the annual value of the Rectory.

"Whiles Mr. Gilpin was at Houghton he was touched with a care, not of that Parish only, but of many more; for hee saw, and was much grieved to see, many congregations even dispersed, and destitute of Pastours <sup>x</sup>."

It is not easy to conceive, in days of religious order and regular establishment, the neglected state of the Northern Church at the period in question. The country was still generally inclined to Popery; and the people had been deprived of their old teachers, without much provision to substitute any thing better in their place. Instead of preserving, according to the advice of the pious Latimer, one or two of the Monasteries in every

<sup>q</sup> For this conduct different causes have been assigned; but, doubtless, the true reason of his refusal is that related, from Gilpin's own mouth, by his original Biographer—a *prophet hath no honour in his own country*; and "he refused not so much the Bishopricke, as the inconvenience of the place:" another Bishopricke he might not have refused; "but in that place," saith he, "I have been willing to avoid the trouble of it, seeing I had there many friends and kindred, at whom I must connive in many things, not without hurt to myselfe; or else deny them many things, not without offence to them; which difficulties I have easily avoided by refusall of that Bishopricke."

<sup>r</sup> MS Letter pen. Rev. E. S. Thurlow.

<sup>s</sup> Carleton, p. 62.

<sup>t</sup> Ibid. 86.

<sup>v</sup> "There was in this towne of Houghton a street of poore people; for their reliefe he tooke order that every Thursday through the yeere a very great pot should be provided full of boyled meat; and not at Houghton alone, but even wheresoever opportunity presented itselfe, hee was carefull of the poore, insomuch that by the common consent of the cuntry people he was stiled a father to the poor." Carleton, p. 66.—Once as he was returning home from a journey, he saw a poor man's horse drop down suddenly at the plough: the man did his best to raise the horse again, "but it was in vaine, for he was dead—Gilpin stayed to observe the issue of the matter; and, perceiving the husbandman exceedingly grieved for the death of his beast, and that he cryed out hee was even undone by that miserable accident, he commanded his man to alight from the horse hee had under him, and patiently to carry the saddle and bridle to the next town, and to give to the poore man the horse whereon he rode. The husbandman thereupon cryed out, 'Alack, Sir, I am not able to pay you the price of so good a horse.' 'Bee of good cheere,' saith Master Gilpin, 'thou shalt never pay for him till I demand it; in the meane while go on with thy worke.'" p. 69.

<sup>u</sup> Carleton 205—207.

<sup>x</sup> Ibid. 62.—Under Edward VI. Gilpin had obtained a licence as "itinerant preacher throughout England"—an appointment which, whatever might now be thought of it, will appear from the sequel to have been at that time highly necessary. These licences were probably granted with the caution which the subject required; for only 26 of them appear to have been issued during the whole reign.

County, and providing out of the ruins of the Romish Church for the instruction of a Protestant ministry, the Abbey lands had been squandered by the Crown with heedless profusion. The Chapels and Chantries, which served as Chapels of Ease in the larger Parishes, had been swept away in the general destruction; and numerous Churches had fallen into the hands of lay patrons, either attached to Popery, or indifferent to all religion, who took no further care than "to seeke out some poore base Priest, able onely to read prayers to the people morning and evening; nor did the one require, nor the other take care to performe, more y." Even where the patron was better disposed, it was not always in his power to procure a proper Priest for the service of the Altar. Of the Ministers of the Reformation, many had perished during the persecutions of the late reign; others had sought an establishment beyond the Seas; many learned men still remained attached to the Church of Rome; and others, though friendly to the general principles of the Reformation, hesitated, from scruples as to particular tenets or ceremonies, to accept an office in the Ministry.

"This desolation of the Church, and ignorance of the common sort, much troubled the holy heart of Master Gilpin<sup>s</sup>. The distress appeared most of all in Northumberland, and the parts adjoyning, which are called Riddesdale (Redesdale) and Tynedale<sup>a</sup>; for in those quarters especially, in that time, the word of God was never heard of to bee preached amongst them but by Master Gilpin's ministry. So that, once a yeere, it was his custom to make a journey amongst them; for which purpose he would usually take the opportunity of Christmas holidayes, when, in respect of frost and snow, other men were loath to travell. That time hee liked best, because then there came many holy dayes together, and the people would more usually assemble—whereas, at other times, they neither would come together so easily, nor so often. Being sometimes benighted before hee was well aware, and forced to lodge in the snow all night, in this extremity he commanded Will Airey, who for the most part attended upon him, to trot the horses up and downe, and neither to permit them nor himselfe to stand still; whiles he himselfe in the mean while

y The evil must not, however, be imputed solely to the convulsions which attended the Reformation; nor is it at all probable that the inhabitants had any greater opportunities of instruction under the Romish Church. The number of places of worship in these wild districts was, and still is, extremely defective; and though it need not be doubted but the Roman Catholic Church included amongst its members many men eminent both for learning and piety—the distant cures of the North were generally ill-supplied by persons of a very different description. The wandering secular priest—the *Sir John* of our old Comedies—was frequently a character compounded of ignorance and sensuality: in the Southern Counties he was sometimes a deer-stealer; and in the North, frequently added to his clerical functions all the qualifications of a Borderer. The Priest and Curate of Bewcastle are both included in a list of Border-Thieves in 1552; but perhaps the best and most faithful portrait of a Border Priest is to be found in Bishop Fox's fulmination against the Reeves and Robbers of Tynedale and Redesdale. "Capellanos de Tyndalle et Ryddysdalle, publicos et manifestos concubinariorum, irregulares, suspensos, excommunicatos et interdictos—literarum penitus ignaros, adeo ut per decennium celebrantes, nec ipsa quidem verba sacramentalia legere sciant; nonnullos etiam non ordinatos sed sacerdotii effigiem duntaxat prætendentes, non modo in locis sacris et dedicatis, verum etiam in prophanis, et interdictis, et miserabiliter ruinosis."

<sup>a</sup> Carleton 63.

<sup>a</sup> Both of these districts are in the West of Northumberland; and receive their name, the one from the Tyne, the other from the Water of Reed. The latter was the habitation of the Clan Reed. The following description of the marauding Chief and his followers, equally applicable probably to their neighbours, occurs in a MS. of the reign of Elizabeth: "The Laird of Tronhwhen, the chief of the name of Reed, and divers of his followers—a ruder and more lawless crew there needs not to be; yet, if well tutored, they might do her Majie good service: but their practices are not to be defended." The old Laird and the Queen's emissary differed probably *toto cælo* as to their idea of common theft, though the Laird was very possibly, allowing for the prejudices of education, much the honestest man of the two. These Borderers, besides their own names, generally assumed a sort of *nom de guerre*, from their residence or their exploits, as Will Bell *Redcloak*, *Braid Jock's Joni*; and an ancestor of the Burrels acquired, from his services being in daily requisition, and himself always ready to turn out, the honourable appellation of *Tom Ilka-day*.

did bestirre himselfe, sometimes running, sometimes walking, as not able to stand still for cold <sup>b</sup>." Amongst this rude and barbarous people "he was esteemed a very prophet, and little lesse than adored" by them <sup>c</sup>.

It happened, "that whiles Master Gilpin preacht amongst them, a certaine goodfellow had stolne away Master Gilpin's horses; upon the missing whereof there is hue and cry raised through the country, that Master Gilpin's horses where stolne, and must bee searched for with all possible diligence. The fellow who had stolne them, so soone as he heard that they were Master Gilpin's horses (for he knew not whose they were when he tooke them away), was in greate feare and trembling. The *theft* did not much trouble his conscience; but, when hee heard the name of Master Gilpin, it cast him into trouble and distraction of heart. Therefore, with all the speed he could, hee brought backe Master Gilpin's horses, and humbly craved the pardon and benediction of Father Gilpin; and protested, that after it came to his knowledge that they were Master Gilpin's horses, he was afraid to be thrust down quick into Hell if hee should doe him any wrong <sup>d</sup>."

"Upon a time when Master Gilpin was in these parts, at a towne called Rothbury <sup>e</sup>, there was a *deadly feud* amongst some of them who were wont to resort to that Church. If the faction of the one side did, perhaps, come to the Church, the other side kept away, because they were not accustomed to meete together without bloodshed <sup>f</sup>. Now so it was, that when Master Gilpin was in the pulpit, both parties came to church in presence of Mr. Gilpin; and both of them stood, the one of them in the upper part of the Church or Chancell, the other in the body thereof, armed with sword and javelins in their hands. Mr. Gilpin, somewhat moved with this unaccustomed spectacle, goeth on nevertheless in his sermon: and now a second time their weapons make a clashing sound, and the one side drew nearer to the other, so that they were in danger to fall to blowes in the midst of the Church. Hereupon Master Gilpin commeth downe from the pulpit, and stepping to the ringleaders of either faction, first of all he appeased the tumult; next, hee laboureth to establish peace betwixt them, but he could not prevaile in that, onely they promised to keepe the peace unbroken so long as Master Gilpin should remaine in the Church. Master Gilpin, seeing he could not utterly extinguish the hatred which was now inveterate betwixt them, desired them that yet they would forbear hostility so long as hee should remaine in those quarters: and this they consented unto; and so Master Gilpin ascended the pulpit again, and spent the rest of the allotted time in disgracing that barbarous and bloody custome of theirs, and if it were possible in the utter banishing of it for ever <sup>g</sup>. And so often as Mr. Gilpin came into those parts afterwards, if any man stood in feare of a deadly foe, hee resorted usually where Master Gilpin was, supposing himselfe more safe in his company than if he went with a guard <sup>h</sup>."

<sup>b</sup> Carleton 64—66.

<sup>c</sup> Ibid. 89.

<sup>d</sup> Ibid. 90, 91.

<sup>e</sup> The capital of a wild district on the higher part of the Water of Coquet, to the North-East of Redesdale.

<sup>f</sup> Injungimus præterea quòd postquam ingressi fuerint, vel eorum aliquis, &c. cœmeterium Ecclesiæ vel Capellæ cujuscunque infra territorium de Tynedall et Riddisdall ad divina inibi audienda, abjiciant seu deponant, sicq. eorum aliquis &c. arma invasiva quæcunque si quæ habeant, si ad longitudinem unius cubiti se extendant; et quamdiu fuerint seu aliquis &c. infra eand. ecclesiam seu capellam aut cœmeterium ejusd. cum nullo sermonem aut verbum habeat nisi cum Curato aut Sacerdote, sub pœna excomm. &c. Fox, Monito contra famosos Latrones de Tynedall et Riddisdall.

<sup>g</sup> Carleton 92—96.

<sup>h</sup> Ibid. The very highest mark of respect and reverence which a Borderer could shew; for it has been already seen that the Church itself was no constant protection against the consequences of deadly feud.

“Upon a certain Lord's-day Master Gilpin coming to a church in those parts before the people were assembled, and walking up and downe therein, espied a glove hanged on high in the Church. Whereupon hee demanded of the Sexton, what should bee the meaning thereof, and wherefore it hanged in that place. The Sexton maketh answere, that it was a glove of one of the Parish, who had hanged it up there as a challenge to his enemy; signifying thereby that hee was ready to enter combate with his enemy hand to hand, or with anyone else who should dare to take downe that challenge. Master Gilpin requested the Sexton by some meanes or other to take it downe. ‘Not I, sir (replied the Sexton); I dare doe no such thing.’ ‘But, (said Master Gilpin) if thou wilt but bringe mee hither a long staffe, I will take it downe myselve’: and so when a long staffe was brought, Master Gilpin tooke downe the glove, and put it in his bosome. By and by came the people to Church in abundance; and Master Gilpin, when he saw his time, went up into the pulpit. In his sermon hee tooke occasion to reprove these inhuman challenges, and rebuked them sharply for that custome which they had of making challenges by the hanging up of a glove. ‘I heare,’ saith hee, ‘that there is one amongst you, who even in this sacred place hath hanged up a glove to this purpose, and threateneth to enter into combate with whosoever shall take it downe. Behold, I have taken it downe myselve’; and at that word plucking out the glove, hee shewed it openly; and then instructed them how unbecoming those barbarous conditions were for any man that professed himselfe a Christian; and so laboured to persuade them to a reconciliation, and to the practice of mutuall love and charity amongst themselves<sup>l</sup>.”

“The Sermon ended, he would distribute money amongst the poorer sort; and many times visited them who were imprisoned; and after he had preached unto them, he bestowed money largely amongst the prisoners, many of whom he brought to repentance and to honest conversation; and for many who were condemned to die, he procured pardon, and saved their lives<sup>k</sup>.”

“And all this while Master Gilpin seemed even to supply the place of a Bishop by preaching, by taking care of the poore, and by making provision for the necessity of other Churches, by erecting of schooles, and by accommodating men learned and fitting for the holy function of the Ministry.”

In 157. . Lord Burleigh visited Gilpin at his Parsonage. He had been in Scotland, and on his return homewards was drawn by Gilpin's fame to Houghton, where he was entertained “with all respects, and due rites of hospitality.” “When the Lord Cecill had well observed Master Gilpin, and had approved the extraordinary courtesie of the man, and had tooke notice of such diligence and abundance of all things, with so compleat service in the entertainment of so great a stranger and so unlooked-for a guest, being now ready to depart, hee spake on this wise—Hee had heard much, by the report of others, touching Master Gilpin; but what hee now had seene and tryed, was much more then that hee had formerly heard; ‘therefore (said he,) if you have any occasion or suite at Court, or before the Councill, I pray you to make use of me as a mediatour for you;’ and when returning towards Durham he came to Rainton Hill, reflecting his eye on the whole champion country which hee had now passed, hee looked backe very earnestly,

<sup>l</sup> Carleton, 95—98.

<sup>k</sup> Ibid. 98.

both upon Master Gilpin's house, and the situation thereof: 'I doe not blame this man (saith he) for refusing a Bishopricke, for what doth hee want that a Bishopricke could more enrich him withall? besides that he is free from the great waight of cares.'"

"When wee were children, a rebellion was raised in the North by the Earles of Northumberland and Westmoreland, which Master Gilpin perceived beforehand by certaine evident signes; and because hee understood that in so troublesome a time hee should want power to defend himselfe and his owne, he conceived thoughts of going aside for a while. Therefore, after a speech made to the Masters and Schollers, that they should demeane themselves carefully and peaceably untill his returne, himselfe went to Oxford, residing there untill the Queene's army, under the command of the Earle of Sussex, should make speed to Durham for the discomfiture of the rebels. During the time that the Rebels had possession of Durham, some of them flew out as farre as Houghton: there they found Master Gilpin's barnes full of corn, young cattell, and many things provided for hospitality; but they make waste of all, selling the corne, &c. and basely making havocke of all things which Master Gilpin had provided for pious and honest uses. There was among them one fellow whom Master Gilpin had sometime saved from the gallowes; and this knave was the wickedest of all the rest in rioting away Master Gilpin's goods. Now after the rebels were dispersed, and proceedings made against the simple people somewhat more sharply than was fitting, Master Gilpin begged the lives of many by his intercession; for he knew well enough that many men were drawne into the snare, not willfully, but through ignorance, and the fraudulent practises of others. And now, the whole trouble over, Master Gilpin returned to his accustomed studies and endeavours of charity."

"So long as Bishop Pilkington lived, Mr. Gilpin had a most kind friend of him; after whose death Richard Barnes succeeded in the Bishoprike"—a man, rather surrounded by evil councillors of his own kindred, and weak in permitting evil in others, than depraved in his own inclinations. Whilst Gilpin was preparing for his accustomed pilgrimage into Tynedale, the Bishop sent him notice to preach before him at his Visitation. He therefore dispatched his servant to the Bishop, informing him of the causes of his journey, and desiring he would appoint another Preacher at the Visitation, seeing there were many who would willingly preach before him, but not one who would undertake his duty amongst the Borderers if he neglected it; and that at any other season he would be ready to preach. On his servant's return, Gilpin demanded whether he had made his excuse, and what was the Bishop's answer. 'He made no replie,' said the man, 'but held his peace.' '*Qui tacet, consentire videtur,*' saith Master Gilpin; and went on with his purposed progress".

The Bishop's mind had been prejudiced against Gilpin by his spiritual Chancellor, John Barnes, and by Gilpin's ungrateful scholar, the learned but inconstant Hugh Broughton; and he immediately suspended him from all his ecclesiastical functions. "Gilpin, returning home, finds himselfe suspended; yet he tooke it patiently. The Bishop, having notice that Master Gilpin was returned home, sendeth unto him instantly, warning him to meete him and the rest of the Clergy at Chester, whom he found assembled in the Church. 'Master Gilpin, (saith the Bishop) I must have you preach to-day.' Gilpin pleaded, that

■ Carleton, 99—102.

■ Ib. 185—189—190.

he was not provided with a sermon—and his suspension. ‘But I can free you (saith the Bishop) from that suspension, and doe now free you; and wee know that you are never unprovided, for you have now gotten such an habite of preaching, that you are able to performe it, even upon the sodaine.’ Master Gilpin remayned immoovable, answering that God was not so to be tempted; and that it was well with him if he were able to performe anything in this kinde upon mature deliberation. ‘Well then, (replied the Bishop) I commande you, upon your canonicall obedience, to goe up into the pulpit.’ Master Gilpin, delaying the time yet a little while, answered, ‘Well, Sir, seeing it can bee no otherwise, your Lordship’s will be done;’ and after a little pause began his sermon. He observed his enemies taking notes of all he spoke, yet he proceeded without fear or hesitation; and when his discourse gradually led him to the reprehension of vice, he boldly and openly reprov’d the enormities which the Bishop permitted in the Diocese. ‘To you, Reverend Father, my speech must be directed. God hath exalted you to bee Bishop of this Diocesse, and God requireth an account of your government thereof. Beholde I bring these things to your knowledge this day. Say not these crimes have been committed without your knowledge; for whatever either yourselfe shall doe in person, or suffer to be done by others, is wholly your owne. Therefore, in the presence of God, of angels, and of men, I pronounce you to be the author of all these evils; yea, and in that strict day of the generall account I shall be a witness against you that all these things have come to your knowledge by my meanes; and all these men shall beare witness thereof, who have heard mee speaking unto you this day<sup>n</sup>.’ A murmur ran through the assembly. Gilpin’s enemies trusted that his ruin was sealed: his friends trembled; and when he descended from the pulpit, crowded about him in tears. ‘You have put a sword into your enemies’ hands to slay you with! If the Bishop were before offended without a cause, what may you expect now?’ ‘God (answered Gilpin) over-ruleth all: so that the truth may be propagated, and God glorified, God’s will be done concerning me.’ The Clergy dined with the Bishop; and Gilpin’s friends and enemies silently waited the event. Gilpin came to take his leave of the Bishop, and to returne homewards. ‘It shall not be so (answered the Bishop); for I will bring you to your house.’ And when they were now come to Master Gilpin’s Parsonage, and walked within into the parlour, the Bishop upon a sudden caught Mr. Gilpin by the hand. ‘Father Gilpin, (said he) I do acknowledge you are fitter to be Bishop of Durham then myselfe to be Parson of this Church of yours. I aske forgiveness for errors past; forgive me, Father. I knowe you have hatched some chickens that now seeke to pecke out your eyes; but so long as I shall live Bishop of Durham, be secure—no one shall hurt you<sup>o</sup>.’ All good men rejoiced, and Gilpin reaped in peace and security “the fruit of a pious life in all plentifull manner<sup>p</sup>.” Meanwhile age began to grow upon him. “After his leane body was quite worne out with diversity of paines-taking, at the last even feeling beforehand the approach of death, he commanded the poore to be called together, unto whom he made a speech, and tooke his leave of them. Afterwards he did the like to others. He fell sicke about the end of February; and after many exhortations used to the schollers, to his servants, and to divers others, at the last he

<sup>n</sup> Carleton, 193—6.

Y

<sup>o</sup> Ibid. 198—9.

<sup>p</sup> Ibid. 200.



fell asleepe in the Lord in great peace, the 4th day of March, in the yeare of our Lord 1583, and in the 66th year of his age.

“He was tall of stature, slender, and of an aquiline countenance. His clothes were ever such as cost not very deare: he could never away with gay apparell: in things belonging to his own body he was very frugall, and retained the austeritie of the ancient. In things which might tend to the good of others, exceeding bountifull. Hee was careful to avoide not only al evill doing, but even the slightest suspicions thereof; and he was accounted a Saint in the judgements of his very enemies. Being full of faith unfained and of good workes, he was at the last put into his grave as a heap of wheat in due time swept into the garner.”<sup>q</sup>

The following anecdotes, too characteristic to be omitted, occurred after the preceding pages were written:

“Mr. Gylpyn did preach at one chyrch in Redsdale, where ther was nayther Mynyster, nor bell, nor bouke, bot on old bouke whych was sett forth in Kyng Edward’s tyme, and a old salter torne in pecis; and he sent the Clarke to gyve warnyng he would preache. And in the meane tyme thare camme a man rydyng to the Chyrch style havynge a dead chyld layd afore hym over hys saddyll cruche, and cryed of Mr. Gylpyn, not knowyng hym, ‘Come, Parson, and doo the cure;’ and layd down the corse and went his waye—and Mr. Gylpyn did berye the chyld, and dyd servyce and preched; and when he spoke of *robbynge and stalyng*, an old man stod up of fourscore yere old and sayd, ‘Ther the Deil I gyve my sall to bot we ar all theves,’ and then he tould them that the was not usyd to prechyng, and the old man sayd they had never ..... afore, and then Mr. Gylpyn desyred hym hold hys peace tyll he had preched, and so he dyd. Ther was a great number of people, both gentyllmen and others, to here hym, and comyng frõ the Chyrche he spyed a *Read Hand* put of a speare poynte in defyaunce of deadlye fead. And Mr. Gylpyn dyd ax what the Read hand mente, and theye tould hym that it was defyance, betwyx twoo sirnames, and Mr. Gylpyn desyred ye Gentyllmen yt was theyre to helpe to agre ye partyes, and so Mr. Gylpyn and they .....

Inimitable almost as was the character of Gilpin, his Church has never been left destitute; and can boast a succession of Pastors, on all of whom a portion at least of the Northern Apostle’s spirit has descended.

Of these, none appears to have trod more closely in the steps of his illustrious predecessor than

<sup>q</sup> Ibid. 204—206. It would be vain to attempt any addition to the good Bishop’s simple but interesting delineation of character; and the patience of the Reader has been already sufficiently trespassed on.

“Mr. Barnard Gilpin, Pastor of Houghton in the Spring for the space of 26 years and 49 weeke, one of the two founders of Keyper School in Houghton, who bestowed in building and endowing of the same 460*l.* as appeareth by a note left written by William Airey, sone of the halfe-sister of the said Bernard Gilpin, and his servant all the space he was Parson of Houghton, March 5, 1583.”

Some other burials of the family of Gilpin appear in the Register—“Agnes, daughter of William Gilpin of Houghton, buried July 17, 1597.—Malen (Magdalen), daughter, &c. July 19, id. ann.—Isabel, daughter, &c. May 6, 1597.”

<sup>r</sup> From an imperfect fragment communicated by Rev. E. S. Thurlow.

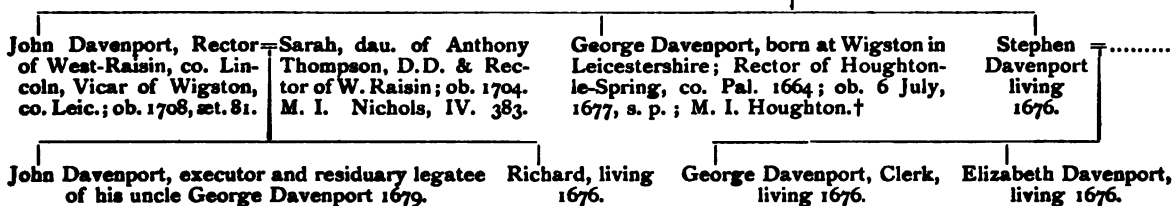
## GEORGE DAVENPORT,

whose memory is still cherished and respected. He was descended probably from the ancient family of his name in Cheshire, but was a native of Wigston in Leicestershire, where he had some paternal estate<sup>s</sup>. His first introduction into the Diocese of Durham was as Chaplain to Bishop Cosin after the Restoration; and he resided for some years in the Bishop's family without any other preferment than his Chaplaincy, with which he united the office of Librarian<sup>t</sup>. In 1664, on the resignation of Dr. (afterwards Archbishop) Sancroft, he was collated to the Rectory of Houghton<sup>u</sup>; and his Patron seems to have been only prevented by Mr. Davenport's own singular modesty from conferring on him additional preferment. "Mr. Davenport rests content with Houghton, and wishes for no change; and as to any addition to what he hath, he still saith he has more preferment and a better worldly estate than he can shew any good husbandry, and that he fears to die with any of the Church's goods in his hands." The latter danger he probably avoided, for he rebuilt the Rectory from the ground, added the Chapel, and built and endowed one half of the Alms-house, but "never mark'd the marble with his name." His works survive him, and it is difficult to collect any other memorials of a life spent in the shade of retirement, and in the silent unostentatious course of parochial duty. Whilst his years seemed yet to promise longer life, he was suddenly seized with a mortal disorder, and after

<sup>s</sup> The arms on Mr. Davenport's slab are those of Davenport of Cheshire. Of his connections, all that can be collected stand as follows:

**ARMS:** Argent, a Chevron betwixt three cross Crosslets fitchy Sable. Crest: On a wreath, a Man's head couped at the shoulders with a halter about his neck; all proper.

..... Davenport of Wigston in Leicestershire. =.....



John and Richard Davenport were fresholders in Great Wigston 1630. Nichols's Leic. IV. 375. See several epitaphs Nichols, IV. 383.

† Will of George Davenport, Clerk, dat. 17 Sept. 1676: to his brother John Davenport, Rector of West-Raisin, his lands at Bushby and Wigston; to his brother Stephen Davenport 20*l.* and a silver tankard to his wife; to his brother John's wife a diamond ring; to the Rev. George Davenport, son of his brother Stephen, 100*l.*; to his niece Elizabeth, daughter of Stephen Davenport—to his cousin Mary Hales 10*l.* *per ann.* for life; to his nephew Rich. Davenport, a silver tankard; to his brother John Davenport all his books and MSS. written by himself; his nephew John, son of John Davenport, resid. legatee and sole exec.; to the poor of Wigston, where he was born, 20*l.*; to the poor of Houghton 40*l.* and 10*l.* on the day of his burial.

<sup>u</sup> As Librarian, Mr. Davenport had, under the Bishop, the chief charge as well of collecting as arranging the Library founded by Cosin on the Palace Green. Without forestalling the subject, it may be observed, that Davenport, as his epitaph records, gave 70 MSS. to the Library, of very various descriptions, from St. Austin, Lidgate, and Occleve, down to Medicine and Magic, and "A Boke of Receipts" for dressing "Bores hedys en armed free-mente with veneson on flesh days."

<sup>v</sup> It resulted as one corollary from removing Mr. Davenport to Houghton, that the Bishop employed Tom Blakiston (a good classical scholar, and a very idle gentlemanly fellow,—see his epitaph between the pillars of the North aisle in the Abbey), who, as a starving cavalier, he thought might be glad of the turn, to compile a Catalogue: but, before he got to the letter D, Tom's literary employment terminated by his running off with the Bishop's daughter, Mrs. Gerard, a handsome woman, but a fool, with a fortune of 12,000*l.* Cosin's Letters—Auckland.

a few days of illness was carried to the grave the 8th of July, 1677<sup>w</sup>, amidst the unaffected tears of his Parishioners.

The charitable bequests of Dr. BAGSHAW, Mr. Davenport's almost immediate successor, have been already recorded; and I am able to add little to the information contained in his epitaph<sup>x</sup>. A letter of Sir George Wheler's mentions his liberal and generous conduct towards the banished Dean of Durham, Denis Granville.

SIR GEORGE WHELER, D. D.,

who succeeded Dr. Bagshaw in the Rectory of Houghton-le-Spring, was descended from an ancient family of gentry who had been possessed of property in the Counties of Kent and Middlesex; his father, Col. Charles Wheler of the Guards, suffered for his loyalty to King Charles I. and Sir George was born whilst his parents were on that account in exile at Breda in Holland. In 1667 he became a member of Lincoln College in Oxford<sup>y</sup>, but before he had taken a degree, he went abroad with Dr. James Spon of Lyons, and embarking at Venice, sailed to Constantinople, and travelled through Lesser Asia and Greece. On his return he received the honour of knighthood, and in 1683, the degree of A.M. from the University of Oxford; he published an account of his travels, and of several antiquities in Greece and Asia Minor, in 1682, and presented several pieces of antiquity which he had collected to the University; his valuable casket of Greek medals he afterwards gave by will to the Dean and Chapter Library of Durham. About 1683, Sir George entered into holy orders<sup>a</sup> contrary to the wishes of several powerful friends<sup>b</sup>, who would willingly have supported his interest at Court. His sense of the sacred office which he had undertaken may be best expressed in his own words: "I cannot but wonder how it comes to pass that the dignity of priesthood is so<sup>c</sup> contemned in our days; sure it must be either because those that have the honour conferred on them dishonour it by misusing it, or men ignorantly know not either how to value so great a favour from God and man, or to enjoy so great a happiness. If I have any skill to chuse what in my opinion is best and most eligible, I would much rather be an understanding Vicar of a moderately endowed Church, than to be the most rich, if vicious, Lord of the Manor: for indeed he (the Vicar) is to be esteemed the chief of a Christian Parish, and general of so many Convents

<sup>w</sup> "George Davenport, Rector, buried 8 July, 1677."

Dr. Hunter, who collected *con amore* everything relative to Houghton or Keyper, has preserved the following original scrap: "Mr. George Davenport died of a violent fever the 6th of July, 1677, and buried Sunday the 8th.—The bearers of the worthy and charitable Mr. George Davenport were—Dr. Grey, Rector of Wearmouth; Mr. Davison, Vicar of Norton; Mr. Ladler, Rector of Gateshead; Mr. Thompson, Vicar of Pitlington; Mr. Johnson, Rector of Washington; Mr. Cock, Vicar of St. Oswald's; Mr. Noel, Rector of Seaham; Mr. Broughton, Curate of Wearmouth. The office of burial performed by his sorrowful Curate John Alcock (*heu! mi pater!*) most of the Parishioners attending in mourning." Hunter's MSS. Dean and Chapter Library.

<sup>x</sup> Madam Bagshaw died at Houghton-le-Spring Saturday, 16 October, 1703. Bee's Diary.

<sup>y</sup> Under the tuition of the learned George Hickes, who was afterwards deprived of the Deanery of Worcester for refusing the oaths in 1688. Mr. Hickes accompanied his pupil as far as Marseilles, but returned to take a degree at Oxford.

<sup>a</sup> "Contranitentibus suis, sacros ambivit ordines—maluit in Ecclesiâ servire quàm in Aulâ splendescere." Epitaph.—An opinion prevails in Sir George Wheler's family that their Ancestor's determination to the Church originated in a vow made during some personal danger, from which he was unexpectedly delivered, during his travels and voyages to the Greek Islands.

<sup>b</sup> Besides his own paternal connections, Sir George was nephew by marriage to Granville Earl of Bath, son of the brave and loyal Sir Bevil Granville, than whose family none in the kingdom had higher claims on the gratitude of the Crown.

and Monasteries as he has houses in his Parish ; and if he lives there and doth his duty, deserves to wear a mitre better than the Abbot of St. Denys, and, in plain terms, a non-resident Bishop who absents himself from his flock upon any terms besides the affairs of his diocese, or service of his King and Country <sup>c</sup>." In 1684 Sir George was collated by Bishop Crewe to the second Stall in Durham Cathedral ; and in 1708, being then Vicar of Basingstoke in Hants, was promoted by the same Patron to the Rectory of Houghton-le-Spring. Lord Crew's political opinions are well known, and Sir George, descended from parents in whom loyalty was an inheritance, participated probably in some degree in the sentiments of his Patron. It is obscurely hinted <sup>d</sup> that one unworthy personage of Sir George's own numerous family endeavoured to bring his venerable kinsman into disgrace and danger for some unguarded expressions of attachment to the unfortunate House of Stuart. But, whatever might be Sir George's feelings of compassion for the banished descendants of a Prince for whom his ancestors had fought and suffered, his sincere attachment to the Church of England preserved him steady in his allegiance to that Establishment under which religious liberty had found shelter from the attacks of arbitrary power, and "the integrity of his heart and the innocence of his hands" defied suspicion. At an earlier period Sir George had been accused by a thankless dependant\* of omitting the usual prayers for the established Government—"a more groundless accusation," says Sir George, "could not be imagined, nor one from which I could more easily clear myself. As I submitted to the present Government, as I am perswaded in conscience I ought to do, so have I done nothing ever since against, or disrespectfull towards it. I am much concerned to be so abused before their Majesties, for whose health and happiness are still a part of all my devotions both private and publicke, though my humble designs never prompted me to importune them at Court <sup>e</sup>."

Many interesting traits of Sir George Wheler's character and disposition may be gathered from his printed works (which afford the strongest internal evidence of coming from the heart as well as the head), and from much of his correspondence, which is still preserved in the family. His religion, though austere in regard to himself, never rendered him harsh or severe in his judgment of others, and, however strict in his own observances, he was neither an enemy to innocent recreations nor to personal accomplishments, when consistent with the purity of the Christian character ; and though sincerely attached, both by judgment and inclination, to the discipline and institutes of the Church of which he was a member, his zeal and charity embraced the whole Christian world. Nor will it on the whole, perhaps, be more than justice to conclude, that few ever more happily united the dignified manners and sentiments of birth and rank with the venerable simplicity and modesty of the Christian pastor, than Sir George Wheler.

<sup>c</sup> Prot. Monast. p. 35.—One cannot help being reminded of honest Isaac Walton, who, in much the same strain, moralizes that he "had rather be a civil, well-governed, well-grounded, temperate, poor Angler, than a drunken Lord," but charitably adds, that he hopes there is none such.

<sup>d</sup> "..... and his wife endeavoured to bring good old Sir George into trouble as a Jacobite, and made use of as mean an instrument for so base an end." Hunter's MSS. A similar tradition prevails in the Hutton family. This *instrument* was perhaps Mr. Genay, a French refugee, and sometime Sir George's Curate at Basingstoke, who, as appears from family papers, procured a petition to be presented to King William against Sir George Wheler, as disaffected to the Government. Either Dr. Hunter, however, must have mistaken both the time and the agents in this plot, or Sir George must have twice undergone the same calumny ; for *good old Sir George* must, under their Majesties William and Mary, have been *good young Sir George*. \* Mr. Genay above mentioned.

<sup>e</sup> In several other letters Sir George expresses his gratitude to Sir John Trenchard, and the Hon. Bernard Granville, for their care of his character and honour under this imputation.

Sir George Wheler died at Durham January 18, 1723, and was buried in the Galilee of Durham Cathedral, where a handsome monument is erected to his memory by his only surviving son Granville Wheler.

With a spirit worthy of the successor of Bernard Gilpin, Sir George Wheler bequeathed all the arrears which should be due at the time of his death from his spiritual promotions, to charitable purposes within the Parish of Houghton-le-Spring. The application of this sum, which amounted to upwards of 500*l.* has been already mentioned<sup>i</sup>. He also left 600*l.* for the establishment of a perpetual School for thirty poor girls, of whom twelve are cloathed. In 1693, Sir George Wheler had erected, principally at his own expence, though assisted by a Mr. Seymer of Lombard-street, a Chapel for his tenants in Spitalfields; and his will intimates an intention of giving up this Chapel to the French Protestants, and of establishing an Almshouse for his decayed tenants there—but neither of these designs were executed. He gave 50*l.* by will to the Society for the Propagation of Christian Knowledge, and an exhibition of 10*l.* a year for ever “to a poor scholar that shall be of Lincoln College, Oxford, and bred up at the Grammar-school of Wye in Kent.”

Granville Wheler, the youngest but only surviving son of Sir George<sup>j</sup>, took holy orders in obedience to a desire expressed in his father's will. He is known as the author of some papers in the Philosophical Transactions, and was Rector of Leak in Nottinghamshire, and Prebendary of Southwell; he rebuilt his father's Chapel in Spitalfields, and rebuilt and endowed the Parish Church of Otterden. In 1727, Mr. Wheler purchased the manor of Otterden, which still continues the seat of his descendant. (*See Pedigree of Wheler.*)

#### JOHN ROTHERAM, A. M.

Was the second of three sons of the Rev. William Rotheram<sup>a</sup>, Master of the Free Grammar-School of Haydon-Bridge in Northumberland. He was born at Haydon-Bridge June 22, 1725, and after being educated under his father, became a member of Queen's College in Oxford in 1745. During his residence in the University, Mr. Rotheram paid a larger share of attention than was then usual to the study of mathematics; and it was

<sup>i</sup> See Davenport's Alms-house, p. 167.

<sup>j</sup> Mr. Wheler inherited from his father considerable estates, chiefly the bequest of Sir Wm. Wheler of Westminster, Bart. by will 20 June, 1665, (numerous houses and tenements in Spitalfields, houses in Chanon-row, Westminster, the manor of Chirfield-upon-Loddon in Hampshire, and the manors of Lye and Sudborn in Wilts.) Amongst other items in Sir William's will are the following: “I desire my dear wife will present unto the King's most Excell<sup>t</sup> Matie, as a token of my sincere loyalty and thankfulness, &c. a Jewell in a red velvet case, a picture of the Virgin with Christ on her knee, in water colours, and a silver candlestick of Viana's worke, beseeching his gracious acceptance of them.” Ex inform. G. H. Wheler.

<sup>a</sup> The Rev. Thomas Rotheram, the eldest son, was born in 1715, and took the degrees of B.A. 174. . and M.A. 1744. In 1744 he accepted a Professorship in Sir Wm. Codrington's College in Barbadoes, and remained there till ill health compelled him to quit the island, in 1753. On his return to England, he accepted the Curacy of Great Stainton, co. Durham; and in 1768 was collated to the Vicarage of Haltwhistle in Northumberland, not far from the place of his birth. The venerable simplicity of his character and manners, which residence in a foreign climate had neither altered nor corrupted, rendered him an object of universal esteem and respect. To his younger brother he stood, from the difference of years, in the place of a parent: he supported him liberally at College out of the income of his Professorship, and watched his future progress with the most anxious kindness.

William Rotheram, the third son, died young, whilst he was preparing to follow his brother's steps to the University.

Elizabeth, their sister, married the Rev. Richd Wallis, Vicar of Carham (brother of John Wallis the Historian of Northumberland), and had five children, of whom two are still living: Agnes, widow of the Rev. Christopher Robinson, and the Rev. Richard Wallis, Rector of Seaham, and Perpetual Curate of South-Shields, to whom the Editor is indebted for the whole of the facts contained in this brief memoir of his worthy relative. Elizabeth, who married Wm. Wood of Pressen, co. Northumb. Gent. (of the family of Beadnell,) died ..... leaving issue. William and Esther, who died unmarried, being two of the five children there noticed.

Thomas Whel  
wil

Thomas Wheler of Totten

Charles W

Sir George Wheler, knt. S.T.P.  
exile for their loyalty to King C  
Stall in Durham Cathedral 1684  
of Houghton-le-Spring, co. Pa  
Durham Abbey; will dated 23 M

Thomas=Anne, dau. Br Wheler, and heir of b bapt. Geo. Curteis, 11 30 May, esq.; remar. 1 1690†; Humphrey S ob. 16 Walcot, esq. C Dec. in 1716, s. p.
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William Whe-  
ler, bapt. 23  
Aug. 1681†.  
Charles Whe-  
ler, bapt. 13  
April, 1689.

Both died  
young.

George Wheler,  
bapt. 13 April,  
1692†; marr.  
Elizab. Hicks,  
and died in the  
life-time of his  
father without  
issue.

Theophilus Wheler,  
eldest son and heir  
apparent, born 4  
Sept. 1725; died  
in Dec. 1743, at  
Cambridge.

Elizabeth  
born 30 M  
to Thoma  
pax Hall  
ob. 1783;

Granville-Hastings Wheler of Ott

Granville-Charles Wt

‡ He bequeathed to the poor c  
time of his burial; and twelven  
Parish, more especially to those r  
lands within the Parish of Totten

[ \* 1709-1724; he was knighted  
was bur. at Durham Cathedral, 9  
Durham, 26 Dec., 1774, and his w  
j A Charles Granville Wheler was

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for transparency and accountability, particularly in the context of public administration and financial management.

2. The second part of the document outlines the various methods and tools used for data collection and analysis. It highlights the need for standardized procedures to ensure the reliability and validity of the information gathered. This includes the use of surveys, interviews, and statistical software to process and interpret the data.

3. The third part of the document focuses on the ethical considerations surrounding data collection and analysis. It stresses the importance of obtaining informed consent from participants, ensuring the confidentiality of their information, and using the data solely for the purposes intended. It also discusses the potential risks of data misuse and the need for robust safeguards to protect individual privacy.

4. The fourth part of the document addresses the challenges of data collection and analysis in complex environments. It notes that factors such as limited resources, diverse stakeholder interests, and rapidly changing conditions can significantly impact the quality and timeliness of the data. It provides strategies for overcoming these challenges, such as building strong relationships with stakeholders and employing flexible, adaptive methods.

5. The fifth part of the document discusses the importance of data visualization and communication. It explains how clear and concise visual representations of data can help to identify trends, patterns, and key findings, making it easier for decision-makers to understand the information and take appropriate action. It also emphasizes the need for effective communication strategies to ensure that the data is shared and understood by all relevant parties.

6. The sixth part of the document concludes by summarizing the key points and reiterating the importance of a systematic and ethical approach to data collection and analysis. It encourages ongoing learning and improvement in data management practices to ensure the highest quality of results and the most effective use of resources.

probably very much owing to this circumstance that he was indebted for a habit of reasoning closely, and arranging his ideas clearly and methodically, which was afterwards very conspicuous in his literary compositions. In 1749 Mr. Rotheram took the degree of B.A. and entered into holy orders; and having no peculiar prospect of patronage or preferment, intended to retire to a Country Curacy, and devote himself to his parochial duties. He was however prevailed on to leave England, and accept the office of tutor to the two sons of the Hon. Mr. Frere, on the Island of Barbadoes, where his elder brother Thomas Rotheram had already settled as one of the Professors in Codrington College. Mr. Rotheram sailed from Gravesend in November 1749, and arrived at Barbadoes January 20th, 1750. During his residence in Mr. Frere's family, he wrote his first regular work, "The Force of the Argument for the Truth of Christianity drawn from a collective View of Prophecy <sup>b</sup>." In 1751, Mr. Rotheram left Mr. Frere's family to accept the office of an assistant in Codrington College; he had still considerable leisure for composition, and during his stay on the Island wrote and published his "Sketch of the one great Argument," which procured for him in his absence the degree of A.M. from the University of Oxford, in 1753. In 1757, understanding there was a probability of obtaining a Fellowship in University College, Oxford, he quitted the island of Barbadoes, with the liberty, however, of returning to resume his situation, should he deem it eligible; and on his arrival in England accepted the Curacy of Tottenham in Middlesex; and in 1760, on the first vacancy, was unanimously elected Fellow of University. In 1759, Mr. Rotheram printed "An Apology for the Athanasian Creed," founded on three letters addressed to a friend from Barbadoes. In 1760 he published a Sermon on the Origin of Faith, preached before the University; and in 1766 appeared his principal and most admired work, "An Essay on Faith, and its Connection with Good Works <sup>c</sup>;" being the substance of three Sermons preached before the University. For upwards of twenty years Mr. Rotheram had devoted the whole of his time and talents to his professional duties <sup>d</sup>, and the advancement of religious knowledge, without asking or obtaining any other honour or emolument than those which he owed to his own labours across the Atlantic, or to the merited and honourable partiality of his parent University of Oxford. His merit at length found a generous and unsolicited patron in Trevor Bishop of Durham: soon after the publication of the Essay on Faith, the Bishop appointed Mr. Rotheram one of his domestic Chaplains, and at the same time collated him to the Rectory of Ryton 1766; and in 1769, on the death of Dr. Stonhewer, removed him to the valuable Rectory of Houghton-le-Spring <sup>e</sup>.

Mr. Rotheram had been confined to a very moderate income till he had attained a time of life when the habits are generally fixed and unalterable; and he was then, without much gradation, promoted to one of the best livings in the Diocese: his conduct under this unexpected and unsolicited alteration of circumstances proved that he had learned one

<sup>b</sup> The tract was occasioned by the controversy betwixt Sherlock, Bishop of London, and Dr. Conyers Middleton; and was very well received, though, from the author's distance from England, the controversy had nearly subsided before its publication.

<sup>c</sup> The work is too generally known and esteemed to require any abstract or comment in this place.

<sup>d</sup> In one of Mr. Rotheram's very early letters to his brother, he expresses his gratitude to his Maker for such abilities as he possessed, and his firm determination, from respect to the sacred profession which he had embraced, never to employ them in any other service. R W.

<sup>e</sup> He was soon after appointed one of the Trustees of Lord Crewe's Charity; and in 1779 held the Vicarage of Seaham, which he resigned in 1783 to his nephew the Rev. Richard Wallis.



of the most difficult pieces of knowledge which a poor man ever attains—the true use of riches. His house was the seat of hospitality, which extended to the poor as well as to the rich; his charities were extensive, and the hearty kindness of his manner was felt as much as the value of the gift. His attention to his parochial duties was unremitting, his residence perpetual, and his Parishioners relied on him as a steady friend, a sound adviser, and an impartial arbiter; and his house was the common centre of union, where all forgot their differences, and cemented their friendships. In 1771 he preached and published a Sermon on the death of his patron Trevor Bishop of Durham †; and in 1780, “An Essay on the Distinction between the Soul and the Body of Man.” He soon after suffered a severe shock in the death of his beloved and only brother the Rev. Thomas Rotheram, who died in April 1782, during a visit to the Rectory at Houghton. From this period Mr. Rotheram’s own health, which never entirely recovered the effects of his residence in a hot climate, began to decline more sensibly; yet, long after his voice had failed him in the pulpit, he continued his visits from house to house through his extensive Parish, and without uttering an expression either of complaint or regret, even to his most intimate friends, awaited the approach of death with the same calm piety and resignation which had marked his progress through life, in youth and in age, in strength and infirmity, in poverty and riches. In July, 1789, he was struck with the dead palsy, whilst on a visit at Bambrough Castle, and died on the morning of July 16th, 1789, aged 64. His remains were conveyed to Houghton, and laid near his brother’s grave in the Chancel, where a marble tablet has been lately erected to their memories.

Besides the works already mentioned, Mr. Rotheram was the author of a Sermon on the Wisdom of Divine Providence, published 1762; another, on the Influence of Religion on Human Laws, an Assize Sermon, 1763; and a third, preached for the benefit of the Newcastle Infirmary 1771. His compositions are uniformly distinguished by elegance and simplicity of language, close and acute reasoning, and clear and methodical arrangement; and they possess the higher merit of having for their exclusive object the advancement of religious knowledge and practical Christianity.

#### NEWBOTTLE,

(In pure Saxon Neop Botl, *New Dwelling*,) a considerable Village, in a high exposed situation about a mile to the North of Houghton.

The ancient tenure of lands in Newbottle was servile.

Boldon Buke: “In Newbotill are 16 cottagers, each of whom holds 12 acres, and performs two days’ works in every week (for the lord) throughout the year; and cultivates (*facit in operatione sua*) four portions of land in Autumn with all his family except the huswife; and renders one hen and five eggs. And three other cottagers hold each six acres, and work, from Pentecost to the feast of St. Martin, two days in every week. John the son of Henry holds a toft and 12 acres for 12*d.* rent, in exchange for the land which

† A composition which procured for the Author the following tribute from Lord Mansfield:

“Lord Mansfield sends his compliments to Mr. Rotheram, and returns him many thanks for his excellent and admirable Sermon: the reading of it cost him tears, but gave him a melancholy pleasure, and a high esteem of the head and heart of the Preacher.—7 November, 1771.”

he formerly used to hold in Herington. The Headborough (*præpositus*) holds 12 acres for his service. The Smith 12 acres for his service. The Punder 12 acres, and receives a thrave of corn from every carucate of land in Newbotill, Bedic, and Heryngton; and renders 40 hens and 300 eggs.—The demesne, consisting of four carucates of land, with the sheep and pasture, are in the hands of the Bishop.

Under Hatfield's Survey, the lands are arranged as demesne-lands, bond-lands, lands remaining in moor, and exchequer-lands.—Demesne: "Hugh de Boynton holds 13 acres of land and one rood of demesne-land, and renders 9*d.* for every acre. John Wilkynson and fourteen other tenants hold 312 acres of the same demesne-lands, and render as above. The said tenants occupy amongst them one acre of the demesne-land, and render as above, seventeen pence.—Bond-lands: Hugh Boynton and William Shilton hold three cottages and three oxgangs of land (each oxgang contains twelve acres), and render 18*s.* John Wilkynson and fourteen others hold 21 cottages and 25 oxgangs, and seven acres of land, and pay as above. The same tenants occupy amongst them one acre of the same land, and pay 6*d.* The same tenants pay for seven acres, being the Punder's land, at the Nativity and at Easter, 60 hens and 360 eggs; and for 16 oxgangs *de ver.* as in Boldon Book at the same festivals, 16 hens and 80 eggs.—Moor-lands: William Shilton<sup>a</sup> holds two acres and a-half of moor-land, and pays yearly 2*s.* 6*d.* William son of Elias, and sixteen other tenants, hold each of them small parcels, and pay yearly 12*d.* The tenants of Mikel-Heryngton hold six acres of the same land, and pay 6*s.* The same tenants occupy amongst them 24 acres, and pay 24*s.*; whereof three acres were formerly held by John the son of Gerard and his fellows—*sicut continentur in antiquo rentali.* The same tenants occupy amongst them the residue of the same land, and pay as in the ancient rental 7½*d.* The tenants of Houghton occupy twenty acres in the said Moor of Newbotill, and pay 20*s.* The same tenants pay amongst them, in lieu of works due from the cottagers, 8*s.* The tenants hold the common ..... and pay 3*s.* 4*d.* The tenants hold half of Newbotill Mill, and pay 4*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*—Exchequer lands: William de Shilton holds three roods, formerly William the Puuder's, and pays 12*d.* The same William and twenty other tenants hold five cottages, one toft, three waste places, and diverse parcels of land, under the rent .....—*Dominica Placea*: John Geryng holds a cottage within the lord's place, and pays 3*s.* 4*d.* Richard Quykhram holds two cottages within the same lord's place, and pays 3*s.* Alice filia Roberti holds one cottage within the same place, and pays 2*s.* 2*d.* Margaret de Stapilton holds two cottages within the same place, and pays 2*s.* 4*d.* The same Margaret holds one place *quondam unius terræ torall.* [the kiln] and pays 12*d.*

Subsequent records afford no instance of any tenure in chief, or by knight's service, in Newbottle; and the whole township is at this day held under the Bishop of Durham either by leases for lives or years, or by copy of Court-roll under the manor of Houghton.

A division of the Town-fields of Newbottle within the manor of Houghton-le-Spring was made in 1691: the award bears date 29th September. Lands called the Hall-Moor and Dobmire-Moor were divided. The tenants all claimed as leaseholders or copyholders

<sup>a</sup> Qu. If not the ancient name of *Chilton*, which continued here till the 18th century?

under the Bishop of Durham, who received 10*l.* for his interest or consent to the division. The families of Wilson, Watson, Chilton, and Byers, were the principal claimants <sup>b</sup>.

There is a considerable Pottery at Newbottle for the manufacture of common earthen ware.

A little to the North of Newbottle, below the brow of the hill, lies Philadelphia-Row, one of those settlements provided by the coal-owners for their workmen, who live here as a distinct class in society, almost entirely separated from the agricultural part of the community. These colonies form at every point the strongest contrast to the varied and picturesque appearance of the genuine village—consisting, in general, of long uniform lines of low brick buildings, running along each side of a public road, black with coal-dust. Though strictly *sui generis*, they bear some resemblance to the last outlets of a large manufacturing Town—

Here our Reformers come not ; none object  
To paths polluted, or upbraid neglect ;  
None care that ashy heaps at doors are cast,  
That coal-dust flies along the blinding blast.

Add to each mansion a *Kailgarth*, a boarded pig-sty, which frequently obstructs the entrance, and a bakehouse or oven across the public pathway—

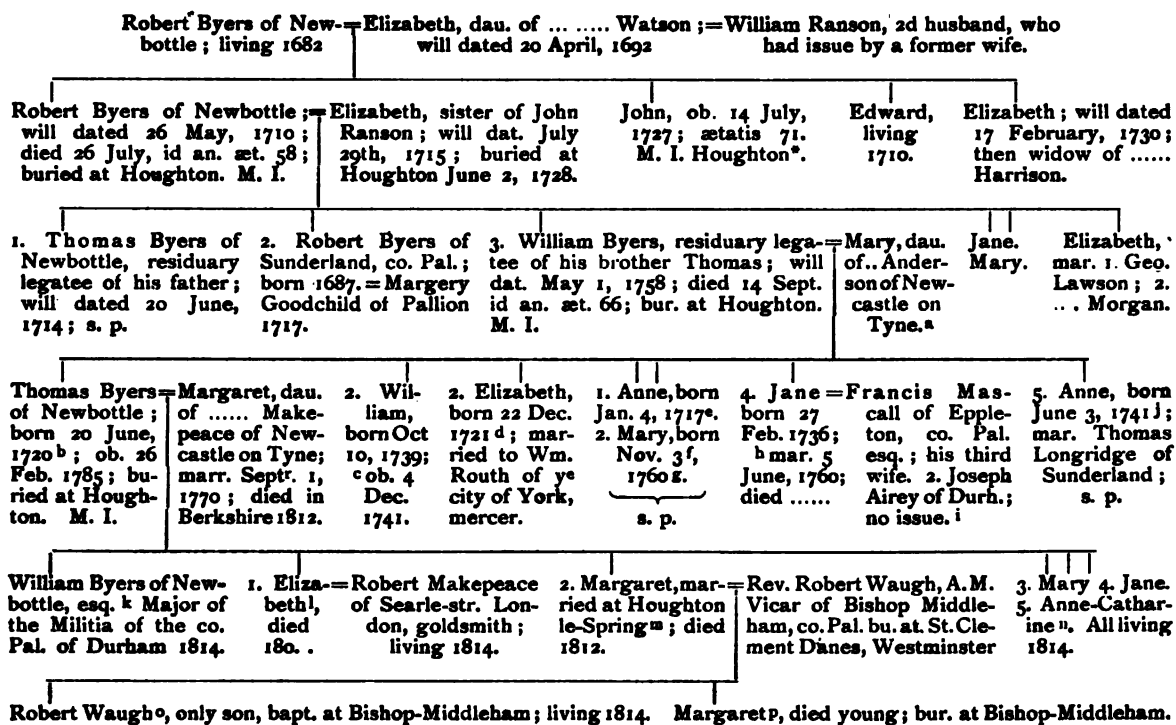
“Where here and there convenient bricks are laid,  
And door-side heaps afford their dubious aid—”

and the domestic oeconomy of the Pitman's dwelling is complete <sup>c</sup>.

<sup>b</sup> By indenture 22 Dec. 1683, Isaac Basire of the City of Durham, Esq. Robert Blakiston of Elvet near the same, Gent. Robert Ayton, Gent. John Ayton of Fawside, Esq. William Wilson the elder and younger, of Newbottle, Gents. Robert Chilton, Gent. (Houghton-le-Spring), Henry Chilton of Great-Lumley, Michael Watson, George Watson, Wm. Ranson, Robt. Greene and Robert Byers, conveyed to John Lambe of West-Herrington, Gent. all their parcel of ground within the meadows of West-Herrington called Newbottle Cavel, three acres : 4*5l.* consideration. Title deeds J. G. Lambton, Esq. The above were probably the whole of the landholders in Newbottle at the date of the conveyance.

<sup>c</sup> Even here Flora asserts her rights ; the *Kailgarth* is frequently set with a profusion of Spring-flowers ; and from May to December a Pitman seldom appears at Church without a posy of pinks and gillyflowers, or a sprig of mint or Southernwood in his breast. The single pink has acquired the name of *the Pitman's pink*.

## PEDIGREE of BYERS of NEWBOTTLE.



\* Elizabeth, daughter of John Byers of Newbottle, bapt. 1683.

[<sup>a</sup> Bur. 21 July, 1752. <sup>b</sup> Bap. 19 July, 1720. <sup>c</sup> Bap. 21 Nov., 1739. <sup>d</sup> Bap. 23 Jan. 1741-2; mar. 21 May, 1755. <sup>e</sup> Bap. 4 Feb., 1723-4; <sup>f</sup> Bap. 3 Dec., 1729; <sup>g</sup> evidently an error. <sup>h</sup> Bap. 13 April, 1737. <sup>i</sup> Bur. 2 Jan., 1767. <sup>j</sup> Bap. 2 July, 1741; mar. 27 Dec., 1764. <sup>k</sup> Bap. 13 Sept., 1776. <sup>l</sup> Bap. 6 Aug., 1771; mar. 22 Aug., 1789. <sup>m</sup> Bap. 7 Oct., 1772; mar. 12 March, 1793. <sup>n</sup> Bap. 5 Aug., 1775. <sup>o</sup> Born 25 Oct., 1796; bap. 1 Aug., 1797; from Bishop-Middleham Par. Reg. <sup>p</sup> Elizabeth Margaret, born 21 June; bap. 18 Aug., 1795; from Bishop-Middleham Par. Reg. The whole of the foregoing additions, except the last two, are from Houghton-le-Spring Par. Reg. ED. present Edition.]

## THE HERRINGTONS.

East and Middle Herrington lie about two miles North-East from Houghton, (and form but one Village), only divided from each other by the road. West Herrington is a separate Constabery, and lies about half a mile Westward.

The earliest evidence of these Villages is preserved amongst the records of the Church of Durham.

R. di gra Dunelmensis Ecclie Eps Turstino eade gra Eboracensi Archiepo & omibz baronibz Francis & Anglis de Euerwicscire & Capitulo Sçi Cuthhti & omibz baronibz & fidelibz suis de Haliarefolc & omibz baronibz Francis & Angl. de Norhumberlanda sal. Sciatis vos & psentes & posteri me regis Henrici dñi mei concessione & toti capituli fri consensu & voluntate dedisse Willelmo filio Raunulfi has subscriptas terras jure hereditario possidendas p. militis uni servitiu sibi suisq. heredihs habendas, scilic Hochale. Hervertuna. Herintune & alia Herintune qm Amalric faber tenuit. Et sciatis me simili modo dedisse eide Wilfo Hagathorne cu omibz que ad illam ptinent & ea omia que Ricardus

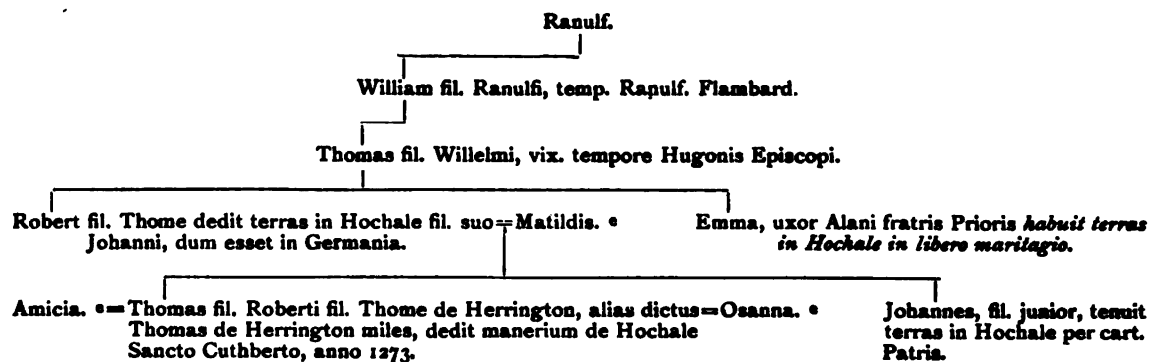
tenet p militis uni<sup>a</sup> serviitiū. P̄cōr itaq. vos k̄m̄i ut p di amore & n̄ro, nemo ei sup his que sibi dedi<sup>m̄s</sup> molest<sup>e</sup> existat, s. eide q<sup>i</sup> ex his ausiliū & consiliū ministraverit benedictione di & nra hic & in eternū habeat <sup>a</sup>.

Raun. di. gra. Dunelm. Ēps. T. eade gra Eboracensi Archiep̄o et o<sup>m̄i</sup> clero ejde Eccleie totoq. cap̄lo S̄ci Cuthb̄ti & o<sup>m̄i</sup>ib<sup>z</sup> baronib<sup>z</sup> Francis & Anglis de Euerwicscire & o<sup>m̄i</sup>ib<sup>z</sup> hominib<sup>z</sup> suis & fidelib<sup>z</sup> & amicis de Haliwerfolc & o<sup>m̄i</sup>ib<sup>z</sup> parochianis suis de Norhumberlande sal. Sciatis me dedisse p. consiliu & consensu cap̄li n̄ri Wilfo fil. Raun. subscriptas tras sibi suisq. libris p hereditaria successione libe possidendas & in pace & quete ppetuo habendas p servitu duor. militu, scil. Hochall. Hervetune. Harintune. Hagathorne. & tra illa qua Amalricus faber de me tenuit. P<sup>o</sup>cor itaq. vos k̄m̄i, &c. Qui aute alit<sup>e</sup> fecit sit int<sup>e</sup> eu & S̄cu Cuthb̄tu.<sup>b</sup>

Hugo dei gratiā Dunelm. Episcopus Absaloni Priori et toto Capitulo Sancti Cuthberti et omnibus baronibus suis Francis et Anglis salutem. Sciatis me dedisse, &c. Thome fil. Wilfi, &c. has subscriptas terras, per servitium duorum militum, scil<sup>t</sup> Hokhale. Hervtune. Harintune. Hagathorn. et terram illam quam Amalric faber tenuit, et Byrthleie et Tribleie et dimidiam partem de Pichetre, et domum suam quam Willelmus pater suus in Dunelmo tenuit. Has omnes, &c. p̄sentis carte testimonio ei confirmo liberas et quietas; et rogo omnes fideles meos quatenus ei consilium et auxilium ad tenendas predictas terras exhibeant. T. Wilfo filio Tosti, Waltra Capellano, Wilfo de Insula, et Wilfo fratre Roberti de Bona Villa, Wilfo de Fisseburn, Radulfo Nobili.

From the extent of the grant, and the anxious solicitude of its expressions, it can scarcely be doubted that William fil. Ranulf. was nearly connected in blood with Flambard himself<sup>c</sup>; and I am almost tempted to conclude, that in these charters we see the aged Prelate anxiously providing for a beloved relative, possibly for a *grandson*, who was yet in his minority.

From William the descent stands thus<sup>d</sup>:



To Thomas de Herrington (the first who seems with any constancy to have adopted the local name) Bishop Robert de Insula granted free warren in Hervyrton, Houghall, and both the Herringtons.

<sup>a</sup> G. 1. 2<sup>a</sup>. 1<sup>m</sup>. Pont.

<sup>b</sup> H. 1. 2<sup>m</sup>. 1<sup>m</sup>. Pont.

<sup>c</sup> Son possibly of that Ranulf who occurs as the Bishop's nephew, "*Ranulf nepos meus*," in a charter concerning Haliwerstalle in Northamshire. 1<sup>a</sup>. 1<sup>m</sup>. Pont. Richard, another nephew, to whom Flambard gave Ravensworth, became the stock of the Fitz-Marmadukes; and Osbert, a third nephew, held the manor of Middleham, *legali donatione ipsius Episcopi*; but one of the Middleham charters creates a strong shadow of doubt whether all these nephews were not in fact the Bishop's natural children.

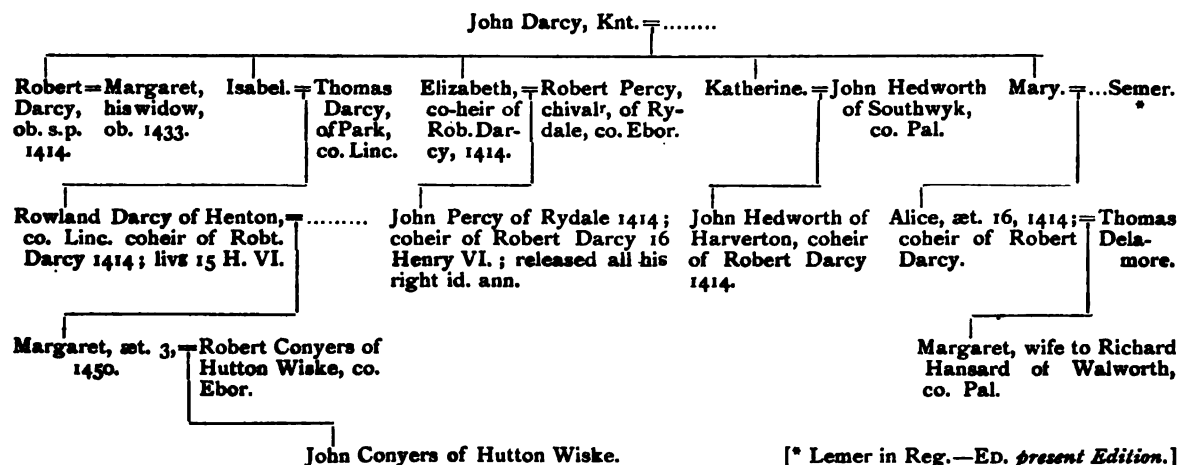
<sup>d</sup> On the evidence of charters which relate only to Houghall.

<sup>e</sup> See the foundation charter of West Herrington and Haverton Chancies.

“Robertus, &c. Sciatis nos concessisse Dño Thomæ de Herrington quod ipse et heredes sui habeant liberam warrenam in omnibus terris suis de utraque Herrington, de Hervyrton, et de Hochale : Dum tamen terræ illæ non sint infra metas forestæ nostræ. Dat. apud Middleham 16 kal. Octo. A.D. 1277. Pont. nostri tercio.”<sup>f</sup>

The estates mentioned in the charter of free warren were probably all that had remained unalienated by the descendants of the original grantee. Soon after, Thomas de Herrington gave Houghall to the Church of Durham<sup>g</sup>; in consequence of which donation the evidences of the family prior to that period have been preserved; and with that donation the evidence closes. In the feodary compiled in the time of Bishop Beke, Thomas de Herrington is said to hold two knights' fees. “Thomas de Herrington, duo feoda militum.” The tenure is evidently that of Harverton and the two Herringtons mentioned in later inquisitions. But to Thomas de Herrington, however related, succeeded a William de Herrington, who in the time of Anthony Beke granted the manor of East-Herrington to Roger de Eshe, whose posterity long enjoyed it<sup>h</sup>. From this period (to say nothing of lands in Herrington apparently held from an earlier period by a servile tenure) the Eastern and Western Manors may be considered as perfectly distinct.

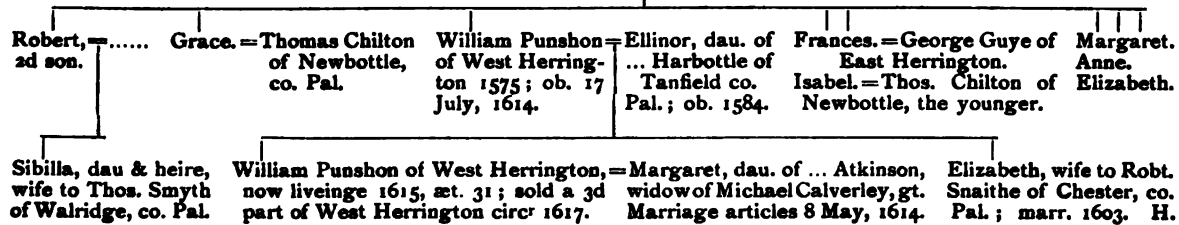
DESCENT of the CO-HEIRS of DARCY.



PEDIGREE of PUNSHON of WEST HERRINGTON.

ARMS granted to William Punshon 6 Sept. 1575, by William Flower, Norroy :  
Azure, a Fesse embattled inter three Sheeps' heads erased Argent.

William Punshon of West Herrington = Sibilla, daughter of Thomas  
in the Bishoprick; ob. 28 Eliz. Birtfeilde of Chester.



<sup>f</sup> Reg. I. Eccles. Dun. fo. 46.

<sup>g</sup> 22. 14 Special, Dean and Chapter Treas.

<sup>h</sup> See EAST HERRINGTON.

## WEST-HERRINGTON.

In 1326 John de Denum died seised of the *Wodehale* in West-Herrington, with one carucate of land, and five acres of woodland, held of the Bishop by homage and fealty; and of one messuage and six acres in West-Herrington, held of John Darcy, Knight, by homage, fealty, and suit at West-Herrington Mill <sup>i</sup>.

In 1355 John Darcy, Chivaler, died seised of the manor of West-Herrington, for term of life, by the courtesy of England <sup>k</sup>, held of the Bishop by homage, fealty, suit of court, and the service of one knight's fee, and of the annual value of 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* leaving John Darcy, Chivaler, son of John Darcy del Park, his next of blood, and heir of full age <sup>k</sup>. I have seen no inquisition on the death of the younger John Darcy; but in 1414 Robert Darcy of Herverton, son of John Darcy, Knt. died seised of the manors of Herverton (Harraton) and West-Herrington, leaving his four sisters, or their representatives, his coheirs.

1. Rowland, son and heir of Isabel wife of . . . . Darcy of Park, eldest sister of Robert Darcy.

2. Elizabeth, second sister of Robert Darcy, wife of Robert Percy, Chivaler, of Rydall, co. Ebor.

3. John Hedworth of Southwyk (Suddic), son and heir of Catharine, third sister, &c.

4. Alice Lemer, aged 16, daughter and heiress of Mary, fourth sister of Robert Darcy. She intermarried with Thomas Delamore, and left an only daughter and heiress, Margaret.

By indenture, 10 Aug. 15 Hen. VI. John Percy of Rydale, son and heir of Elizabeth, released all his right in the inheritance of Robert Darcy, in consideration of the sole possession of the manor of Park in Lincolnshire; and by charter of the same date, the three remaining coheirs, John Hedworth, Rowland Darcy, and Margaret Delamore, granted their shares of the manors of Herverton and West-Herrington to Robert Ferriby and John Miles, Chaplains, and received from the same trustees, on the 8th of November 16 Hen. VI. a re-conveyance of their respective thirds in severalty <sup>l</sup>.

Margaret Delamore, one of the coheirs of Robert Darcy, intermarried with Richard Hansard of Walworth, Esquire, whose grandson, William Hansard, left an only daughter Elizabeth, the wife of Sir Francis Ayscough of South-Kelsey, in the County of Lincoln, Knight. By indenture 10 Dec. 3 and 4 Philip and Mary, 1556, the same Sir Francis Ayscough, Knt. and Elizabeth his wife, granted their third part of the manor of West-Herrington to John Hagthorpe of Chester, Gent. George Gudyere of Rampside, and William Punshon of Chester, Yeomen<sup>m</sup>. By indenture 6 May, 4 and 5 Philip and Mary, 1557, George Gudyere released all his right in the inheritance to Wm. Punshon and John Hagthorpe<sup>m</sup>. William Punshon died in 158 . . . seised of a third part of the manor of West-Herrington, leaving William his son and heir, who died in the 12th of King James, having previously settled his capital messuage and third part of the manor

<sup>i</sup> Inq. p. m. die L. prox. post F. Omn. Sancto. A<sup>o</sup> 10 Beaumont.

<sup>k</sup> Inq. p. m. 10 Hatfield. Is it not probable that the wife, in whose right Darcy held by the courtesy, was an heiress of Herrington? But the Inquisitions do not even clearly establish the Pedigree of Darcy; for there is a chasm in the sustaining evidence betwixt this John, who left John Darcy del Parke his heir, and the Robert son of John Darcy, Knt. whose co-heiresses divided the estate.

<sup>l</sup> Rot. Nevill A.

<sup>m</sup> Bundle of Indentures enrolled in Chanc. Durham.

on the marriage of his son and heir, William Punshon, with Margaret Calverley, widow. In 1616 Wm. Smyth, Esquire, Counsellor at Law, purchased the third part of the manor of West-Herrington of William Punshon.

Another portion of the manor had descended in the family of Hedworth; and that also was acquired before 1621 by William Smythe, Esq. and his trustees George Baker, Gent. and George Clerke, from Sir John Hedworth of Harraton, Knt. and Richard, his son and heir. By indentures 23 and 24 January, 1671, William Smith, Esquire (grandson of William first-named), sold his chief mansion-house in West-Herrington, the Low-pasture, the Lizard-moor, the Carr-hills, and Hedworth's-closes, to John Lambe, Gent. for 225*l*.<sup>a</sup>

## HERRINGTON-WOOD.

In 1617 William Punshon of Herrington conveyed to John Richardson of the City of Durham, Esquire, his parcel of ground called "Herrington-Woode, bounding betwixt the woodes of Sir William Lambton on the West, the grounds of Mr. Richard Hedworth on the East, and the water of Weare on the North." In 1682 John Richardson the elder and younger, Esquires, conveyed for 80*l*. the West part of Herrington-Wood to John Lambe, Gent.<sup>a</sup>

SAYER'S LANDS.—A trifling portion of the manor, about thirty acres, called the Burnehills °, had descended in the family of Sayer, whose heiress married Bulmer. In 1652 William Bulmer, Esq. Dorothy his wife, and George their son and heir, conveyed these lands to William Belasyse of Rugely-Wood, Esquire; who in 1661 declared himself trustee for William Conyers of Sunderland, Gent. Conyers and Belasyse conveyed to Ralph Wilson of Lumley Castle, Gent.; and Wilson, in 1666, to Ralph Robinson, Gent.; and in 1671 Ralph Robinson of West-Herrington, Gent. Margery his wife, and William Bulmer of Morwick, Esq. and Anthony his son and heir, granted the Burnehills to William Smith, Esq. on trust for Mary Delaval of Hetton-le-Hole, Spinster, who in 1672 conveyed to Robert Smith of Durham, Gent. for 80*l*. and he in 1677 granted the same parcel to John Lambe, Esquire <sup>p</sup>.

John Lambe, Esquire, above-named, settled a part of his lands in West-Herrington on his marriage with Martha Collingwood of Hetton-on-the-Hill in 1678 <sup>p</sup>; and by indenture 5 and 6 March, 1702, joined with his only son, John Lambe the younger, and with Mary his then wife, in conveying his third part of the manor of West-Herrington, and his West part of Herrington, or Rugely Wood, and Sayer's Lands, or Burnehills, to John Cuthbert, Esq. Serjeant at Law, for 2,250*l*.

In 1771 John Cuthbert of Witton Castle, Esq. son and heir of William Cuthbert, Esq. and grandson of Serjeant Cuthbert, conveyed his third part of the manor of West-Herrington to Anthony Rowe of West-Herrington, Gent. In 1775 Anthony Rowe sold the same estates to Ralph Lambton of Lambton, Esquire, whose great nephew John George Lambton, Esq. is the present proprietor <sup>p</sup>.

<sup>a</sup> Title Deeds of West-Herrington—J. G. Lambton, Esq.

° "Burnehills, abutting on the South side of the Burn; on Burnbank-field belonging to Robert Ayton, Gent. North; on Broad-meadows, West; and on lands in Middle-Herrington, belonging to Henry Smith, Esq. East, 1652."

<sup>p</sup> Title Deeds—J. G. Lambton, Esq.



The remaining third of the manor was vested in Rowland Darcy, who left an infant daughter and heiress Margaret, aged three years at her father's death in 14... She intermarried with Robert Conyers of Hutton-Wisk : and the same estate rested in her descendants till the reign of Elizabeth. Robert Conyers died seised of the third part of the manor of West-Herrington in the 3d of Eliz. leaving John his son and heir, who died 21 Eliz. leaving Christopher his son and heir, who probably alienated the estate to William Todd ; and he, before the 44th Eliz. sold the third part of the manor of West-Herrington, a water-mill, and common of pasture in East, Middle, and West-Herrington, Ufferton, and Pencer, to William Ayton. William Ayton died in the same year, leaving Robert his son and heir, aged one year and seven months. By fine 31 Jul. 13 Jac. 1615, George Currey, Agnes his wife, and George Currey their son, conveyed to Robert Ayton, a messuage and lands in East, Middle, and West Herrington. From Robert Ayton, who was living in 1642, these portions of the estate, according to the line of descent in the Pedigree, but by conveyances of which I am ignorant, descended to the three daughters and coheirresses of Samuel Ayton, Esq. ; Elizabeth, wife of John Thorold, Esq. Isabel, wife of Francis Blake, and Margaret, wife of John Hedworth. The heiress of Hedworth married Milbanke (*see the Pedigree*); and the estate was lately held in undivided shares by Sir John Thorold, Sir Ralph Milbanke, and Sir Francis Blake, Baronets.

A division of waste lands in West-Herrington took place in 1641. The only claimants were, Henry Smyth, possessed of two-thirds of the manor ; Robert Ayton, of one-third ; and William Bulmer, Esq. owner in right of Dorothy his wife, of certain scattered parcels called *Sayer's Lands*, in lieu of which he accepted of thirty acres in the Burnhills <sup>p</sup>, of which the subsequent descent has been already described ; but it appears that in 1682 there existed some lands not included either in Lambe's or Ayton's portions of the manor. The freeholders then were "John Lambe, Esq. Robert Ayton, Gent. John Nicholson, M. D. and John Richardson, Esq." The family of Smith acquired *two-thirds*, and sold only *one-third* to Lambe : it was probably, therefore, under their sale of *another* third, that Dr. Nicholson's title originated ; and I believe this to be the same portion of the estate which was lately held by the family of Wood of Yorkshire, and since alienated to Mrs. Mary Lambton of Biddic.

Of Herrington or Rugely Wood, mentioned probably as early as 1326 as Le Wodehall, my account is not less defective. It was possibly not included in any of the three portions of the manor ; and after the sale of the West part, the Eastern portion was in the possession of John Richardson, Esq. of Rugely Wood in 1687 <sup>p</sup>.

#### WEST-HERRINGTON CHAPEL.

In 1273 Sir Thomas de Herrington granted his manor of Houghall (Hochale) to the Church of St. Cuthbert ; and in return for the donation, Richard Hoton, Prior of Durham, and his Convent, agreed, by their charter dated . . . Feb. 1291, to institute two perpetual chantries in the Church of Durham, at the altar of St. John Evangelist under the high cross, and at the altar of St. Cuthbert ; and to provide for ever two perpe-

<sup>p</sup> Title-Deeds—J. G. Lambton, Esq.

tual Chaplains to celebrate Mass; the one in the Chapel of Herveton (Harraton), and the other *in the Chapel of West-Herrington*, for the good estate of Sir Thomas de Herrington, his parents Robert and Matilda, and his wives Amice and Osanna.

In 1414 Bishop Langley issued a commission, directed to Ralph Stele, his official, and William Tart, Canon of Darlington, to hear and terminate a dispute which existed between John Newton, Rector of Houghton, and Robert Darcy, Esquire, and others his Parishioners, who asserted in their bill of complaint, that it was incumbent on the Rector to provide two sufficient Priests for the service of the Parish, of whom one ought to officiate in the Chapel of the Blessed Mary of West-Herrington, and celebrate Mass there three days in every week<sup>r</sup>.

The dispute was compromised by the Rector's undertaking, *pure et sponta sua*, and with a full salvo of his own right, and the right of his Church, to provide a second Chaplain, who should celebrate Mass twice or thrice in the week, *si ad hoc dispositus fuerit*, in the said Chapel of West-Herrington.

The Chapel, of which no vestiges remain, probably did not survive the dissolution of the Chantries; and its loss as a Chapel of Ease must have been felt in the Eastern district of this extensive Parish, till a new influx of population from the Collieries occasioned the erection of that of Pencher.

PEDIGREE of LAMBE of WEST-HERRINGTON.

1. Mary\*, dau. of John Blakiston (brother of Sir Thomas Blakiston, Bart.), niece of John Trollop of Thornley, Esq. co. Pal. s. p.  
 = 2. Martha, one of the two daughters and co-heirs of Robert Collingwood of Hetton-on-the-Hill, co. Pal. Gent.; articles before marriage 18 January, 1678. a  
 = John Lambe of Thornley, co. Pal. Gent. purchased Smyth's lands, 1671, of West-Herrington, Esq. 1677-1703; after of Gilesgate, near Durham. Will dated 2 Feb. 1709; buried at St. Giles's, 31 March, 1710.  
 = 3. Mary, sister of Ralph Brandling, of Felling, co. Pal. Esq. widow of Alexander Amcotts, of Pencher, Esq.; buried at St. Oswald's, 25 Oct. 1713.

John Lambe of Hetton-on-the Hill, Esq. only son of the second marriage; will dated 31 August 1705; proved 1712.  
 = Margaret, eldest daughter of Ralph Hedworth of Chester Deanery, co. Pal. Esq.  
 = 2. Cuthbert Morland, brother of John M. of Windleston, Esquire.  
 Martha Lambe of Darlington; will dated 24 June, 1713; proved id. ann. s. p.  
 Theresa Lambe, named in the wills of her brother Ralph Lambe and sister Martha L. as living and unmarried 1713 and 1719.  
 Ralph Lambe = Isabel of Haughton-le-Skerne, co. Pal. Gent.; will dat. 3 Nov. 1718; proved 1719, s. p.  
*See Pedigree of Storey, under BISHOP-WEARMOUTH.*

John Lambe, bapt. at Pittington, 30 Jan. 1703, of Old-Elvet, Esq. Will dated 21 March, 1736; proved 23 Mar. 1741-2. s. p.  
 Ralph Lambe, 2d son, born 1704; living 1712.  
 William Lambe, A.M. born at Hetton-on-the-Hill 30 Dec. 1705; Rector of Gateshead, co. Pal.; ob. 1769.  
 = Elizabeth Harris, administered to her husband, 6 June, 1769.  
 Martha-Eleanor Lambe living unmarried 1741; a legatee in the Will of her brother John L.

John Lambe of Gateshead, co. Pal. Esq. a captain in the Army, died 9 July, 1790; will dated 14 Dec. 1787, by which he appointed his cousin Anthony Storey of Bishop-Wearmouth, the younger, sole executor. Will proved by Anth. Storey 13 July, 1790.  
 Rev. William Lambe, Clerk, Vicar of Kirk-Newton, co. Northumberland.

\* Widow of William Jordan of the City of Durham. Spearman's MSS.

[ a Bur. 18 April, 1680. These belong to the Pedigree but cannot be connected:—Mistresse Jane Lambe, of West-Herrington, bur. Aug. 28, 1675; Anne, wife of Mr. John Lambe, of West-Herrington, bur. March 26, 1678.—Ed. present Edition.]

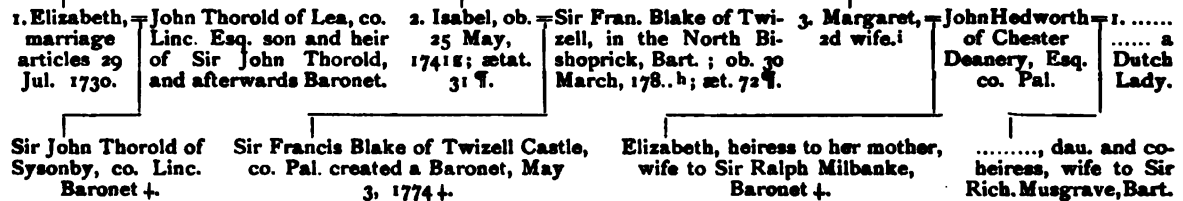
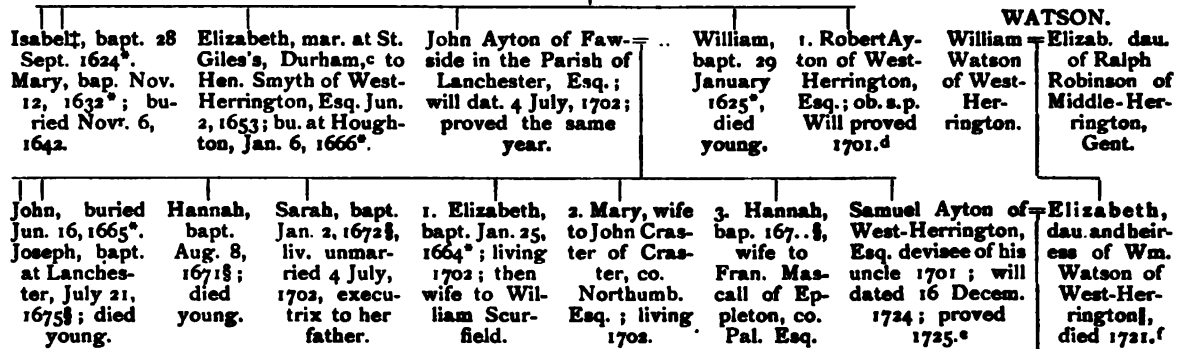
r Registr. Langley penes D. & C. Dunelm. fo. 67. "Commissio ad cognoscendum inter Rectorem de Houghton et Parochianos de Capella B. Mariz de West-Herrington." 2a 9. Special. D. and C. Treas.

## PEDIGREE of AYTON of WEST-HERRINGTON.

No Arms for Ayton have been ever entered in the College of Arms. Those on a monument in the Chancel of Houghton Church are, Argent, a plain Cross Sable, evidently borrowed from the ancient Arms of Aton, Baron Vesci.

William Ayton of West-Herrington = Isabel, dau. of Percival Gunson, of Cockermouth, = 2. William Wycliffe of Offer-  
died seised of a third of the manor co. Cumberland; ob. July 9, 1618; buried at Houghton.<sup>a</sup> ton married at Houghton,  
October 18, 1601. April 21, 1604.<sup>b</sup>

Robert Ayton, set. 1 ana. 6 mens. 6 Nov. 1601, of West-Herrington, 1618—1642. = Elizabeth Smyth†, married at Chester-le-Street, 25 Nov. 1623; buried at Houghton, May 27, 1663.<sup>c</sup>



<sup>a</sup> Houghton Register.

<sup>†</sup> Quæ. if of Walridge?

<sup>‡</sup> Quæ. if Mrs. Isabel Ayton buried at Houghton January 5, 1662.

<sup>§</sup> Lanchester Register.

<sup>¶</sup> Elizabeth, wife of Samuel Ayton, Esq. buried 28 Nov. 1721. Houghton Reg.

<sup>¶</sup> M. I. Houghton.

<sup>‡</sup> From these three titled proprietors Ayton's estates have been generally named *The Three Baronets' Lands*.

Two handsome mural tablets, fixed to the North wall of the chancel in Houghton Church, are inscribed to the memory of Sir Francis Blake, Bart. of Isabel his wife (daughter and co-heir of Samuel Ayton, Esq.) and of Elinor, William, and Anne, three of their children, who died in infancy; erected by Sir Francis Blake, Bart.

[ <sup>a</sup> May 21. <sup>b</sup> March 27. <sup>c</sup> Mar. at *Houghton* (2 June, 1653). <sup>d</sup> Bur. 5 April, 1701. <sup>e</sup> Bur. 19 June, 1725. <sup>f</sup> Bur. 28 Nov., 1721. <sup>g</sup> Bur. 30 May, 1741. <sup>h</sup> Bur. 6 April, 1780. <sup>i</sup> Bapt. 16 Sept., 1711. The following are the issue of Sir Francis Blake and Isabel, brothers and sisters of Sir Francis Blake, of Twizell Castle:—Robert, bap. Sept. 23, 1733; Sarah, bap. Jan. 28, 1734-5; Isabella, bap. Jan. 2, 1735-6; Francis, bap. June 21, 1737; William, bap. Nov. 21, 1739, bur. April 1, 1741; Anne, bur. Feb. 23, 1741-2; all of West Herrington. These belong to the Pedigree but cannot be connected:—Mary, dau. of Mr. Robert Aiton, of West Herrington, bap. July 17, 1643; Miss Isabel Ayton, of West Herrington, bur. Jan. 5, 1662-3. <sup>†</sup> Mar. at Seaham, 26 Sept., 1706.—Ed. *present Edition*.]

## EAST-HERRINGTON.

Boldon Book: "Two parts of Herrington which Hugh Hermas holds, pay twenty shillings for cornage, and provide two parts of one milch-cow, and two parts of one man for Castle-ward; and render eight chalders of malt, and the like of meal, and of oats; and plough and harrow four acres (of the lord's land) at Newbotill; and work with their men (for the lord) in Autumn. The Drengage feeds a dog and a horse as far as is incumbent on two parts of the Drengage."

ARMS : Argent, on a Bend Az

William Smith  
Clerk of the  
co. Ebor. ; b

Margaret, bapt. 8 Nov. 1612\* ; married at the age of 15 to Thomas Heath of Kepyner, esq. 27 Oct. 1623 §.

Clen 161 foll. Mar bur

2. Mary, bapt. 16 Dec. 1632\* ; mar. in 1667 to Geo. Kirkby, gent. Receiver-general to the Bishop of Durham : he died 7 Feb. 1686 ; she died 10 March, 1693, s. p. M. I. Abbey-yard.

Robert Smith of Morton House esq. bapt. 19 Dec. 1682†, s. p. ob. circ. 1759. d

Thomas Smith of London, gent. 1763. = Elizabeth, daughter of the mother's father

i. 1

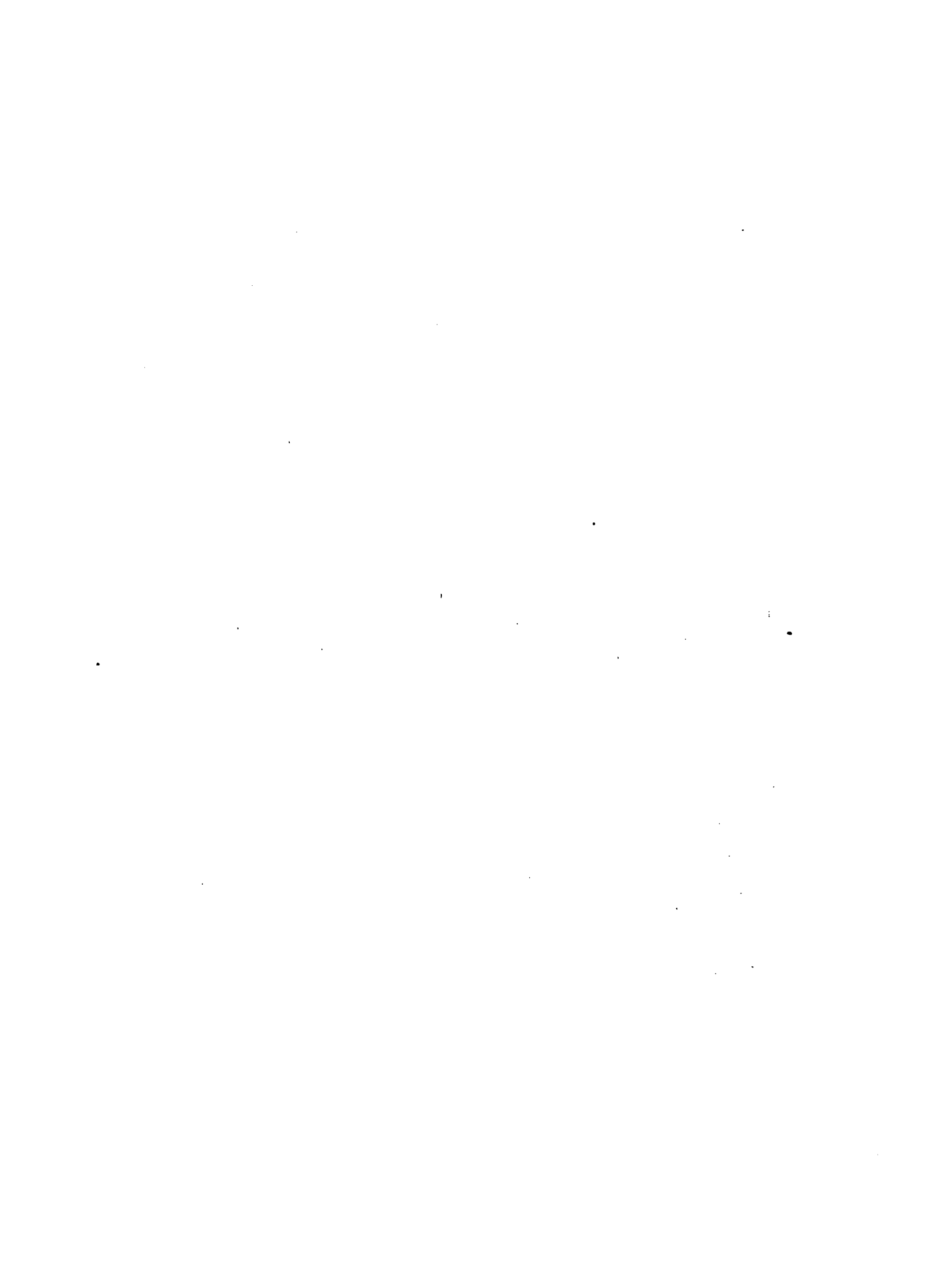
\* Register of St. Mary-le-Bc

a "Gulielmus Smith de Baliertus fil. Will. Smith Arm. egregius 1632." Abbey Register.

The following notes were c Smyth nepos fuit Georgii Lightfogens 63<sup>m</sup>. ob. 16 Dec. 1631, q<sup>d</sup> Mariam viduam Oswaldi Baker Will'o Tabernam tenuit in don May 14, 1717, to Robert Smith o

[ b Bur. 4 Apr., 1654, Henry, 1698 (the Christopher stated dies bur. 4 Dec., 1694, bur. 5 Apr., 1 of Mortonhouse, 8 Apr., 1722. d

TO FACE PAGE 194.



About 1313 Roger de Eshe died seised of the manor of East-Herrington, "which manor William, lord of Herrington, granted to the same Roger to hold of the Bishop in chief, as William held it of Anthony Beke<sup>1</sup>." William de Eshe, son and heir of Roger de Eshe<sup>2</sup>, Chivaler, and grandson of the elder Roger, died in 1377 seised of the whole manor of East-Herrington held of John Darcy, Chivaler<sup>3</sup>. Thomas de Eshe, his son and heir, died in 1379<sup>4</sup>, seised of the same estate, leaving an infant daughter, aged six months, not named in the Inquisition, but who appears to have been Joan<sup>5</sup>, successively the wife of Robert Bland, Thomas Colville, Chivaler, and Richard Forster, who were all, in her right, owners of Herrington. The issue of Joan, lady of Eshe and of East-Herrington, was only by her last husband, and failed in her grandson John Walkerfield the younger before 1440, or in his sisters Alice and Matilda; on whose death the estates reverted, under a distant entail, to a remote male branch of the family of Eshe, as "right heirs of the blood of Roger de Eshe, Chivaler."

Of this second line of the family of Eshe, John Eshe died in 1505<sup>6</sup>, leaving Agnes, wife of Gervase Dodd, his sister and heir; but the estates of Esh and Herrington stood entailed, under a settlement dated 18 Hen. VII. to the heir male William de Eshe. The same William died in 1510, leaving Anthony his son and heir, in whom the male issue of the family was extinguished; and the manors of Eshe and East-Herrington descended on his death, in 1530, to his daughters Elizabeth and Margaret. Elizabeth became the wife of Richard Norton; and Margaret intermarried with William Smyth of Nunstainton, who was attainted in the Northern Rebellion in 1569. By settlement, or otherwise, Margaret became possessed of the whole manors of Eshe and East-Herrington, which descended at her death, in the 12th year of King James, to her eldest son George Smythe, Esq.

By indenture 7 Sept. 1621, George Smythe, Esq. settled his manors of Eshe and East-Herrington on Trustees—Sir Thomas Savage, Knt. and Baronet, and Sir Thomas Ridell, Knt. In 1644 the estates of George Smythe, Esq. a loyalist and recusant, were sequestered by the Parliamentary Commissioners.

"Middle-Herrington—leased to John Laurence "all those lands and tenements with the appurtenants, late belonging to George Smythe, Esq. Papist," redd 15*l.* per ann.

"East-Herrington—to Thomas Smyth all those lands &c. late belonging to George Smythe, Esquire. 10*l.*"<sup>b</sup>

Edward Smythe of Eshe, Esq. and of Acton in Shropshire, was created a Baronet on the Restoration. His descendant, Sir Edward Smythe, Bart. sold the manor of East Herrington in 1786 to General John Lambton of Lambton<sup>c</sup>.

## MIDDLE-HERRINGTON.

In 1328, John de Denum died seised, together with the Wodehall, of a messuage and 18 acres in East-Herrington, held of Roger de Eshe by fealty and service at the lord's

<sup>1</sup> Spearman's Translation of a Writ of Bishop Kellowe de inquirendo post mort. ; there is no return to the Writ.

<sup>2</sup> Roger de Eshe, Chivaler, died 10 Hatfield; but the Inquisition does not mention Herrington.

<sup>3</sup> Inq. p. m. Will. die Lunæ prox. post Quinden. Pasch. 32 Hatf.

<sup>4</sup> Inq. p. m. Thomæ Eshe, 35 Hatf.

<sup>5</sup> The several inquisitions on the Lady Joan, her three husbands, and her descendants, bear date: Robert Bland, 6 Skirlaw; Thomas Colville, Chivaler, 17<sup>o</sup> Skirlaw; Rich. Forster, 2 Nevill; John Walkerfield, 25 January, 2 Neville; et eod. die John Walkerfield, junior; Alice and Matilda; on all whom one sweeping inquisition is taken, stating the remainder over "*rectis heredibus Rogeri de Eshe, Chivaler.*"

<sup>6</sup> Inq. p. m. 20 Sept. 3 Sinews, so damaged as to render the tenures of the estates illegible; but it seems that he held lands in East Herrington in drengage.

<sup>b</sup> Sequestrators' Books, MSS. D. and C. Library.

<sup>c</sup> Indenture enrolled in Chanc. 26 Geo. III. N<sup>o</sup> 230.

mill ; of a messuage and 14 acres in Middle-Herrington, held of Roger de Eshe in drengage ; and of other lands held of the lord of West-Herrington by fealty and service at the West-Mill. The record proves that as early as 1328, the Eastern and Western Manors were distinct estates, each possessing the manerial appendage of a lord's mill ; and that portions of land in Middle-Herrington were held with each.

The cultivation around all villages must have been very gradual ; and it seems sufficiently probable that, at this early period, a part of what is now considered as Middle-Herrington lay in waste betwixt the Eastern and Western Manor. The tenure of the former was servile till gradually converted into a moneyed payment ; but the Western Manor appears, from the date of the earliest record, to have been held by military service ; whilst in Middle-Herrington (which is never mentioned as an integral Manor) a variety of properties and tenures has always existed.

Hatfield's Survey takes no notice of estates held by knight's service : it is evident, therefore, that the records extend only to East and Middle-Herrington.

"Thomas Colvyll, Knt. \* holds in right of his wife, the heiress of Thomas Eshe, two parts of the manor of Est-Heryngton by foreign service ; and he renders yearly at the four usual terms, twenty shillings for cornage, and at the feast of St. Martin, for two parts of a milch cow, four shillings ; and in lieu of works, twelve pence. And he renders at the feast of the Purification, four quarters of oats, ten bushels of scat oats, and two quarters of scat malt ; and he used to provide one man called a Castelman, and to plough and harrow four acres at Newbotill ; and he performs works with twelve men in Autumn (harvest), and he pays twelvecpence in lieu of harvest-work to the occupiers of the lord's land in Newbotill ; and he and his tenants shall follow the lord's court called the *Halmotes*, and shall follow pleas there, and receive right and justice.—Thomas de Heryngton holds a messuage and forty acres of land there of inheritance, by as much foreign service as is incumbent on two parts of the drengage ; and he attends the Bishop's great chace with two parts of two greyhounds <sup>f</sup>, and he carts two parts of one tun of wine, and follows pleas, and goes on the Bishop's embassies, and feeds a dog and a horse, and performs the usual works at the mill, and renders at the four terms five shillings.—Exchequer Lands : The said Thomas Colvyll holds in right of his wife one place called the Hayning, containing a hundred acres of land by estimation, and renders yearly 37s. 2d.—William Robinson holds a messuage and two oxgangs of land, and renders yearly (together with fourpence in lieu of harvest-work to the farmers of the demesne at Newbotill) 12s. 4d.—Roger Atkynson and William Atthall hold two messuages and two oxgangs of land, and render (with fourpence for works as above) 12d." †

The following tenures occur without much order or connection on the freehold records. 14 Hatfield : Isabel, widow of Richard Morison, a messuage and 14 acres, by homage, fealty, 5s. rent, and suit of court thrice a year ; value 25s.—23 Hatfield : John son of John Pynchard, two acres in Middle-Heryngton, by 100th part of a knight's fee, one messuage and 2 acres by fealty and 6d. rent, value together 6s. 8d. ; Cuthbert de Norton

\* See under EAST-HERRINGTON. <sup>f i. e.</sup> the whole drengage is charged with two dogs, of which he bears two-thirds.  
 † Under the survey of Newbottle, q. v., mention is made of the tenants of *Mikel* (i. e. *Great*) Herrington holding lands on Newbottle Moor.

Raphe Robinson of Middle-Hei  
 dated 29 Nov. 1591; inq. 31  
 at Houghton 3 Dec. 1591; s.

Isabel, 1591.      Dorothy, = Robt  
 1591.              He

Dorothy, bapt. † June 13, 1622;  
 about 1646 to Michael Watson  
 de-Herrington, yeoman.

Anne, = John Al-      Richard  
 bapt.    bert,      Middle-  
 July    Citizen      Gent.; 1  
 20,      of Lon-      1647†;  
 1654.    don.          8 Oct. id.

Doro- = Daniel Clis-      Anne, b  
 thy.    sold of St.      July 1  
          Olave's in      1684§; n  
          the City of      Sept. 1  
          London,      1711; v  
          merchant.      dated 17  
    s. p.

1. Ralph Robinson, baptized Ja  
 1705§; will dat. March 9, 1740;

Catharine,      Mary, bapt.      Sari  
 bap. Sept.      March 7,      Ra  
 3, 1691;      1692†.      of  
 bur. May                   M.  
 20, 1693†.



1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. This is essential for ensuring the integrity of the financial statements and for providing a clear audit trail.

2. The second part of the document outlines the various methods used to collect and analyze data. These methods include direct observation, interviews, and the use of specialized software tools.

3. The third part of the document describes the results of the data collection and analysis. It shows that there are significant differences in the way that different departments handle their data, which can lead to inconsistencies and errors.

4. The fourth part of the document discusses the implications of these findings. It suggests that a more standardized approach to data collection and analysis is needed to improve the accuracy and reliability of the financial statements.

5. The fifth part of the document provides a detailed description of the proposed standardized approach. This approach would involve the use of a common set of data collection forms and procedures across all departments.

6. The sixth part of the document discusses the challenges that may be encountered in implementing the proposed approach. These challenges include the need for training and the potential for resistance to change.

7. The seventh part of the document provides a summary of the key findings and recommendations. It emphasizes the need for a coordinated effort to implement the proposed approach and to monitor its effectiveness over time.

8. The eighth part of the document provides a list of references and a list of appendices. The references include books, articles, and reports that have been consulted in the preparation of this document.

next heir.—8 Skirlaw : John de Fernlaw and Agnes ux. half a messuage and 7 acres, by knight's service, value 5s. and lands in West-Herrington of Robert Darcie, Knt. ; John de Fernlaw son and heir.

Besides these isolated portions, of which no further account appears, the local name of Herrington occurs—5 Fordham : John de Herrington held a messuage and 40 acres in Middle-Herrington, value 30s. leaving Thomas his son and heir.—John de Denum, 34 Hatfield, held a messuage and 18 acres of the Bishop by homage and fealty ; and a messuage and 30 acres of John Darcie, Knt. value 20s.—And William de Eshe in 22 Hatfield, *together with the Eastern Manor*, 3 messuages and 100 acres in Middle-Herrington, in drengage and by 37s. 2d. rent, value 40s. ; and the same property is returned in the inquisition on Walter de Colvile, 17 Skirlaw.

A considerable portion of the property in Middle-Herrington is held by copy of court-roll under the See of Durham. In 1587<sup>b</sup>,

Midle Heryngton, Raphe Robinson holdeth by copie of Halmote Courte

one tenem <sup>t</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12s. 8d.
	Jennett	Robinson,	one	tenem <sup>t</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4s.
	Raphe	Broughe,	a	messuage	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9s. 4d.

Ralph Robinson, Esq. sold the chief mansion in Middle-Herrington to William Beckwith of Thurcroft in Yorkshire, Esq. ; and the Hayning (*see Pedigree of Robinson*) to John and Thomas Cooke of Streatthorpe, co. York, Esquires.

## OFFERTON,

A small Village at the North-Eastern extremity of the Parish of Houghton. The name as it was anciently written, Ufferton, is still literally Saxon, Ufertun, *i. e. Higher Town*, from its situation on a high brow of ground which overlooks the vale of the Wear.

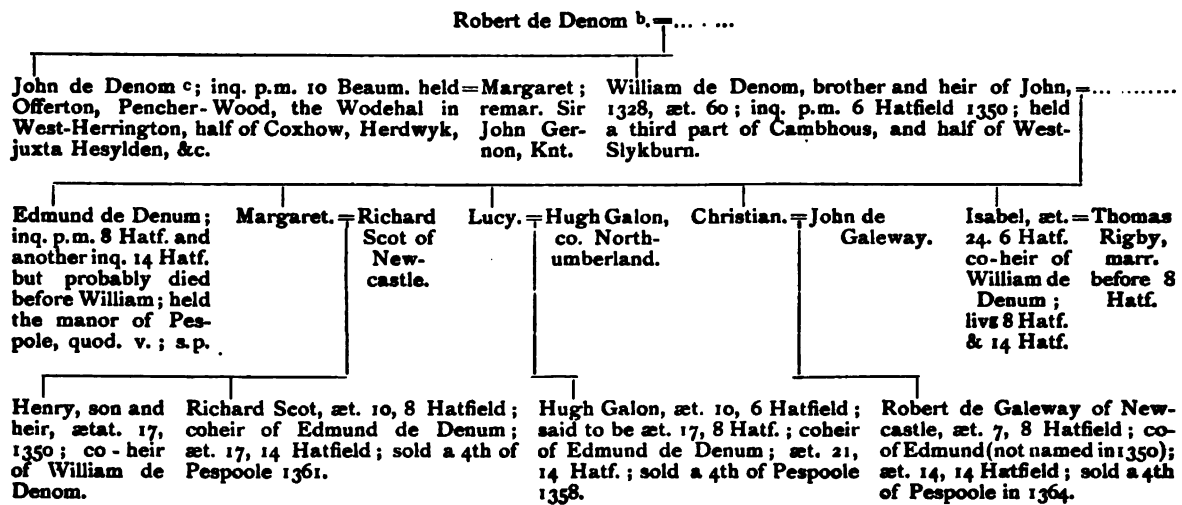
Uffertun was one of the Villages which Athelstan gave to the See of Durham as an appendage to the "*villa dilecta*" of South-Wearmouth.

Patricius de Ufferton attested a charter from Germanus, Prior of Durham, to the Baron of Hilton in 1172.

In the 10th year of Bishop Beaumont, John de Denum<sup>a</sup> (whose possessions have been already noticed under HERRINGTON,) died seised of the vill of Ufferton, held of John de Hadham and William de Yeland by homage and foreign service. His brother and heir was William de Denum, aged 60. I am led to suppose that this might be the same William de Denum who died before the 6th year of Bishop Hatfield<sup>a</sup>. The following account of this family is all that can be gathered from the inquisitions, and may stand here with as much propriety as under any other head of their scattered possessions.

<sup>b</sup> Supervisus sede vac. 30 Eliz.

<sup>a</sup> On the supposition that the age of William is accurately stated in the inquisition of the 10th Beaumont, and that he died in the same year in which the inquisition was taken, 6 Hatfield, or 1350-1, he must have then been ninety or upwards ; but inquests were frequently taken several years after the death of the party : thus, the inquisition on Edmond de Denom bears date 8 Hatfield, yet he must have died before his father William, otherwise the *sisters of Edmond*, or their issue, could not have been heirs to their father in 1350. The exact age of the heir mentioned in inquisitions is not to be depended on : the expression *et amplius* is sometimes applied to a person turned of 40, and means little more than that the heir was so well known to be of full age, that any particular exactness about the matter was unnecessary. But the inaccuracy of the inquisitions does not stop here ; in the case before us, Hugh, who is returned in 6 Hatf. or 1350, as 10 years of age, is stiled 17 in 1352.



Though Offerton is not named in any of the inquisitions on the Denoms, except in that taken on the death of John de Denom, I am inclined to believe that it passed by some of the co-heirs of that line into the family of Strother. By inquisition taken 8 Jan. 9 Hen. IV. William Lambton of Lambton was found to hold a messuage, forty acres of arable land, and three acres of meadow, in Ufferton, of William de Strother (it should rather have been expressed *of the heirs of William Strother*) by unknown service. By inquisition 20 October, 16 Booth, 1473, Thomas Lambton, grandson of William, held the same parcels; and they are again returned in the inquisition on the death of William Lambton son of Thomas 28 Sept. 4 Dudley, 1479. In the reign of Henry IV. William Strother of Wallington left three daughters his co-heirs, of whom Joan the eldest intermarried with William Loreyne, and Mary with John Fenwick in her right of Wallington<sup>d</sup>; and almost immediately after, two-thirds of the manor of Offerton are found to be vested in the families of Fenwick and of Loreyne<sup>e</sup>. A third part of the Manor descended in the family of Lorraine till the beginning of the last century<sup>f</sup>: it has since become vested by purchase or exchange in the family of Lambton of Lambton.

<sup>b</sup> From some collateral line, probably, sprung John de Denom, who died on or before 34th Hatfield, seised of lands in Middle and in West Herrington, leaving a son Robert of full age. In 4 Dudley, 1479, John de Denom, in right of Isabel his wife, was one of the heirs of William Billingham, Esq. See FARNTON HALL.

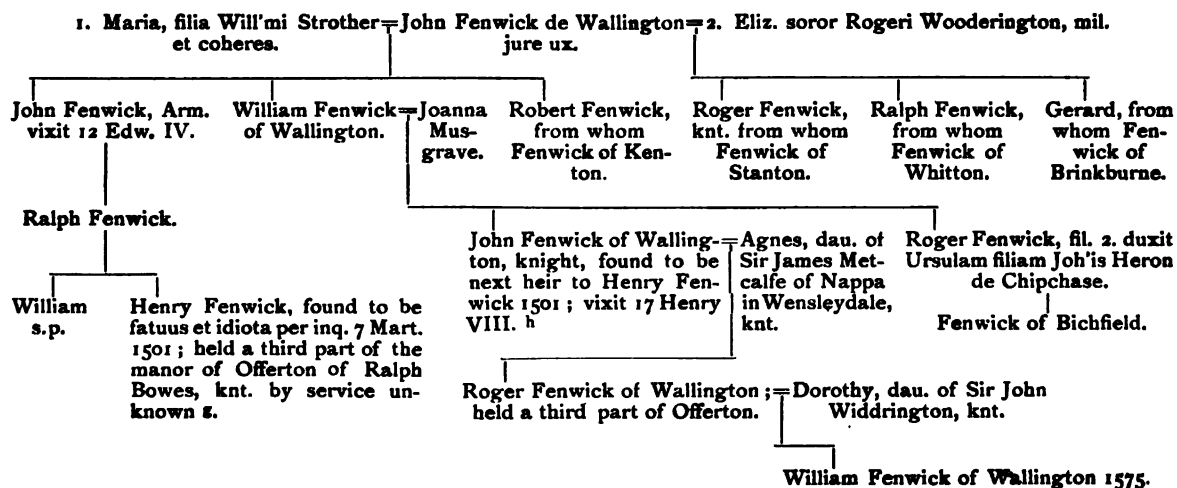
<sup>c</sup> John de Denom, *seigneur de Ufferton*, witness to a charter of Robt. Hilton, sans date, circ. 1300.

<sup>d</sup> Visitation of Northumberland 1575.

<sup>e</sup> Amongst other lands which passed to Loraine by the heiress of Strother, was the manor of *Denom*, co. Northumb.

<sup>f</sup> Pardon to Thomas Ogle and Gregory Fenwick for acquiring from Wm. Loreyne the third part of the manor of Offerton on Trust for William and Agnes his wife and the right heirs of William 28 Aug. 1605. Rot. Tobie Episc. B. anno 110.

As to Fenwick's share of the Manor, its descent stands as follows :



On the authority of Hunter's MSS. Roger Fenwick conveyed a third part of Offerton to Henry Wycliffe<sup>1</sup>, whose descendant Henry Wycliffe, by fine 26 July 6 Car. 1630, alienated<sup>k</sup> his lands here to George Lilburne, Gent.<sup>1</sup> His eldest son, Major Thomas Lilburne of Ufferton, represented the County of Durham in Cromwell's last Parliament 1656, and died in his father's life-time, in 1665. (*See Pedigree of Addison.*)

From the conveyance of a small parcel of ground within West Herrington, it seems that in 1684 the whole of Offerton was held in equal thirds by Lilburne, Myddleton, and Loraine. In 1679, Richard Myddleton, Esq. granted his third of Offerton Cavel<sup>n</sup>, lying within the meadows of West Herrington, to John Lambe of West Herrington. In 1682, George Lilbourne of London, Druggist, granted another third; and 29 Aug. 1684, William Lawrence (Loraine), son and heir of Sir Thomas Loraine of Kirkharle, Bart. granted the remaining third of this small portion of land to the same purchaser<sup>o</sup>. George Lilburne of London, Druggist, brother of Major Thomas Lilburne, was still owner of a third of Offerton in 1686<sup>p</sup>. Lady Frances Vane is now owner of a part of Lilburne's lands.

By indenture enrolled 13 July 8 Eliz. Henry Bellingham of Cornay, co. Cumberland, Gent. granted his capital messuage in Ufferton to John Swinburne of Chopwell, Esq.<sup>q</sup> who was a principal adherent of the rebellious Earls in the Northern Rising in 1569, and forfeited his estates. The lands in question appear to have been granted to Ralph Bowes of Barnes, Esq. brother of Sir George Bowes the Knight-Marshal, and were conveyed by his son William Bowes, Esq. to the family of Middleton. By inquisition taken in 1627<sup>r</sup>, it was found that Elizabeth Middleton, widow, had by charter settled on her

<sup>g</sup> Inq. before William Bulmer and Roger Conyers, Knights, and others, 7 Fox.

<sup>h</sup> Recovery of a third part of the manor and vill of Offerton by Robert Davell, Clerk, and Edward Baxter of Newcastle, merchant, against John Fenwick, Arm. 6 Dec. 3 Wolsey, 17 Hen. VIII.

<sup>i</sup> No date, but probably before 1575.

<sup>k</sup> Pardon of the Alienation 24 Feb. 1630. Rot. Howson, No. 24. The parcels are not described as a third of the Manor, but as one capital messuage, two cottages, one dovecote, one garden, 120 acres of arable land, 50 meadow, 140 pasture, and a payment of a pound of cumin.

<sup>l</sup> Brother of Richard Lilburne of Thickey-Punchardon, and uncle to the well-known John Lilburne. George Lilburne, then stiled of Sunderland, was also Member for the County, with his nephew Robert Lilburne for his colleague, in Cromwell's first Parliament; he died in 1677, at the age of 99.

<sup>n</sup> Cavel, a small portion or slip of ground.

<sup>o</sup> Title-deeds of West-Herrington, communicated by J. G. Lambton, Esq.

<sup>p</sup> Sheriff's List, Spearman's MSS.

<sup>q</sup> Bundle of indentures enrolled temp. Eliz.

<sup>r</sup> Inq. 3 Car.

second son Francis Middleton, and his heirs, her lands in Offerton, which she held by grant from William Bowes, Esq. late parcel of the possessions of John Swinburne, of high treason attainted.

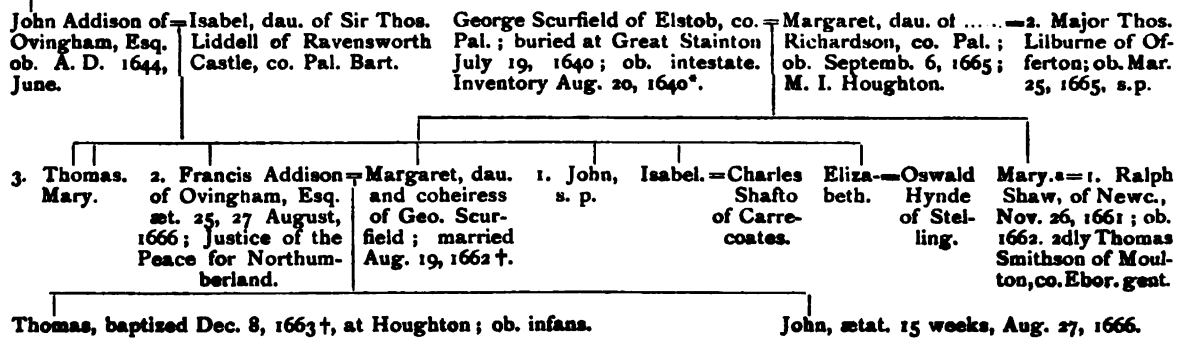
By fine 26 July 11 Jac. Christopher Wharton, Gent. acquired from Mathew Amcotes, Esq. and Susanna his wife, twelve acres of meadow and a free fishery in Ufferton, to hold for 1000 years by the service of one red rose on the 24th of June, if demanded \*. He was also seised, as appears by inquisition post mortem 17 Jac. of a messuage and thirty acres in Ufferton, parcel of the dissolved Chantry of the Blessed Mary in the Church of Houghton-le-Spring, which were held of the manor of East Greenwich, com. Kent. in socage, value 20s. This property also probably centered in Francis Middleton. His grandson Francis Middleton of Offerton, Esq. died without issue in 1769, and devised his estates, after the decease of his widow Elizabeth, to his nephew Sir Thomas Heron, Baronet, and his heirs male, assuming the name of Middleton, with remainders over, under which, on the death of Sir Thomas Heron Middleton, Bart. without male issue, the estates descended to Robert Wharton of Old Park, Esq. grand-nephew of Francis Middleton, who granted Offerton to his brother Richard Wharton, Esq. and he in ..... sold to Simon Temple, Esq. by whom it was again conveyed to Mrs. Mary Lambton of Biddic, neice of Francis Middleton, Esq. Mr. John Dawson of Biddic is the present owner, under the devise of Mrs. Lambton.

\* Pardon of alienation 7 Sept. 14 Jac.

#### PEDIGREE of SCURFIELD and ADDISON, Proprietors of Lands in OFFERTON.

*Addison*: Sable, a Chevron Argent, inter three Spread-Eagles Or. Visitation 1666.—*Scurfield*: Azure, a Bend ingrailed inter three Martlets, Argent. Monuments at Stainton.

John Addison of Ovingham, co. Northumb. Esq. = ..... dau. of ..... Fenwick of East-Heddon, co. Northumberland.



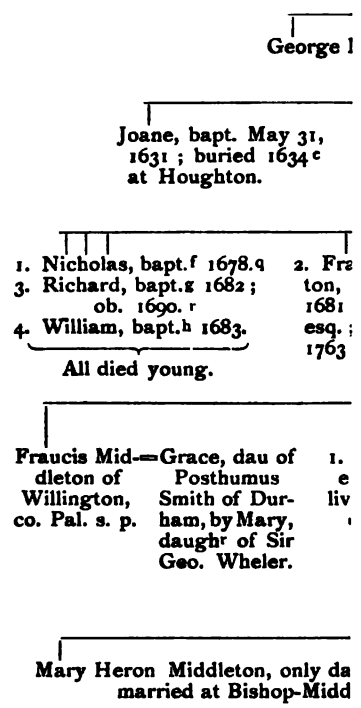
\* George Scurfield, beinge slayne ye 18th of June,<sup>b</sup> was buryed at Staynton the following day,—1640. Bishop-Middleham Parochial Register.

† Register Houghton-le-Spring.

[ \* Bap. at Bishop Middleham, 9 Aug., 1639. <sup>b</sup> Should be July.—ED. *present Edition*. ]

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\* Mrs. Elisabeth Middleton, wife of Sir John Middleton, died 1651. See Pedigree of Rowe. D. 1. Jul. 13, 163. . St. Giles's, Durham.

[ <sup>a</sup> Bur. 10 Sept., 1673. <sup>b</sup> Bur. May, 1651; Joan, born 30 May, 16 P 7 Jan.; bur. 25 Oct., 1695. <sup>r</sup> E connected:—Mar. 5 Feb., 1625-6, probably relate to this family:—B. Middleton, Seaton; bap. 20 June, 24 Feb., 1657-8, Francis Middleton Seaton; bur. 4 Sept., 1701, Francis Middleton. ]

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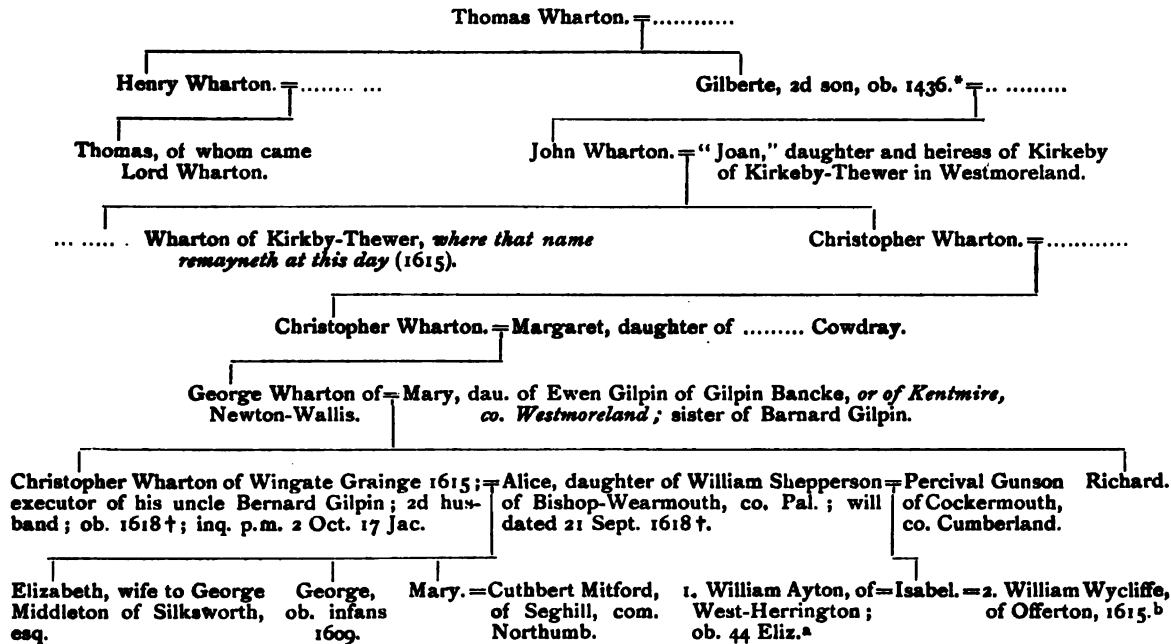
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## PEDIGREE of WHARTON,

Entered in 1615, by "Christopher Wharton of Wingate-Grange and of Offerton in the Bishoprike of Durham, who is descended of a younger brother of Wharton of Kirkby."

ARMS: Quarterly, 1 and 4, Sable, a Manch Argent; *Wharton*. 2 and 3, Argent, two Bars Gules, on a Canton a Cross Or. Crest: On a Wreath, a Bull's head erased Sable, the Horns Or.



\* The Pedigree of Wharton of Gillingwood states Gilbert to marry Joan of Kirkby-Thore.

† Mr. Christopher Wharton, buried August 22, 1618. Alice, widow of Mr. Christopher Wharton January 15, 1618. Houghton-le-Spring.

\*ª The above Pedigree differs considerably from that entered by Humphrey Wharton of Gillingwood, Esq. in the Visitation of Yorkshire 1664.

[ª Bur. at Houghton-le-Spring, 19 Oct., 1602. ª Mar. at Houghton-le-Spring, 21 May, 1604.—ED. *present Edition*.]

## PEDIGREE of WYCLIFFE of OFFERTON.

ARMS: Argent, a Chevron Sable, charged with three Bucks' heads cabossed of the first; inter three Cross Crosslets of the second; a Mullet difference.

Henry Wycliffe of Offerton, in the Bishopricke of Durham; ob. 22 Eliz. 7 Decemberª. = Elizabeth, daughter of ..... Millott of Mayland (and Whithill) in the Bishoprick.

John Wycliffe of Offerton, ob. 23 Dec. 1603 †. = Elizabeth, dau. of Thomas Whitehead of Monke-Wearmouth.

William Wycliffe of Offerton, living 1615. = Isabel, daughter of Percival Gunson (or Gunstone) of Cockermouth, co. Cumberland, wid. of Robert Ayton of West-Herrington; married Aprilª 21 1604; ob. ª 1618 †.

Henry Wycliffe,ª set. 11, 1615; living July 21, 1630. = Dorothy, 1628. Mary.ª Elizabeth, baptized May 25, 1609 †. Alice.ª Frances, baptized Oct. 10, 1615 †.

\* Inq. p.m. 22 July, 22 Eliz.

† Inq. p.m. 7 May, 1 Jac.

ª Houghton Parochial Register. See NEWTON-GARTHS, Parish of Boldon.

[ª Should be May. ª July 10. ª Bap. 24 Sept., 1604. ª Bap. 6 June, 1607. ª Bap. 11 July, 1611.—ED. *present Edition*.



## PENSHAW, OF PENCHER,

adjoins Offerton on the West.

Penshaw-Hill, a lofty cone, observable from many parts of the surrounding country, derives its name from the British *Pen*, a head or hill, a word in many instances retained by the Saxons, and *Shaw*, a wood or thicket. Thus, Penshaw was the wooded hill: its base is still cloathed with a few scattered hasels; but the progress of cultivation, in a country rendered populous by the Collieries, has destroyed all traces of the ancient *Bascus de Pencher*, which is mentioned in records three centuries after the conquest <sup>a</sup>.

The Village of Penshaw lies at the Western base of the Hill, and is almost entirely occupied by persons connected with the Collieries.

The Vill of Penshaw was held from a period of high antiquity under the family of Escoland (whom I am inclined to identify with Dalden of Dalden), and their descendants the Bowes's, excepting a portion of moor and wood land, held immediately under the See of Durham, which afterwards acquired the name of Bernewell. There are no traces here of any tenure in villenage or dringage.

Under Boldon-Book, "William Basseth holds Pencher in exchange for the land which his father held in Middleham, except two hundred and seventy-four acres and a half of land, partly in cultivation, and partly moor land, which he holds in chief of the Bishop, for which he pays four marks, and for a certain mill two marks. He holds the residue of the Vill of Jordan de Scouland, of whom the land in Middleham was holden."

In 1326 John de Denum held Pencher-Wood of the Bishop by homage and fealty; value 3s. 4d. <sup>b</sup>

In Hatfield's Survey Penshaw is mentioned under Houghton. "Free tenants—Robert de Carlell holds, by charter and foreign service, the Moor of Penchare, and pays 53s. 4d.; the Mill, 26s. 8d.; lands apud Bernewell, 2s. 6d."

In 1426 Robert Karlele was found to hold "the *Manor of Bernewell*, the Mill, and Mill-pond, on a rivulet, called Ellyngburne, near Heryngton, under the name of two hundred and seventy-four acres and a half of land lying next to Bedykfields, of cultivated land, by homage, fealty, and the service of providing one man with two greyhounds, to attend the Bishop's great chace, and 4l. to the Exchequer; and the manor is worth nothing beyond the service. He holds the Vill of Pencher of the heirs of Jordan de Escowland, together with the services of the free tenants, and 20s. rent from free tenements, except three messuages, &c. which Alice de Karlele, mother of the same Robert, holds in dower for term of life <sup>c</sup>."

The said Manor of Bernewell was not only worth nothing beyond the above service, but was insufficient to satisfy the annual rent to the Exchequer.

"Manerium de Bernewell est minus sufficiens in se satisfacere D. Episcopo liberam firmam suam iiii*l*.; et Rob'tus Jakson, Coronator et Ballivus D. Episcopi in Warda de Esington, à die mortis Roberti Karlele usque diem captionis hujus inquisitionis, nomine D. Episcopi omnia exitus et proficua percepit, eo quod &c. <sup>d</sup>"

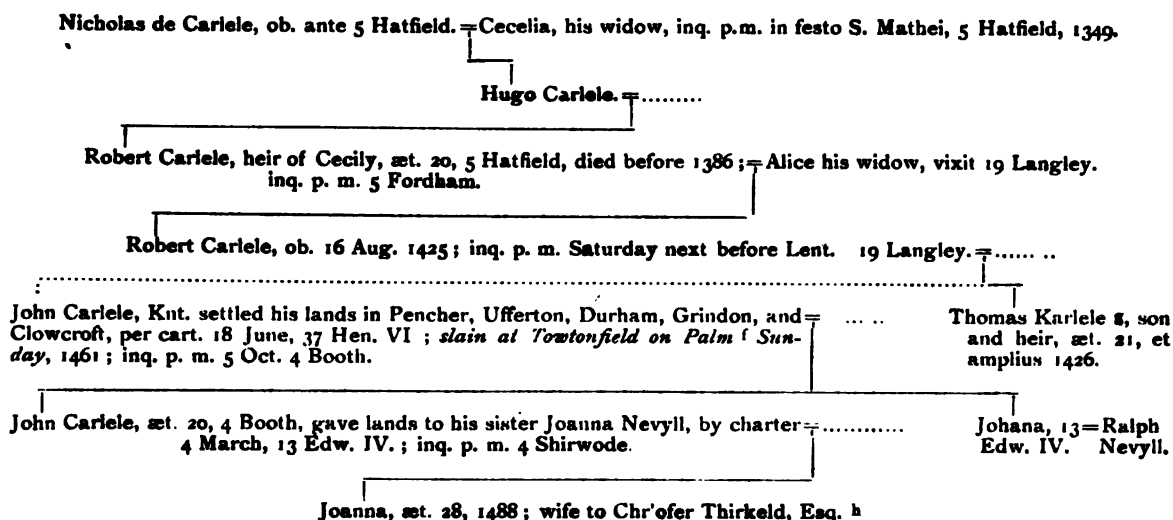
<sup>a</sup> There are, however, considerable remains of old oak wood in several hedge-rows on the North-West side of the Hill, and the fields adjoining.

<sup>b</sup> Inq. 10 Beaumont.

<sup>c</sup> Inq. p. m. 19 Langley.

<sup>d</sup> Ibid.

The following descents are gathered from the escheats. The Carleles held also the Manor of Blackburn.



The last-named John Carlele held the Manor of Pencher (except a toft and croft, 47 acres of arable land, and three acres of meadow) of Sir Ralph Bowes, by Knight's service, leaving Joan, wife of Christopher Thirkeld, his daughter and heir.

Before 10 Feb. 38 Eliz. Marmaduke Thirkeld died seised of the manor of Pencher.

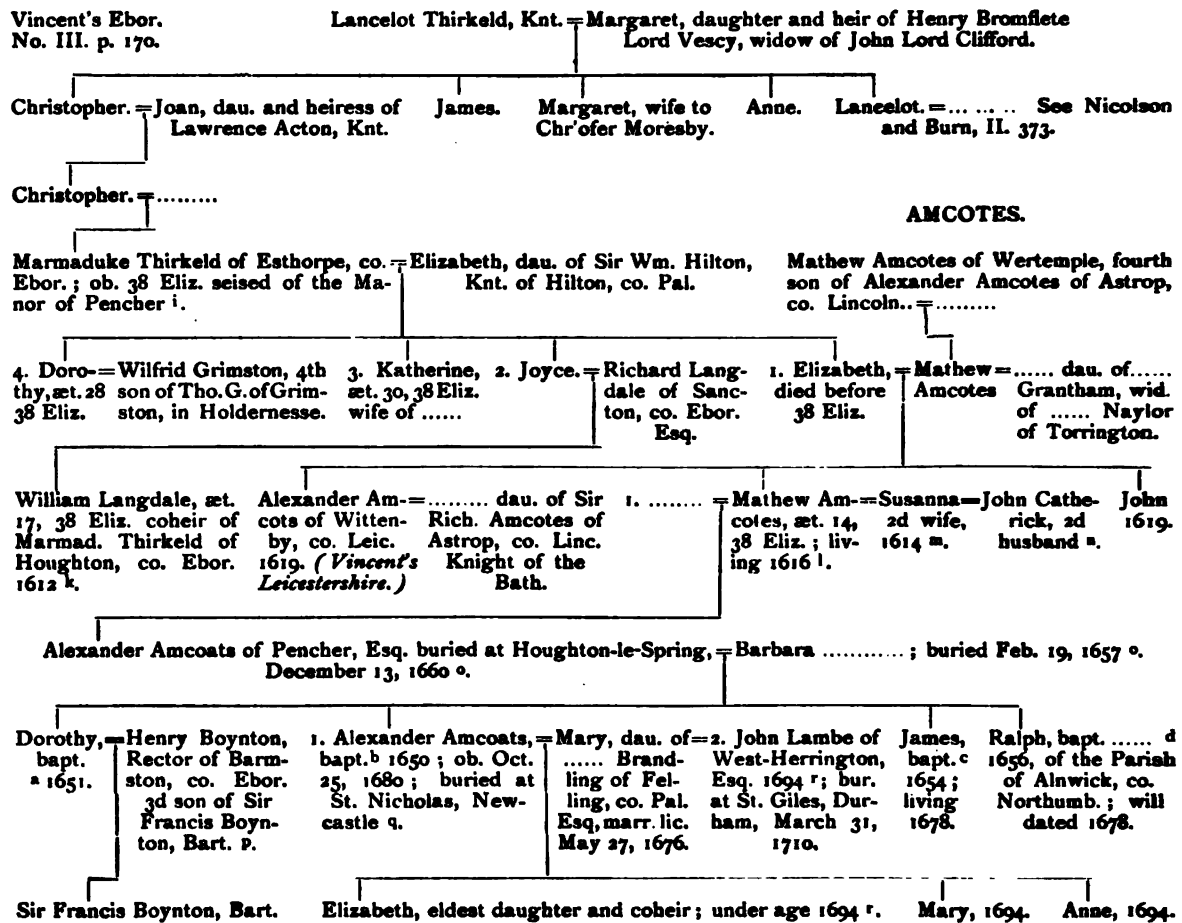
<sup>f</sup> *Die Dominica in Ramis Palmarum.*

<sup>g</sup> No inquisition occurs on Thomas Carlele, and John is placed conjecturally as his brother.

<sup>h</sup> This is evidently the family of Carlisle, of which Leland speaks when he says, "The Gray freres in Newcastle of the *Cairluell*s foundation, originally marchautes of the same towne, and after men of land. The Thirgilles (Thirkelds) of the Wold of Yorkshir have now by heyre generalles Cairluell's landes." Itin. 6. fo. 62. By indenture, 8 Aug. 1563, Marmaduke Thyrcelde, Esq. conveyed Carlisle-Crofte lying between a close in tenure of Robert Trogg on y<sup>e</sup> Northe, and the late dissolved House of the Augustine Frears called the Queene's Majestie's Manor on the North, and from the Towne walls on y<sup>e</sup> East, untill a Burne called Earicke Burn on the West, to William Sherewood, Gent. and his heirs for ever. Wm. Sherewood, son and heir of Wm. Sherewood, conveyed to Thomas Liddell, Esq. March 2, 1599. Carlisle Croft became afterwards the property of John Blakiston, the regicide, about 1658; and his son, Nathaniel Blakiston, Esq. Counsellor at Law, sold Carlisle Croft to John Rogers, Esq. in 1711; the coheirs of Rogers, viz. Hon. Edward Montagu, Anthony Isaacson, Hannah his wife, and Anthony Isaacson their son, and Wm. Archdeacon, sold to Rowland Burdon, Esq. (inter alia) Sept. 27, 1765. 3 Dec. 1579, Henry Carlell, son and heir of Christopher Carlell of Newcastle, Gent. sold for 20*l.* a tenement and shoppe in Pilgrim-streete to Francis Comyng y<sup>e</sup> Elder, Tailor, &c.—MSS. pen. Rowl. Burdon, Esq.

The subsequent descent of the estate is explained by the annexed

PEDIGREE of THIRKELD and AMCOATS.



[ a 31 Oct. b 17 June. c 1 Nov. d 25 May.—ED. present Edition.]

I am uncertain whether this estate were the same which, as appears by a MS. Letter<sup>1</sup>, was sold before 1717 by Lancelot and James Carr, Esquires, to *Madam Jane Wharton*, from whom, however, it has lineally descended in the family of Tempest, and is now vested in Lady Frances Vane, daughter and heiress of Sir Henry Vane Tempest, Bart.

<sup>i</sup> Inq. 10 Feb. 38 Eliz.

<sup>k</sup> Visitation of Yorkshire, 1612.

<sup>l</sup> 15 Jan. 7 Jac. Pardon to Francis Guevara, Esq. and John Starkey, Gent. for acquiring from Matthew Amcotes, Esq. (by fine 21 Aug. 7 Jac.) the Manor of Pencher, 5 messuages, 10 tofts, one mill, 8 barns, one cottage, 300 acres of arable land, 60 of meadow, 300 of pasture, 100 of moor, 3s. rent, the service of a pound of pepper, a pound of cumin, and a red Rose, in Pencher, Clowcroft, and Grindon. Rot. W. James, A. No. 88. And see another fine levied of the same premises to Robert Sharpergh, Arm. Rot. W. James, IV. 35.

<sup>m</sup> Mr. John Catherick and Mrs. Susan Amcoats married at Houghton-le-Spring, Feb. 5, 1618.

<sup>n</sup> Amcoats versus Catherick, trespass in Penchard, Cro. Jac. p. 15.

<sup>o</sup> Houghton-le-Spring Parochial Register.

<sup>q</sup> Reg. of St. Nicholas, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

<sup>r</sup> MSS. W. Thos. Salvin, Esq.

<sup>p</sup> Collins's Baronetage, I. 304.

<sup>r</sup> Interrogatories in Chancery, Durham.

## LAMBTON'S ESTATE IN PENSHAW.

In 1370 Robert son of Robert de Lambton died seised of a messuage and fourteen acres in Pencher, worth half a mark, held of the heir of Robert Karlele; and of a carucate of land, held of the Bishop of Durham by fealty and 6*d.* rent.

In 1431 William Lambton of Lambton died seised (*inter alia*) of a messuage in Pencher worth 12*d.* per annum, three cottages worth 12*d.*, a hundred acres of land worth 2*s.* eight acres of meadow worth 20*d.* forty acres of meadow worth 12*d.* and ten acres of wood, stated to be of no value, held of the heirs of Karlele<sup>†</sup>. William Lambton, son and heir of William, held the same estate in 12 Hen. VI.<sup>‡</sup>; and in 1467 Thomas Lambton, son of William, (and brother of Robert Lambton, who died in 1443) held the same lands<sup>‡</sup>, with the wood, and a fishery called Shiphaugh; and had also purchased a messuage, 60 acres of land, and two acres of wood, in Pencher, and a messuage and forty acres in Bishop-Hoghton, of Ralph Millot and Eleanor his wife, under a reserved rent to the same Ralph and his heirs of 36*s.* 8*d.* for ever. William Lambton, son and heir of Thomas, died seised of the same lands in 1480: those held of the heir of Karlele are stated to be of *no value*<sup>‡</sup>; and those purchased of Millot to be of no further value than the outrent, of which 26*s.* 8*d.* was charged upon Pencher, and 13*s.* 4*d.* on Houghton. These estates have ever since descended in the family of Lambton.

As late as 1617 the old woody Pen still retained its covering of native oak, of which the reliques may be still traced, for the lands of West-Herrington are said to be bounded on the East by Sir William Lambton's woods.<sup>‡</sup>

About 1754, a CHAPEL OF EASE was built and endowed at Penshaw, of which the Rector of Houghton is patron. Perpetual Curates—William Sisson, A.M. appointed on the endowment, buried at Painshaw 28 Oct. 1788; Christopher Robinson, A.M. p. m. Sisson, died Oct. 17, 1797; Thomas Bowlby, A.M. p. m. Robinson.

The Chapel, a plain convenient building, is in no way remarkable.

<sup>†</sup> Inq. p. m. Will. Lambton, 8 Jan. 25 Langley, 9 Hen. VI.

<sup>‡</sup> Inq. p. m. Will. Lambton, 24 March, 28 Langley, 12 Hen. VI.

<sup>‡</sup> Inq. p. m. Robert Lambton, 5 Neville. Inq. p. m. Thomas Lambton, 20 Oct. 10 Booth.

<sup>‡</sup> Inq. p. m. William Lambton, 28 Sept. 4 Dudley.

<sup>‡</sup> Title Deeds pen. J. G. Lambton, Esquire.

## PARISH OF SEAHAM.

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THE Parish of Seaham is bounded by Dalton-le-Dale on the South, by Eppleton and Wardonlaw in the Parish of Houghton-le-Spring on the West and South West, by the Townships of Ryhope and Burdon in the Parish of Bishop-Wearmouth on the North, and by the Sea on the East. The Parish includes two Constaberies : 1. Seaham ; 2. Seaton and Slingley.

The Village of Seaham stands close on the coast. The chief mansion is the seat of the family of Milbanke <sup>a</sup>.

Seaham was included in King Athelstan's donation to the shrine of St. Cuthbert. In the lapse of three centuries it had been severed from the possessions of the church ; and with Seton and Slynglawe formed a freehold Manor, which before 1260 had descended to two heiresses, Matilda and Hawysia. The former intermarried with Yeland, and the latter with Hadham. In 1295 their descendants John de Hadham and John de Yeland terminated their family disputes by a solemn deed executed in the Church of St. Andrew of Seaham ; and agreed to hold their respective shares of the inheritance as the same had been originally divided betwixt their ancestors Hawysia de Hadham and Matilda de Yeland.

Omnibus, &c. Johannes de Yeland. Noveritis me relaxasse, &c. omnes acōnes, &c. versus Johannem de Haddam. Ita quod nec ego, &c. sed quod unusquisque nostrūm habeat partem suam hereditatis nostræ per se divisam, prout Hawysia de Haddam et Matildis de Yeland antecessores nostri habuerunt in principio divisionis hereditatis nostræ. In cujus, &c. T. Dñis Ranulfo de Nevyl, Roberto de Helton, Thoma de Herinton, Johanne Marmeduk, Gwychardo de Charron, Philippo de la Leye, Wilfo de Laton, Militibus ; Magro Wilfo de S. Botulpho tunc Senescallo Dun. Radulpho de Warschop tunc Vic. Johanne de Bertelay, &c. Dat apud Seham in Ecclesia B. Andreæ primo die Dec. A.D. 1295.

John son of Jordan *Aydrunken* <sup>b</sup> of Seaham, released considerable lands in Seaham to the same John de Hadham : some of these lands are stated to lie in the Cotheflat, near

<sup>a</sup> A situation not perhaps naturally very attractive, has been rendered extremely pleasing by the taste and attention of its owner. The grounds are laid out with the most elegant simplicity ; and a warm sunny vale to the South, which shelters and conceals the garden, is filled with rising plantations. Yet I cannot help regretting that the deserted Tower and Dene of Dalden have not received an equal share of attention : half the sums expended at Seaham would have rendered Dalden a spot of no common beauty. The deep repose and tranquillity of the scenery round the Tower might have allured an Anchorite ; and towards Dawdon field houses the Dale unites, with a noble sea-view, the softest pastoral scenery on the Eastern coast.

<sup>b</sup> An appellation which I conceive to be a genuine *soubriquet*, or by-name, imposed on a man of perpetual ebriety and excess. The son, as might well befall the child of such a father, seems to have been obliged to dispose of all his estates.

the South side of Horselaudene, at Surlandes, Yrestanes—*et in diversis locis campes-tribus*—one acre *sur la dene de Refwope*—at Todwelles, Mikellawe, Claterbrigge, Chonkesti, Thingonslaw, Fayrhope, and Showelbradfote<sup>d</sup>. John de Kendal released to the same John de Hadham a toft in Seaham; and by another charter, lands which he held by lease from the ancestors of Hadham in Conkesty, Langmere, Horslaudenesyde (*juxta terram Matilde vidue*), Moslaumere, and Smalacre<sup>e</sup>.

In 1303 John de Hadham granted his Manor of Seham, and the Advowson of the Church, to his son and heir Thomas de Hadham<sup>f</sup>; and in 1345 Thomas de Hadham died seised of a moiety of the Manors of Seaham and Seaton, and of the Advowson, held of the See of Durham by homage, fealty, and suit of court<sup>g</sup>. The same portion of both estates descended in the family till the failure of male issue in Thomas Hadham (26 Jan. 1500-1<sup>h</sup>), who had previously, 22 Edward IV. 1482, settled his estates on his two daughters and coheiresses; *viz.* on Elizabeth wife of Robert Bamford, Esq. the moiety of the Manor of Seaham, and the moiety of Seaton on Isabel wife of John Blaykeston, with cross remainders. Robert Bamford left a son and heir, Christopher Bamford, Esq. Elizabeth Errington, whom I conjecture to have been the heiress of Bamford, died seised of the moiety of Seaham, 28 June 1550<sup>i</sup>, leaving Isabel then widow of Roger Swinburne (of Nafferton in Northumberland) her daughter and heir. George Swinburne, son and heir of Roger, was in possession of the estate in 1560<sup>k</sup>. I am unable to trace the further descent of this moiety, which certainly did not continue much longer in the family of Swinburne; and I can only conjecture that it was sold out in parcels, and gave rise to several freehold properties in Seaham, held by the families of Fell, Martin, Brice, Morgan, and Huntley<sup>l</sup>; all of which were gradually absorbed by purchase at different periods, and united to Bowes's moiety of the manor.

## BOWES'S MOIETY.

It will be recollected that half the Manors of Seaham and Seaton centered in Matilda de Yeland, whose grandson John de Yeland held the same estate in 1295<sup>m</sup>. Before 1408 Yeland's moiety had become vested, either by purchase or descent, in the family of Dalden. Margaret, then wife of Thomas Boynton, died seised of half the Manors of Seaham and Seaton (*inter alia*), with remainder to Joan, then wife of Thomas Bromflete, daughter of Robert Conyers of Ormisby, and of Aline, sometime wife of William de Dalden<sup>n</sup>. In 1438 the same Joan Bromflete died seised of the moiety of the Manor and Advowson held of the Bishop by Knights' service, and of the annual value of 100s. The same moiety contained the site of the Manor-house, of no value: five messuages and four cottages,

<sup>d</sup> Cart. orig. pen. Sir J. Swinburne.

<sup>e</sup> Inq. p. m. 1. Bury.

<sup>f</sup> Inq. p. m. 4 Edw. VI.

<sup>g</sup> Lease of a tenement in Seaham, from George Swynburne of Seham, Gent. to Rycherte Morgan, 26 Dec. 3 Eliz. Cart. pen. Sir J. Swinburne, to whom I am indebted for the perusal of a very curious collection of ancient charters relative to Hadham's moiety of the Manor.

<sup>h</sup> In 1600, 42 Eliz. George Fell acquired 2 messuages, 5 tofts, 40 acres of land, 20 of meadow, 80 of pasture, of Robert Brandling and Jane his wife. In 1684 the freeholders in Seaham were, Sir Mark Milbanke, of Dalden Tower, Bart. Robert Huntley, John Morgan, Thomas Brice, John Marshall, and George Fell.—Spearman's MSS.

<sup>i</sup> Deed of partition, id. ann.

<sup>k</sup> Inq. p. m. 3 Langley.

<sup>l</sup> Cart. Ibid.

<sup>m</sup> Ibid.

<sup>n</sup> See the Pedigree of Hadham, and the evidences there quoted.

worth 10s. *per annum*; 200 acres of arable land worth 40s. ; five acres of meadow 10s. ; and 200 acres of pasture worth 20s. ° This estate descended with several others to Sir William Bowes, Knt. son of Joan Bromflete by her first husband. Sir William Bowes died in 1457 ; and his son, Sir William Bowes the younger, in 1467, seized of the same estate, which descended lineally till the death of Sir George Bowes of Dalden in 1557 without male issue. On the division of his estates the moieties of the Manors of Seaham and Seaton fell to the share of his eldest daughter and coheiress Dorothy, wife of Sir Cuthbert Collingwood, Knt. ¶ whose descendant George Collingwood, Esq. sold his moiety of the Manor of Seaham, together with the Tower and Manor of Dalden ¶, to Mark Milbanke, Esq. ancestor of the present proprietor, Sir Ralph Milbanke, Bart. (*See the Pedigree of Milbanke, p. 212.*)

#### THE CHURCH.

The Church, a small fabric, retains traces of high antiquity. The Nave and Chancel are narrow and of equal breadth, separated from each other by the segment of a lofty round arch, which seems to indicate that the building has been once of considerably larger extent towards the North ¶. The tower at the West end of the Nave is square and low. All the lights in the Nave are narrow and round-headed, and the East window consists also of two round-headed lights under an ornament of Saxon zigzag or nailhead. The font is a plain stone basin, the rim ornamented with tracery.

#### THE RECTORY.

The Advowson appears from the earliest period of the records to have been attached to the Manor, and to have been held in alternate turns by the families of Hadham and Yeland. In 1475 the Rectory was appropriated to the Abbey of Coverham in Yorkshire, to hold "*cum suis juribus, &c. absque dotatione alicujus Vicarii perpetui*." In 1490 Bishop Sherwood instituted Robert Chawmer, Chaplain to the Vicarage. The Queen presented in 1575, probably in right of the dissolved Abbey of Coverham. The patronage was afterwards vested in the noble families of Hickes and Noel, and was conveyed by ——— Earl of Gainsborough to the family of Robinson.

At the general array of the Clergy on Gilesgate Moor in 1400, the Rector of Seaham provided one Hobelar and one Archer.

Seaham Vicarage.—Rev. Richard Wallis Patron.—King's Books £5. 5s.—Tenths £10. 4s. 2d.—Archid. Proc. 3s. 8d.—Episc. Proc. 3s. 4d.—Dedication of the Church to St. Mary.

° Inq. p. m. Joan Bromflete, 1 Nevill. Inq. p. m. Will. Bowes, Knt. 1 Booth. William Bowes, Knt. 9 Booth. William Bowes, Knt. 17 Booth. Ralph Bowes, Knt. Ralph Bowes, Knt. George Bowes, Knt. 4 and 5 Philip and Mary. It seems unnecessary to explain the descent of the property more particularly, as it is identified with that of Dalden, and Homildon or Barnes.

¶ Dimensions: The Chancel nine paces in length, the Nave 16; width five paces. There is a small South porch, on the key-stone of which are inscribed certain numerals which have been supposed to mean 1080. I have always thought the capitals E. D. to be merely the initials of a Churchwarden, and the date 1680.

## RECTORS.

John de Yeland occurs 1279.	Thomas Stones, 1415.
Richard de Overton 1293 <sup>r</sup> .	John Witham, 1436, p.m. Stones.
Hugh de Karliolo occurs 7 April 1334.	Richard Ledyerde occurs 3 Jan. 1451.
Thomas de Hadham.	Thomas Langton, the last Rector, resigned
Thomas de Hadham, 1364, p.m. Hadham.	1475.
John de Hadham, 1381, p.m. Hadham.	

The families of Hadham and Yeland, or Bowes, alternate Patrons.

## VICARS.

Robert Chawmer, pr. by Bp. Sherwood 20 Jan. 1490, resigned 4 March following.	Thomas Esterbie, cl. pr. to <i>the Vicarage</i> , by Q. Elizabeth, 14 Dec., 1575.
“Inopiam dictor. Abbat. et. Convent. ac eor. Monasterii, cum diminutione fructuum tunc ære alieno notorie gravator. pio mentis affectu compatiens, perpetuam Vicariam prædictam subducimus &c. curam animarum, &c. per quemcunq. capellanum idoneum secularem successive per arbitrium Abbatis pro tempore, &c. remittimus.” <i>Ordin. Eccles. de Seaham</i> , 15 March 1490.	John Esterbie, 1622, p. m. Esterbie.
John Sedel. Capellan. occurs 1501, pr. per Abbat. de Coverham.	Henry Dobbins, A. M. 15 Oct. 1661, pr. by Juliana Dowager Vicountess Campden.
Thomas Wright, ob. 1575.	Arthur Noel, A. B. 17 March 1668 <sup>v</sup> .
	Alexander Clarke, 1692, p. m. Noel, pr. Earl of Gainsborough.
	Henry Ireland, A. M. 1697, p. m. Clarke.
	John Robinson, A. M. 14 Sept. 1741, p. m. Ireland.
	John Rotheram, A. M. (Rector of Houghton-le-Spring) 1778, p. m. Robinson, pr. Alice Robinson, widow.
	Richard Wallis, A. M. <sup>u</sup> 1783, per res. Rotheram, pr. Alice Robinson, widow.

The great tithes of the whole Parish have been held with the Vicarage<sup>r</sup>; the glebe consists of 172 acres 10 perches<sup>v</sup>.

The Vicarage stands to the East of the Church, on the Northern bank of the Dene. The cliff below has been converted into ornamental ground, without destroying the native character of the place. Every hardy shrub and flower which will bear the sea-breeze has

<sup>r</sup> See the several Charters of Confirmation by Bishops Booth, Dudley, and Sherwood.

<sup>s</sup> He had the King's letters of protection to travel abroad, 22 Edw. I.

<sup>v</sup> I am unable to trace his exact connection with the family of Gainsborough. Hannah fil. Arthur Noel, cler. et Mariæ ux. bapt. 16 Aug. 1677. Edward, &c., bapt. 7 Jan. 1678. Maria, &c. 4 Oct. 1688. Arthur Noel, A. M. Ecclesiæ Parochialis de Seaham Rector, sepultus 22 Nov. 1691, æt. suæ 51.

<sup>u</sup> To whom I am indebted for much information, and for much friendly attention.

<sup>x</sup> From this circumstance many of the late Incumbents have been stiled Rectors of Seaham; it seems probable that the corn tithes were re-united to the Vicarage under the Act of 29 Car. II. probably in the time of Arthur Noel, a branch of the Gainsborough family, in whom the patronage was vested. <sup>y</sup> Terrier 1806.



been taught to cling to the rock, or cast anchor in its crevices; whilst at the base a few sycamores brave the blast, and shelter their weaker neighbours<sup>a</sup>.

Defendit numerus, ramisque feliciter audent.

Randal's MSS. mention a Chantry in Seaham Church dedicated to the Virgin: Richard Atkinson cantarista 1501.

#### MONUMENTS.

A stone coffin of the usual form with a ridged cover lies in the Church-yard, near the South Chancel wall. The ledge of the cover is inscribed *Hic jacet Richardus . . . Seaham*<sup>a</sup>.

On a marble tablet in the Chancel:

Sacred to the Memory of  
the Rev. JOHN ROBINSON, A. M.  
late Rector and Impropiator  
of Seaham,  
who departed this life Oct. 30, 1778,  
aged 63.

Also Alice, relict of the above,  
who died May 3, 1802,  
in the 85th year of her age.

In the Church Yard, on an altar-tomb:

Gulielmus Martin, Thome et Elizabethhe parentibus de Seaham filius unigenitus hic situs est in spem certam resurrectionis, vicesimo septimo die Novembris, anno 1698<sup>b</sup>.

In Seaham Church-yard, without any memorial, rest the remains of Joseph Blacket, an unfortunate child of genius, whose last days were soothed by the generous attention of the family of Milbanke. His works, to which it would be harsh to deny the praise of native and vigorous talent, are before the public; and be it added, that his life was marked by no grosser deviation from the path of duty or prudence than that of indulging in a vain intercourse with the Muses<sup>c</sup>.

<sup>a</sup> Let me remark in this place, that actual observation has long convinced me that on our Eastern coast the sycamore is almost the only forester which will permanently endure the sea-blast, and attain both bulk and height; witness the beautiful grove which shelters the Rectory at Whitburn. Next to the sycamore the English elm bears the blast best, but it generally presents a ragged miserable appearance; the fir tribe universally fail; and the birch, to use the words of Linnæus, *nana et pusilla evadit*. *Privet*, the English myrtle, is indigenous in the Denes on the coast, and retains the character of its Italian cogener, *amantes littora myrtos*. No other evergreen can be so safely depended on in a maritime situation—*Restharrow* (*Ononis Arvensis*), and Sea bind-weed (*Convolvulus Soldanella*), varying with paler or deeper purple flowers, combine with the common Periwinkle in clothing the cliffs at Seaham; the two former are indigenous from Hartlepool to Tynemouth. The Sea cabbage (*Brassica Oleracea*), called here from some village tradition *Purdys Kale*, scatters itself over the most inaccessible parts of the crag, and in the autumn varies beautifully with white and purple leaves. The sea-rocket, *Bunias Cabilia*, covers the loose sand at the foot of the cliffs with its purple blossoms; it occurs in large patches along the whole extent of coast; but being an annual, its habitat is frequently liable to change.

<sup>b</sup> Two Richards occur in the list of Incumbents—Richard de Overton in 1293, and Ledyerde in 1451. I am inclined to refer the coffin to the earlier Richard. The middle part of the inscription, which Hutchinson reads *Vic. de Seaham*, is now illegible. Both the Richards lived before the appropriation to Coverham Abbey, and were consequently Rectors.

<sup>c</sup> William Martin of Seaham, Yeoman, buried 29 Aug. 1664. Thomas Martin, Yeoman, and Elizabeth Fell, married 4 May 1667. William, son of Thomas and Elizabeth Martin, baptized 1669. William Martin, Batchelor, son of Thomas and Elizabeth, buried 21 Nov. 1698.

<sup>d</sup> "Remains of Joseph Blacket, and a Memoir of him by Pratt, 1811." See *Gen. Mag.*, 1810, Part I. p. 50; II. 288, 544.

## EXTRACTS FROM THE PARISH REGISTERS.

"A new Register for the Parish of Seaham, &c. 29 Sept. 1653, Marriages occur as usual before Justices of the Peace, chiefly before Thomas Delaval of Hetton, Esq.

Mr. John Easterbie, Preacher of God's word in Seaham, buried 20 May 1661 <sup>d</sup>.

Mr. Henry Dobbins, Clerk, Minister of God's word in Seaham, buried Dec. 11, 1668.

Mr. Alexander Clark, Rector of Seaham, deceased at Timwell near Stamford, Linc. 12 Feb. 1697.

Gul. Cayley de Brompton, Ebor. gent. Hannah Wood de Seham (married 3) Jul. 1677.

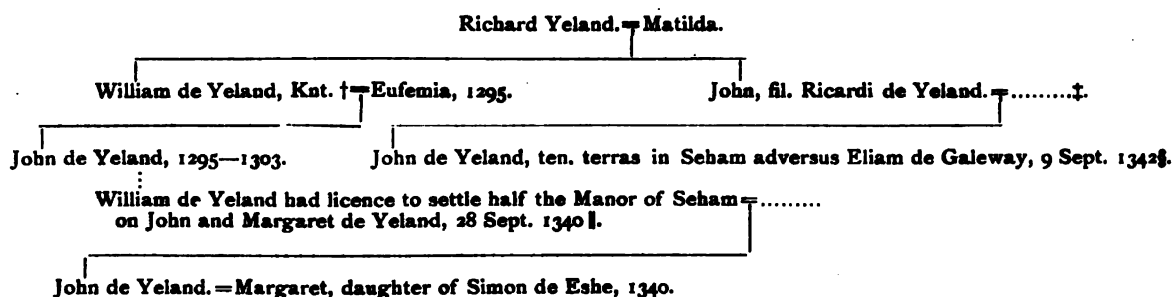
W. Bigg, of St. Andrew's Holborn, gent. Isabel Dent, All Saints, Newcastle on Tyne, 26 Aug. 1666."

The only Charitable Bequests to the Parish of Seaham are, 5*l*. left to the general Poor of the Parish, by the Will of William Martin, Yeoman, 1692, and the same sum left for the same purpose by Thomas Brice, 1762. The money is vested in the Vicar's hands, on a note given to the Churchwardens, and the interest is distributed by the Churchwardens at Easter.

<sup>d</sup> In 1675 Anne widow of Mr. John Easterbie had a certificate of her husband's loyalty and sufferings, *vis.* "that he was imprisoned, sequestered, and deprived of all he had by the late rebellion;" and that he said "Anne and her children are become poore and fitt objects of publick or private charity." 11 Aug. 1675. The certificate seems to have been intended to procure Bishop Warner's Bounty, of which see an account in Wood's Athen. II. 125—Hunter's MSS. D. & C. Lib.

## PEDIGREE of YELAND, of SEAHAM.

ARMS: Two bars, and two mullets in chief: the colours not expressed\*.



\* Seal of John de Yeland. 1295.

† "Universis, &c. Willelmus de Yeland, Miles, fil. Domini Ricardi de Yeland. Noveritis me Dedisse, &c. Elemosinario Dunelm. undecim sol. reddit. de domibus meis in Ball. Dunelm." sine dat. Liber Elemos. D. and C. Treas. fo. 42.

‡ "Omnibus, &c. Jordan filius Johannis Aydrunken de Seham, sal. Noveritis me quiet. clamasse, &c. Johanni de Hadham, &c. 1279. Test. Domino Willelmo de Yeland. Johann. filio Domini Ricardi de Yeland. Willelmo clerico de Yeland."

§ "Certificatorium super breve de Bastardia Johannis de Yeland. Cum Johannes de Yeland in curia nostra petit adversus Elyam de Galeway decem acras, &c. in Seham ut jus suum de seisina Johannis fil. Ricardi de Yeland Patris sui cujus heredem, &c. idem Elias dixit quod predictus Johannes nullus heres esse potest, eo quod bastardus est; prefatum Johannem de Yeland legitimum, &c. et legitime genitum, &c. vobis significamus." 9 Sept. 1342, Kellow, fo. 363.

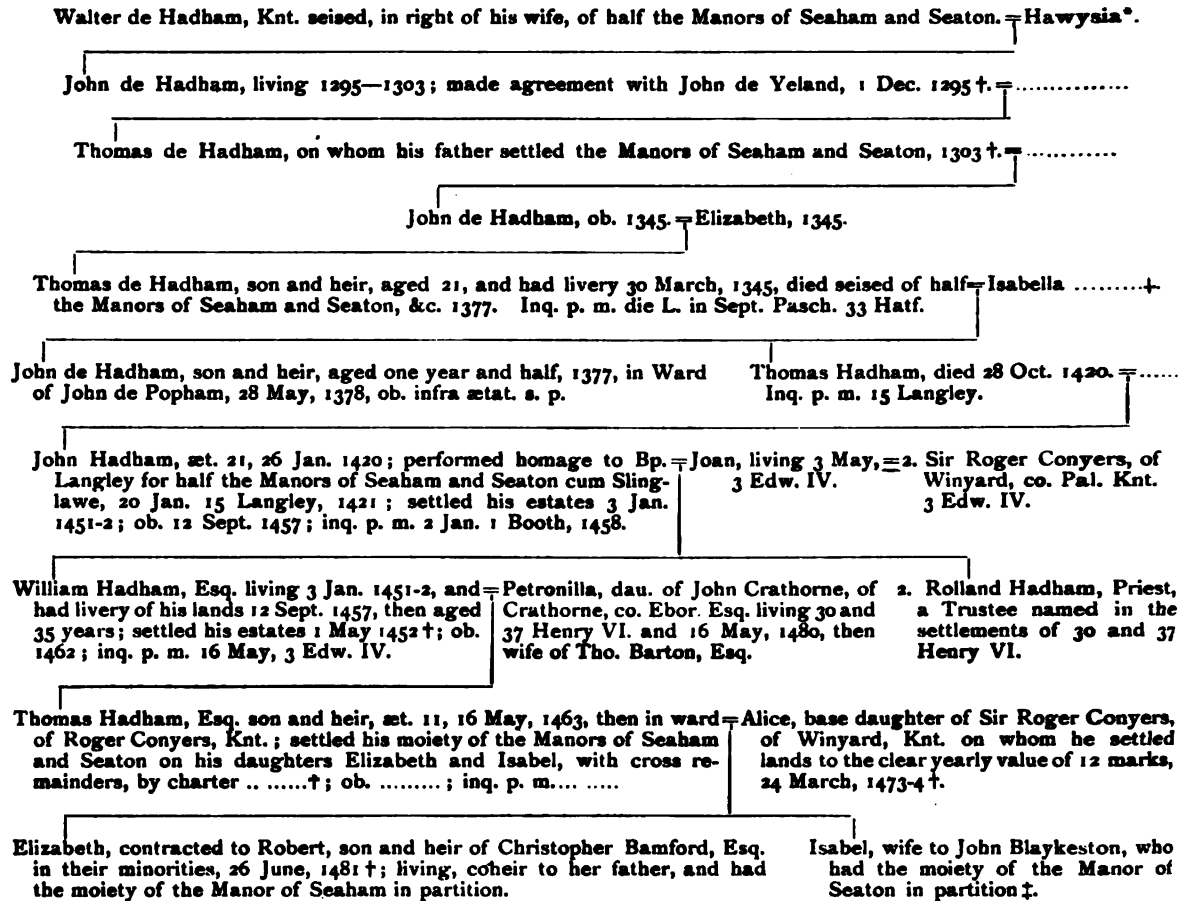
|| "Ricardus, &c. Thome Surtays Senescallo. Quia Willelmus de Yeland, &c. licent. dedimus quod ipse de medietate manerii de Seham, &c. tenend. Willelmo pro vita et post decessum Willelmi rem. Johanni fil. Willelmi de Yeland, et Margarete filie Simonis de Eshe et heredibus de corpore, &c." 28 Sept. 7 Bury. Kellow's Register, folio 333.

"Omnibus, &c. Ricardus Dunelm. Episcopus. Sciatis nos dedisse Johanni de Yeland decem acras in Bradestrotther," 7 Jan. 1313. Kellow, 242.

"Omnibus, &c. Ricardus, &c. Noveritis nos dedisse Nicholao de Yeland decem libratas terre in man. nostro de Houeden in excamb. terre apud Twedemuth." 7 Sept. A<sup>o</sup> 2. Ibid. 264.

Adam de Yeland occurs Seneschal of Durham, 18 Jan. 1225. Richard Yeland, Knt. occurs 10 Edward I. 1282. John de Yeland, Forestar. noster, 13 Nov. 1315. William de Yeland, testis in carta, 1336. The name is in all probability derived from Islandshire.

## PEDIGREE of HADHAM, of SEAHAM.



\* Omnibus, &c. Dna Hawysia uxor Dni Waltri de Hadham, neptis Dni Philippi de Oulecotes salut. Noveritis me pro sal. anime mee quiet. clamasse Prior. Dunelm. Piscariam que dicitur Le Pole. sans dat. 1<sup>a</sup> 1<sup>o</sup> Special. D. and C. Treas.

† Noverint, &c. me Ricardum Tremayn et Isabellam uxorem meam recepisse de Thoma Haddam centum solid. sterling in solucionem firme nostre de Seton et de Seham que nobis pertinet, ad fest. Pentec. die Mercur. prox. ante F. Apost. Philip. et Jac. 12 E. III.

† Charters pen. Sir John Swinburne, Bart.

‡ See SEATON.

Eilwin de Saham and his son Raven de Slinglawe, and John son of Herebert of Saham, are witnesses to a charter of Helias, Lord of Dalden, a<sup>o</sup> 1155.

## SEATON,

A mile and a half to the West of Seaham: a little cheerful village on an easy swell of country, surrounded by green enclosures. The old mansion of the Middletons, shadowed by a few tall fir-trees, occupies the summit of the hill, and retains in its mullioned windows and projecting gables some traces of the old hall-house of the seventeenth century.

At an early period Seaton seems to have formed but one integral Manor with Seaham. Under the division confirmed in 1295, half of each vill was allotted to the families of Had-

1. Joan = Edmond Milbancks, of Chir-  
thumberland, "desires buri  
there, near his deceased w,

William Milbancks, eldest son and h  
1596. Will dated 3 July, 1603 desi  
his Parish Church of St. Oswald, or  
of the Spittle, near Tynemouth."

Marke Milb  
u

1. Elizabeth, dau. and = Sir  
sole heir of John Ac- fo  
clome, of Moorby, co. 7  
Ebor. Esq. Ebor. Esq. 25

Sir Mark Milbanke, of = Jane, dau. of  
Halnaby, co. Ebor. and en, co. Pal.  
of Dalden Tower, co. issue of her  
Pal. Bart. Will dated Francis An  
17 Sept. 1697; pr. 10 mar. at H  
June 1698. ob. May 1680, died  
1698, buried at Croft<sup>a</sup> Holborn.

Sir Mark Mil- 1. Eliz. dau. of = Sir  
banke, Bart. John Lord Con- br  
died unmar. yers, of Hornby, di  
in May 1705, sister of Robert 17  
bur. at Croft. Earl of Holder- at  
nesse, mar. May 1708, ob. Oct.  
1720.

Bridget, mar. Sir Ralph Mil- = E  
1. Sir Butler banke, of Hal-  
Cavendish naby, Bart.  
Wentworth, ob. 8 Jan. 1798,  
Bart. 2. — bur. at  
Murray. Croft<sup>a</sup>.

Sir Ralph Milbanke, = Judith, dau. of  
Bart. of Halnaby, Visc. Wentwo  
and of Seaham, co. and coheires  
Pal. took the name her brother,  
of Noel in 1815. <sup>b</sup> Visc. W. mar.  
1777; living 1

Anne-Isabella, \* only dau. born May 1  
special licence, Jan. 2, 1815, to Georg

<sup>a</sup> According to a family tradition this  
obliged to leave the Court on account of  
near North Shields.

<sup>c</sup> Will proved at Durham 1603.

<sup>e</sup> By will, dated 16 May 1629, Thoms  
olas church 30 May 1629) gives, *inter*  
bancks, to either of them, 6s. 8d. for a b

<sup>f</sup> He supplied Charles II. with large  
on the Restoration, which he declined

[ \* Bap. at Seaham, 10 Aug., 1792.

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ham and Yeland. The descent of Hadham's moiety is included in that of Seaham till 1501, when on the death of Thomas Hadham without male issue, his moiety of Seaton descended, according to a previous settlement, to his grandson John Blakiston, ancestor of a race of resident proprietors whose descent till 1635 is explained in the annexed Pedigree (*see p. 212.*)

Contemporary with the latter descents of the Blakistons, a younger branch of the family of Middleton of Newton-Hall held lands in Seaton, sometimes described as a moiety of the Manor. In 1585, Thomas Middleton, Gent. was in possession of the estate <sup>a</sup>. Anthony Middleton his son and heir was living 1615 <sup>b</sup>, and in 1690 Francis Middleton of Seaton, Gent. certainly their descendant, married Annie Middleton of the Silksworth family <sup>c</sup>.

Several other estates in Seaton, of which I can give no accurate account, arose probably from the dispersion either of Blakiston's or Bowes's moiety. In 1597 <sup>d</sup> Michael Hebborne, Esq. died seised of two messuages in Seaton, Slingley, and Seaham, leaving Arthur his son and heir aged 20. In 1593 George Parkin acquired from William Wrenn of Binchester, all his tenements in Seaton <sup>e</sup>; and in 1619 granted the same to Robert Atcheson and Isabel his wife <sup>f</sup>.

Towards the end of the reign of Elizabeth the family of Wilson acquired several parcels of land in Seaton, from Hebborne, Eden, and Blenkinsopp <sup>g</sup>. This estate, with an old seat house at the West entrance of the village, is now the property of Mrs. Bewicke of Cassop, widow of the Rev. Wilson Bewicke, D.D. (*See the Pedigree of Wilson p. 214.*)

## SLINGLEY,

Anciently Slinglawe, a hill or law to the South-West of Seaton. In 1564 George Swinburne of Seaham, Gent. leased to John Byllyingham of Crookhall, the younger, Gent. all his lands "in the towne and felde of Slynglawe upon the hill" for 21 years under 40s. rent, the tenant to maintain the "howses now beilded," and to fell "great tymber for the upholding of the said houses <sup>h</sup>."

In 1610 Sir Ephraim Widdrington, Knt. and Arthur Hebborne, Gent. granted their whole messuage in Slinglaw to Cuthbert Collingwood, Esq. <sup>i</sup> and in 1616 Robert Collingwood, Gent. granted to Thomas Gregson of Murton in the Whins, John Todd, and Robert Robinson of Dalton <sup>j</sup>.—In 1615 Robert Collingwood granted another tenement in Seaton (late parcel of the possessions of John Swinburne, attainted,) to Edward Dale, of Dalton, who, in 1643, settled the same estate on his younger son, Ralph Dale, of Slingley, an-

<sup>a</sup> Licence to George Middleton (of Silksworth, Gent. *a trustee*) to grant to Thomas Middleton, Gent. the Manor of Seaton near Seaham, 20 messuages, 10 tofts, 8 gardens, 10 orchards, 1000 acres of arable land, 1000 of meadow, 50 of pasture, 100 of wood, 1000 of moor, &c. 12s. rent in Seaton, Slinglawe, and Seaham, sometime the possession of Robert Eshe, Esq. and other lands, sometime the property of John Claxton, Esq. and Elizabeth his wife, 26 July, 27 Eliz. A<sup>o</sup> 9 Barnes.

<sup>b</sup> St. George's Visitation.

<sup>c</sup> Bp. Wearmouth Register. Francis Middleton of Seaton, Gent. buried 24 Feb. 1657.—Joan Middleton buried 6 Jan. 1679.—Ann Middleton, vid. ult. Nov. 1686.—Thomas, fil. Dni Francisci Middleton, et Dnæ Annæ, &c. bapt. 21 March, 1690. Seaham Register.

<sup>d</sup> Inq. p. m. 22 Aug. 39 Eliz.

<sup>e</sup> Pardon. alien. 35 Eliz.

<sup>f</sup> Rot. Neile.

<sup>g</sup> See the evidences annexed to the Pedigree of Wilson.

<sup>h</sup> Cart. pen. Sir J. Swinburne, Bart.

<sup>i</sup> Rot. W. James, A. Nos. 77 and 78.

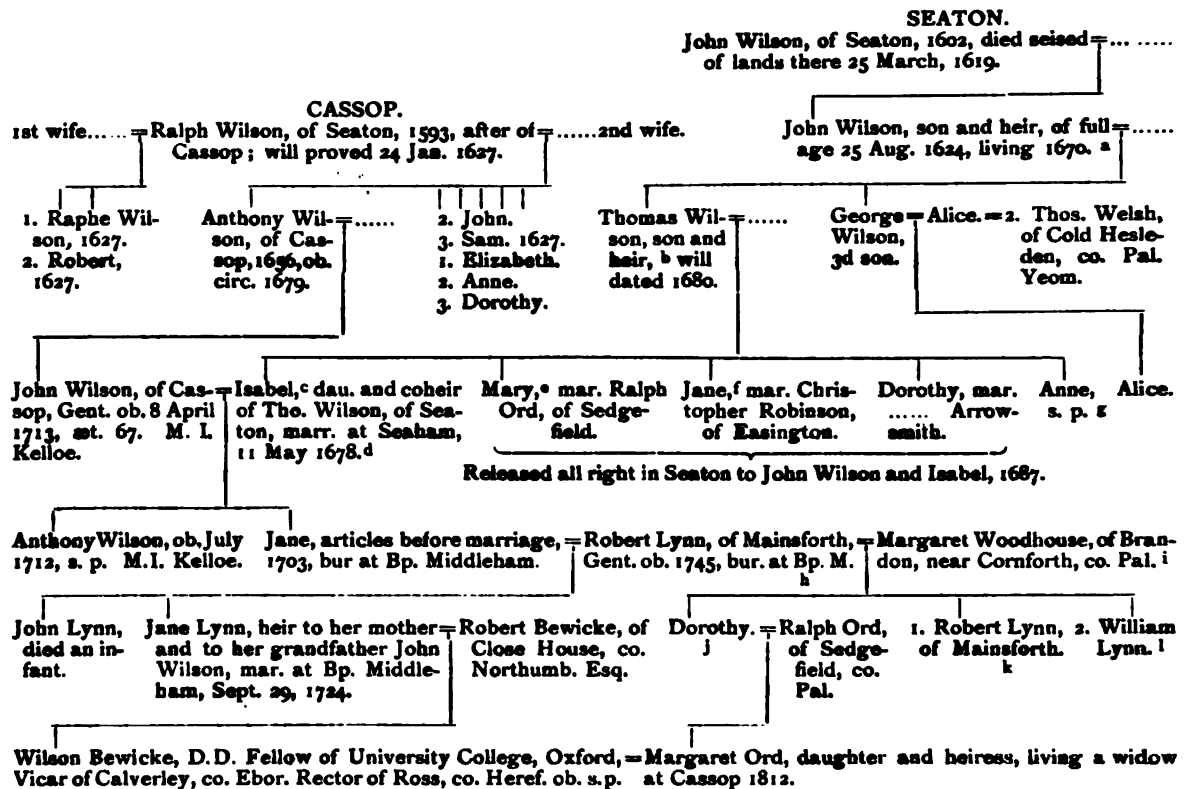
cestor of the Dales of Tunstall, whose descent is stated on page 56<sup>k</sup>. An estate at Slingley is still in the possession of the family of Carr, as representatives of Ralph Dale of Ryhope, eldest grandson of Ralph Dale of Slingley<sup>l</sup>.

<sup>k</sup> Extract of Title Deeds communicated by Edward Dale, jun. Esq. to whom the Editor feels indebted for much friendly attention.—17 Oct. 1664, John Bishop of Durham leases lands in Tunstall to Thomas Ayre, during the natural lives of Edward Dale (son of Ralph Dale of Slingley, deceased), then aged 20, and two others. 29 April 1669, Thomas Ayre, out of natural affection, &c. and for 20<sup>l</sup>. conveys lands in Tunstall to Edward Dale of Tunstall. These extracts, which should be referred to the Pedigree, p. 56, were received too late for insertion in their proper place.

The Arms usually borne by Dale of Tunstall are, Gules, a Swan Argent, ducally gorged Or. Crest: on a Chapeau, a Heron gorged with a ducal Coronet Or. E. D.

<sup>l</sup> Title Deeds, communicated by Miss Carr.

### PEDIGREE of WILSON, of SEATON and of CASSOP.

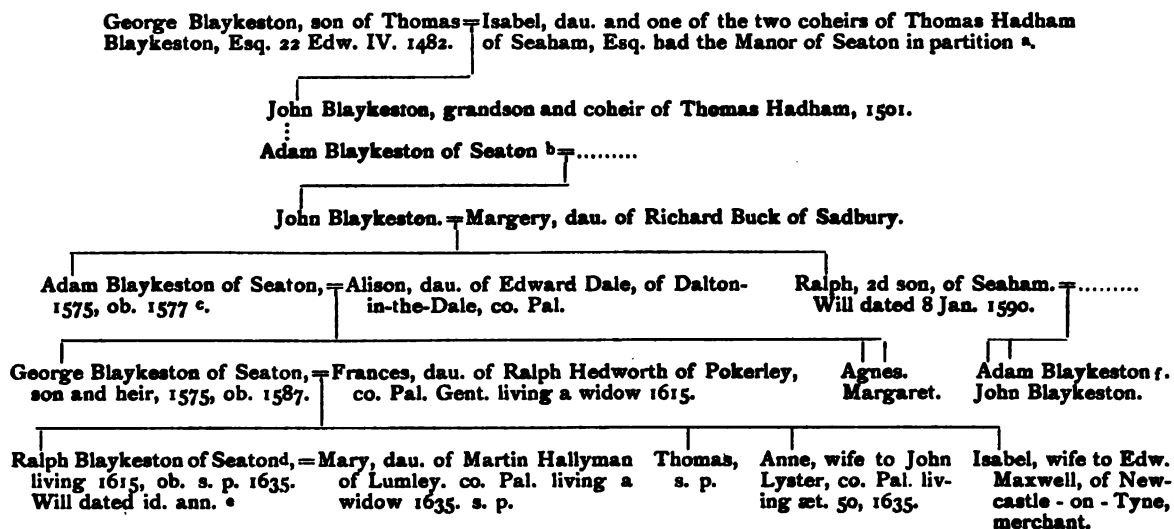


<sup>a</sup> \* 25 May 1579, William Wylson of Middle Herrington, Yeoman, purchased a tenement in Seaton of Robert Eden, Gent. Pardon of alienation to the same William Wilson by name of William Wilson of Cassop, Yeoman, 11 Aug. 1592.—20 July 1602 John Wilson of Seaton purchased a tenement in Seaton of John Eden, another tenement of Ephraim Widdrington and Anthony Hebborne, 8 Jac.—20 Nov. 1588 Ralfe Wilson of Seaton purchased a tenement in Seaton of John Blenkinsopp of Newcastle on Tyne, which, by the name of Raphe Wilson of Cassop, he granted to John Wilson of Seaton, 13 Jac. 1615. Johannes Huntington, Nauclerus, et Maria Wilson, spr. 11 Feb. 1676. Seaham Register.

[ <sup>a</sup> (?) Bur. 28 July, 1683. <sup>b</sup> Mar. Mary, dau. of widow Stephenson, of Newbottle, in the parish of Houghton, 8 May, 1655. <sup>c</sup> Born 16 Mar., 1655-6. <sup>d</sup> 12 May, 1679. <sup>e</sup> Born 17 Jan., 1657-8. <sup>f</sup> Born 23 Sept.; bap. 25 Sept., 1659. <sup>g</sup> Born 5 July; bap. 6 July, 1663.—All from Seaham Par. Reg. <sup>h</sup> 8 Apr. <sup>i</sup> Mar. 30 Dec., 1713; bur. 10 Aug., 1759. <sup>j</sup> Bap. 11 Dec., 1718; mar. 22 Apr., 1747. <sup>k</sup> Bap. 10 Apr., 1715. <sup>l</sup> Bap. 28 Oct., 1721.—All from Bishop Middleham Par. Reg.—Ed. present Edition.]

PEDIGREE of BLAKISTON of SEATON.

ARMS: Argent, two Bars and three Cocks in chief, Gules; a Bordure engrailed Argent, as a filial difference.



<sup>a</sup> See Pedigree of Hadham.

<sup>b</sup> With whom the Pedigree in 1575 commences—"Adam Blaykston de Sadbury in com. Durham, descend. e familia Blaykestonorum de Blaykeston in com. Durham."

<sup>c</sup> Inq. p. m. 20 Eliz.

<sup>d</sup> Ralph, son and heir of George, sct. 9, 30 Eliz. had livery 28 Oct. 1615.

<sup>e</sup> Ralph Blakeston of Seaton, ob. 1635. Inq. p. m. 11 Car. Georgius, Margareta, Anna, et Maria, liberi Edwardi Maxwell, heredes ex testamento.

<sup>f</sup> I strongly suspect that from this line, or from some other younger son of the family of Seaton, descended a numerous race of Blaxtons of Old Burdon, Sunderland, and Bishop-Wearmouth, whose history, however otherwise unimportant, affords an instance of that regular and gradual process by which the cadets of great families must be perpetually sinking in the scale of society. A younger son of the ancient and wealthy house of Blaykeston acquires by marriage an estate which places his descendants of the eldest line in the second class of gentry; their cadets fall in their immediate neighbourhood into the rank of Yeomen, and *their* younger sons far separated in blood, and in the current of hereditary idea, from the parent stock, sink into the lowest scale of society, amidst the mingled population of a trading town.

1635—Adam Blaxton of Old Burdon, to all my grandchildren 40s. a piece, my son John Blaxton's sons Adam, John, and Thomas; my son Thomas Snadon's son Thomas; my son Robinson's three children, Thomas, Elizabeth, and Isabel; my three children, John Blakeston, Alice Snadon, Grace Robinson:—And see Bishop Wearmouth Register.





## INDEX TO PLACES, ETC.

- Bainbridge-Holme ... 38, 39  
 Barnston ... 89, 110, 145, 146  
 Barnes ... 39, 40  
 Barnes, High ... 41, 42  
 Barnes, Low ... 40, 41  
 Biddick Estate ... 89, 120  
 Biddick, North ... 144, 145  
 Bishop-Wearmouth, Parish of 23-58  
   Almshouses 36; Bridge, Iron 26-27;  
   Building Hill 38; Church, The 28-  
   30; Elizabeth, Survey of Queen 24;  
   Parish Registers, Extracts from 30-  
   32; Parish Account Books, Ex-  
   tracts from 32, 33; Rectors, Succes-  
   sion of 33, 34; Rectory 35; Salt  
   Panns 25; Schools 37.  
 Boldon, Parish of 123-135; Charit-  
   able Benefactions 134, 135; Church  
   126, 128; Civil Wars 126; Monu-  
   ments 128-130; Rectors, Succes-  
   sion of 130, 131; Rectory 130, 132;  
   Scots House 133; Tithes 132.  
 Burdons, The ... 51  
  
 Cleadon ... 117-120  
 Cleadon Tower ... 120  
 Clowcroft ... 43, 44, 110  
  
 Ford ... 44, 89  
 Fulwell ... 75, 76  
 Fulwell Hills ... 75  
  
 Girwy—See Jarrow.  
 Grindon ... 44, 45  
  
 Hamildon, Manor of ... 38, 43, 44  
 Hartlepool, Convent of ... 60, 61  
 Herringtons, The 187-197; East 194,  
   195; Middle 195-197; Sayer's Lands  
   191; West 190-194; West-Her-  
   rington Chapel 192, 193.  
 Hilton 87-111; Castle 87-94; Chapel  
   88, 107-111; Evidences of the Ped-  
   igree of 96-107; Legends of Castle  
   of 92-94; Possessions of the Family  
   of 67, 92; Will of Henry 88-89;  
   Civil Wars 89, 90.  
 Homildon, or Humbledon Hill ... 41  
 Houghton-le-Spring, Parish of 147-  
   205; Almshouses 167, 168; Bishop's  
   Copyhold Manor 148; Chantries,  
   Guilds, &c. 158; Church 152; Monu-  
   ments 153-158; Hutton's Estate  
   151; Rectory 160, 161; Keyper  
   School 161-167; Keyper School—  
   Succession of Masters 164, 165;  
   Succession of Rectors 158-160.  
 Jarrow (Girwy), Monastery at 60, 66  
   DD  
 Marsden Rock ... 121  
 Melrose ... 66  
 Monk-Wearmouth, Parish of 59-111;  
   Charitable Donations 75; Charity  
   School 75; Church, The 71; Monu-  
   ments 71-73; Curates, Succession  
   of 74; Hall, The 71; Parish Reg-  
   isters 74, 75; St. Peter, Monastery  
   of 61-67; St. Hild, Church of 60,  
   61.  
 Munkchester ... 65  
 Newbottle ... 184-187  
 Newbottle Pottery ... 186  
 Newton Garths ... 133, 134  
 Offerton ... 197-201  
 Pallion ... 43  
 Penshaw or Pencher ... 150, 202-205  
   Hill 202; Chapel 205; Curates 205;  
   Lambton's Estate in 205.  
 Philadelphia Row ... 186  
 Ryhope ... 51, 56-58  
   Charitable bequests, 58.  
 Seaham, Parish of ... 206-215  
   Bowes's Moiety 207; The Church  
   208; Monuments 210; Extracts  
   from the Parish Registers 211;  
   Rectory 208; Succession of Rec-  
   tors 209; Succession of Vicars 209.  
 Seaton ... 212, 213  
 Silksworth 46, 47, 48; Farnton-Hall  
   50; St. Leonard's Chapel 48;  
   Thorney Close 51.  
 Slingley ... 213-215  
 Southwick ... 67, 76-86  
   Civil Wars 85.  
 Sowter Point ... 61  
 St. Bee, Cell of ... 60, 61  
 Sunderland, Parish of ... 1-22  
 Sunderland:—  
   Accidents, Society for the Preven-  
   tion of 22; Barracks 1; Boat  
   Builders 17; Cemetery 2; Census  
   Tables 20; Charitable Bequests  
   20; Charters 4, 5, 6, 9; Church and  
   Rectory 2, Endowment 3; Civil  
   Wars 85; Coal Trade 6, 13, 18;  
   Coal Measures 19; Commissioners  
   of the River Wear 10, 59, 60; River  
   Wear Commissioners Jurisdic-  
   tion 10-11; Coney Warren 1; Cop-  
   peras Works 14; Custom House 9;  
   Customs Duties 15; Dispensary 21;  
   Dissenting Places of Worship 3;  
   Dry Docks 17; Earthenware 13;  
   Exports 6, 10, 13, 15; Glass 13;  
   Grindstones 13; Harbour, The 4,  
   10, 59, Depth of Water in 12;  
   Hendon Bay 5; Imports 15; Keel-  
   men, &c. 19; Keels 11, 19; Life  
   Boat 12; Light-houses 12, 60;  
   Lime Trade 13; "Lord Duncan,"  
   launch of 17; Market and Fairs 6;  
   Muster Roll for Seamen 20-21;  
   Piers 10, 11, 59, 60; Poor Rates 21;  
   Public Buildings 1; Rectors, Succes-  
   sion of 2; Ropery, Patent 14;  
   St. John's Chapel 3; Schools 21,  
   22; Scots, The, in the Civil Wars 7,  
   8, 126; Shipbuilders 17; Shipbuild-  
   ing 15, 16, 17; Shipowners 17;  
   Ships Cleared 14; Ships belonging  
   to Port 16, 17; Skippers and Keel-  
   men 21; Town Moor 1; Trade of  
   the Port 13, 18; Workhouse 21.  
 Tinmouth Castle ... 8  
 Tunstall ... 52-55  
 Tunstall Hills ... 52  
 Usworth, Great ... 142  
 Usworth, Little ... 142, 144  
 Washington, Parish of ... 136-146  
   Charitable Benefactions 146;  
   Church 139; Monuments 139-141;  
   Rectors, Succession of 141.  
 Wearmouth, Cell of 60, 67, 70, 108-109  
 Wearmouth-Panns ... 25  
 Whitburn, Parish of ... 112-122  
   Briefs 116; Church 113; Monu-  
   ments 113; Rectors, Succession of  
   114, 115; Rectory 112, 113; Dr.  
   Triplett's Charity 121.  
 Whitby and St. Hilda ... 60, 66  
  
**REFERENCES FROM BOLDON BOOK  
 AND BISHOP HATFIELD'S SURVEY.**  
 Boldon Book, Extracts from—  
   North Biddick 144; Bishop-Wear-  
   mouth 23; Boldon 123; Burdon 51;  
   Cleadon 117; Herrington, 194;  
   Houghton-le-Spring 149; New-  
   bottle 184; Newton Garths 133;  
   Penshaw 202; Ryhope 51, 56; Sun-  
   derland 5; Tunstall 23, 53; Us-  
   worth 142; Washington 136;  
   Wearmouth 23, 53.  
 Hatfield's Survey, Extracts from—  
   Bishop-Wearmouth 24; Boldon  
   124-126, 133; Burdon 51; Cleadon  
   117; Herrington, 196; Houghton-  
   le-Spring 149, 150; Newbottle 185;  
   North Biddick 144; Penshaw 202;  
   Ryhope 51, 56, 57; Sunderland 5;  
   Tunstall 53; Usworth 142; Wash-  
   ington 136.

## INDEX TO NAMES.

*[Names in the Pedigrees not occurring in the Text, Names in the Evidences of the Pedigree of Hilton, and Names mentioned in the Diary of Dr. Grey of Southwick, which have no concern with the History proper, have not been inserted in this Index.]*

- Abbs, Bryan 120.  
 Absalom, Prior 107.  
 Adams, Fitzherbert 141.  
 Adamson, William 17.  
 Addison, Francis 154.  
 Adelmarr 33.  
 Adrian, Abbot 61.  
 Adolf, King 60.  
 Agatho, Pope 62.  
 Aidan, Bishop 60.  
 Aire. *See* Ayre.  
 Airey, Anthony 164; William 171, 173.  
 Aldfrid, King 63, 64.  
 Aldwin, Prior 65, 66.  
 Alverd, Rector 130.  
 Amcotes, Mathew 200; Susanna 200.  
 Amfray, Elias 125.  
 Amfrid 51.  
 Andrew, Edward 10.  
 Andrews, John 128.  
 Anstey, Christopher 122.  
 Appelby, John 115.  
 Arger, John 118.  
 Armynge, William 7.  
 Askelby, Robert 141.  
 Astlegh (Asteley), Thomas 149, 159.  
 Atcheson, Isabel 213; Robert 213; William 126.  
 Atheling, Edgar 4, 65.  
 Athelstan, King 23, 56, 197, 206.  
 Atkinson (Atkynson), John 52; Roger 106; Richard 210.  
 Atthall, William 196.  
 Audri, Roger de 5.  
 Ayray, Henry 165.  
 Ayre (Aire), Thomas 55; Anthony 55.  
 Ayreminne, William de 34.  
 Ayscough, Francis 190; Elizabeth 190.  
 Ayton, Elizabeth 192; Isabel 192; Margaret 192; Robert 192; Samuel 45, 192; William 192.  
 Bagshaw, Edward 154; Henry 154, 159, 164, 167, 180; Maria 154.  
 Bainbrigg (Bainbridge), Cardinal 6; Cuthbert 116; Nicholas 38.  
 Baker, George 191; Thomas 13, 115.  
 Balcanquall, Dean 77.  
 Bamford, Christopher 207; Elizabeth 207; Robert 207.  
 Barker, William 141.  
 Barnes (Barnes), Christopher 141; Chancellor 166, 176; Emanuel 159; Richard 176, 177.  
 Barwick, John 159.  
 Basire, Charles 131.  
 Bassett (Basseth), William 48, 202.  
 Bateson, John 145.  
 Battersby, Nicholas 159.  
 Beckwith, Robert 38; William 197.  
 Bedall (Bedell), William 94, 141.  
 Bede, Venerable 60, 63, 64, 65.  
 Bedford, Earl of 171.  
 Bega, Virgin 60.  
 Beke, Anthony 189, 195.  
 Bekenham, Robert 158.  
 Bell, Dr. 37, 75.  
 Bellamy, Robert 159.  
 Belasyse (Bellassis, Belasys), John 148; Margaret 153; Margery 153; Mary 148; Richard 132, 153, 162; Robert 148; Roger 148; Rowland (Rowland), 148, 153; William 153, 191.  
 Bellingham (Billingham, Byllyngham), Henry 199; John 213; Robert 110.  
 Bently, John 54.  
 Bertram, Robert 6.  
 Beven, Thomas 17.  
 Bewicke, Wilson 213.  
 Biddick (Biddicke, Bedyk), Alexander 139, 144; John son of Eustace 144; Roger son of Thomas 145; Ulkill of 144.  
 Bigg, W. 211.  
 Birkes, Isabel 38.  
 Birkhead, Henry 76.  
 Birtley (Birtley, Bertelay), John 76; Thomas 76, 206.  
 Biscopius, Benedict 4, 61, 62, 63, 65.  
 Biss and Ogden 14.  
 Blacket (Blackett), Henry 129; John 131, 156; Walter 156; Joseph 210.  
 Blackwell (Blakewell), John 110; Samuel 131.  
 Blakeney, William 142.  
 Blakeston (Blaikaton, Blaxton, Blaik-eston, Blaykeston), Ellenor 131, 132; Elizabeth 39; Francis 115; Isabel 207; John 39, 207, 213; Mary 29; Richard 29; Thoms 74; William 50.  
 Blake, Francis 192; Isabel 192.  
 Bland, Henry 34, 141; Robert 195.  
 Blaxton. *See* Blakeston.  
 Blewitt, Robert 120; Sarah 120.  
 Boldon, Gilbert 126; Rector William 130; Robert 124; William 126.  
 Bona Villa, William de 188; Robert 188.  
 Bonner and Grimshaw 19.  
 Bonner (Bonour), Anna 128; Bishop 171; John 115; Maria 126; Sara 128; Thomas 128.  
 Booth (Both), Abraham 47; Bishop 158; John 47, 108, 137; Messrs. 17.  
 Botulph, William of St. 206.  
 B(oucher), J(ohn) 156.  
 Bowes, Anne 40; Dorothy 208; Family of 202; George 39, 43, 44, 199, 208; Mrs. George 91; John 34, 36; Mary 40; Maud 39; Ralph 6, 25, 40, 44, 199, 203; Robert 39, 40, 43, 54; William 25, 39, 40, 44, 199, 200, 208.  
 Bowey, Edmund 74.  
 Bowlby — 142; Thomas 205.  
 Bowman, Richard 110.  
 Boynton, Hugh 185; Margaret 207; Thomas 51, 207.  
 Bradbery, Thomas 94.  
 Bramwell, George 2.  
 Bremer, C. F. 29.  
 Brereton, John 117.  
 Breton, John 76.  
 Brewster, John 122, 131.  
 Brice, Family of 207; Thomas 211.  
 Bromflete, Johanna 43; Joan 207, 208; Thomas 207.  
 Bromley, Robert 156.  
 Brough (Broughe), John 164; Raphe 197; William 164.  
 Broughton, Hugh 141, 165, 166, 176; Thomas 31.  
 Browell, Catherine 130; Jasper 130.  
 Brown, George 122; John 17.  
 Brunton, Thomas 13.  
 Brus, Robert 5.  
 Bryteby, John 141.  
 Buddle, Mr. 22.  
 Bullok, Robert 24.  
 Bulmer, Anthony 47, 191; Dorothy 47, 191, 192; George 47, 191; William 47, 54, 191, 192.  
 Burchard, Archdeacon 5.  
 Burdon (Birden, Byrdon), Galfrid 52, 67; John 56, 57; Roger 126; Rowland 14, 26, 27; Thomas 52; William 158.  
 Burgo, William 115.  
 Burgoyne, Francis 34.  
 Burleigh, Lord 175.  
 Burn, Mrs. 17.  
 Burnynghill, Richard 150.  
 Burstall, William 159.  
 Butler, Thomas 130.  
 Byllyngham. *See* Bellingham.  
 Byngham, William 110.  
 Byers, Family of 186; Robert 157; Thomas 157; William 157.

- Byrdon. *See* Burdon.
- Caldwell, Thomas 137.  
Calverley, Margaret 191.  
Campden, Juliana Viscountess 209.  
Capell, Hugo 94.  
Carleif, William 67.  
Carlele (Carlell, Karlele, Karliol), Alice 202; Hugh 130, 131, 209; John 203; Robert 202, 205.  
Carleton, George 166, 168.  
Carne, Richard 77.  
Carr, Ann 155; Elizabeth 39; George 74; James 204; John & Partners 19; Lancelot 204; Ralph 155; Richard 39; Robert 145; William 146, 149; 163.  
Cartell, Robert 150.  
Carter, Robert 24.  
Carther, William 34.  
Castleton, Earl 144.  
Caterik, Adam 54.  
Caunt, George 164.  
Cawdrey, Zachariah 79.  
Cayley, William 211.  
Ceolfrid, Abbot 62, 63, 64, 65.  
Chamber, Mary 120; Robert 120.  
Chandler, Wadhams 34, 141.  
Chapman, Captain 8; John 41; Marmaduke 57; Robert 57, 131, 164.  
Charles I. 159; II. 9.  
Charron, Gwycharth 206.  
Chawmer, Robert 208, 209.  
Cheneduit, Symon 94.  
Chestre, William 144.  
Chicken, Thomas 29.  
Chilton, Family of 186; Robert 152, 164.  
Clarke (Clerke), Alexander 209, 211;  
Claxton, John 126; Prior Richard 67; Maud 126; William 126.  
George 191; Robert 159.  
Cleadon (Clevedon, Clivedon, Clyvedon).—Gervase son of Ralph 118; Hugo son of Robert 118; John fil. Richard 118; Roger of 117; Ralph son of Hugh 118; Robert the Clerk 117, 118; Simon the Headborough 118; Adam de 126; Peter of 117; Simon de 126.  
Cliff (Clyff), Richard 115, 131.  
Clifford, Symon 94; William 141.  
Coan, Anne 146.  
Cockburn, A. & Co. 17.  
Cole, Ralph 133; Thomas 133.  
Collingwood, Cuthbert 39, 208, 213; Dorothy 39, 208; George 208; Martha 191; Robert 213.  
Collinson, P. 75.  
Colville (Colvyll, Colvile), Joan 128; John 128; Mrs. 126; Thomas 195, 196; Walter 197.  
Coney, John 118; Tyok 118.  
Conyers (Coigniers), Christopher 192; John 192; Nicholas 155; Robert 43, 150, 192, 207; William 191.  
Cooke, John 197; Thomas 197.  
Cookson, John 120.  
Cooper (Couper), John 125; Robert 137, 141; William 165.  
Copperthwaite, Robert 164.  
Coren, Richard 141.  
Cornhale, John 149.  
Cosin, Bishop 179.  
Cotes, H. 122.  
Cotesworth, Barbara 120; Cuthbert 120.  
Coulter, Bridget 39; Michael 39.  
Coverham, Abbot of 209.  
Cowdell, Richard 40, 44.  
Coxon, John 2.  
Crag, William 117.  
Cresswell, Richard 110.  
Crewe, Lord 2, 37.  
Crowne, James 17.  
Cuke, Ranulph 52, 57.  
Curteny, Emeric 35.  
Currey, Agnes 192; George 192.  
Cuthbert, John 50, 191; Margaret 50; Philadelphia 50; Saint 46; Serjeant 191; William 50, 191.  
Dagnia, Edward 120; James 120; John 120; Onesiphorus 120.  
Dalden (Dalton), Aline 207; Family of 202; John 48; Jordan de 39, 48; Maud 39; Robert de 39; William 39, 158, 207.  
Dale, Edward 55, 213; Margaret 47; Ralph 213, 214; Thomas 47.  
Darcey (Darcie), Catherine 190; Elizabeth 190; Isabel 190; John 190, 195, 197; John del Park 190; Margaret 192; Mary 190; Robert 190, 193, 197; Rowland 190, 192.  
Davenport, George 155, 159, 160, 164, 167; Biography 179-180.  
Davison, Charles 145; James 145; Margaret 145; Messrs. 17; Morton-John 18, 19.  
Davy, Henry 131.  
Dawson, John 200.  
Delamore, Margaret 190; Thomas 190.  
Delaval (Delavill, Delavale, Delavall), Mary 191; Peter 73; Robert 50; Thomas 211.  
Denham, John de 34.  
Denum (Denom), John 190, 195, 197, 198, 202; William 197.  
Dent, Isabel 211.  
Derby, John 130.  
Dicconson, John 57.  
Diotson, Thomas 125.  
Dixon, Abraham 138; Thomas 114.  
Dixy, Robert 54.  
Dobbe, William 53, 54.  
Dobbins, Henry 209, 211.  
Dobson, Henry 131.  
Dockwray, Thomas 115.  
Dodd, Gervase 195.  
Donnison, Elizabeth 21; James 44, 50.  
Duck, John 120.  
Dudley, Bishop 160.  
Dunelmo, William de 33.  
Dunne, Dr. 89.  
Easterbie (Esterbie), John 209, 211; Thomas 209.  
Easterwin, Abbot 62, 63, 65.  
Ebbats, Philip 77.  
Ecgrif, King 61, 62.  
Eddows, John 40.  
Edriche, John 141.  
Edward IV. 6.  
Egerton, Catharine 140; Charles 140, 141; Henry 34.  
Elfwy, of Evesham 65.  
Ellison, Cuthbert 132, 134; George 146; Henry 134; Isabel 146; Nathaniel 115.  
Elizabeth, Queen 50, 209.  
Elvet, R. de 34.  
Emerson, Thomas 40, 44.  
Emildon, Family of 46.  
Epplyngden (Epplyngdene), Roger 5, 46; Emma 46.  
Errington, Elizabeth 207; George 145; George Ward 145.  
Escoland (Scouland, Escowland), Family of 202; Jordan 5, 202.  
Eshe, Agnes 195; Anthony 195; Elizabeth 195; Joan 195; John 195; Margaret 195; Roger 189, 195, 196; Thomas 195, 196; William 195, 197.  
Eston, John de 34.  
Etherington, Layton 140.  
Ethewyk, John 150.  
Ettrick, Anthony 41, 42; Margaret 47; Walter 9, 40, 41, 42; William 41, 42, 47.  
Ewbanke, Henry 141.  
Eyre, John 117; Samuel 115; William 29.  
Fabyane, William 110.  
Fairfax, Henry Lord 155.  
Farrer, John 2.  
Fawcett, Christopher 126; Dorothy 128; Grace 128; Richard 131, 132; Sarah 128; William 128.  
Fayreman, William 118.  
Fell, Family of 207; George 58.  
Fenwick & Co. 14; George 67, 72; John 198; Michael 134; Mrs. 167; Roger 199; William 134.  
Fenrother, Adam 143.  
Fernlaw, Agnes 197; John de 197.  
Ferriby, Robert 190.  
Ferroure, John 149.  
Fery, Thomas 150.  
Fisseburn, William 188.  
Fitz-Marmaduke, John 46, 48, 206.  
Fleming, D(orothe)-E(lizabeth) 156; William 165.  
Forster, John 50, 114; Richard 195.  
Frankeleyn (Francklen), William 54, 159; ——— 163.  
Freman, Agnes 56, 57; John 57.  
Frere (Frer), Hutting 110; The Hon. 183.  
Gainsborough, Earl of 208, 209.  
Gales, Messrs. 17.  
Galfrid, Galfrid Fitz 46, 48, 94; the Clerk 56; Bishop 130; fil. Ricard 46.  
Galway, Viscount 132.  
Galwey, Matilda 149.  
Gamage, John 141.  
Gamel, Julian 24.  
Garforthe, Anthony 141.  
Gategang, John 130, 133; William 133.  
Gates, Gilfrid 74.  
Gebenens, Robert 34.  
Germanus, Prior 5, 107, 197.  
Geryng, John 185.  
Gest, Thomas 51.  
Gibson, Jane 36; Thomas 129; William 52.  
Gillowe (Gyllowe), Henry 158, 159.  
Gilmore, Hugh 117.  
Gilpin, Bernard 153, 156, 159, 160-163, 166, 168-178; of Boldre 168; Edwin 168; Richard 168.  
Goody, Thomas 74.

- Goodchild, (Goodchilde) 13; John 17, 43, 44; Ralph 57, 58; Robert 58; Walter 138.  
 Goodfellow, Walter 138.  
 Gowland, Ralph 164.  
 Granville, Dean 180.  
 Graves, William 34.  
 Greenwell, Jane 129; T. & Co. 17; Whitfield 129.  
 Gregory, Pope 64.  
 Gregson, Thomas 213.  
 Gray (Grey), Adam 118; Charles 120; Hannah 120; Matilda 126; Ralph 120; Robert 34, 35, 58; Thomas 77, 145; William 24.  
 Grey, Family of Southwick 77-85; George 77-85.  
 Griffith, Thomas 165.  
 Grimshaw, John 14, 17; Webster & Co. 14.  
 Grindall, Francis 74.  
 Grospeis, Henry 130.  
 Gudyere, George 190.  
  
 Haddock, Mary 40; William 40.  
 Hadham (Hadam), Hawysia 206; John 48, 197, 206, 207, 209; Thomas 207, 209, 213.  
 Hagathorne, William 187.  
 Hagthorpe, John 190.  
 Hall, James 17; William 109.  
 Hallyday, Adam 33.  
 Hallyman, Thomas 89.  
 Hamlington, Jno. & Co. 17.  
 Hammond, Samuel 34.  
 Hamon, Osmund 46; Philip Fitz 46; Thomas 46.  
 Hampscott, Susannah 77.  
 Hampson, John 2.  
 Hamsterley, Ralph 141.  
 Hansard (Haunsard), Elizabeth 190; John 94; Richard, 190; William 190.  
 Hardcastle, Michael 29.  
 Hargrave, William 142.  
 Harpyn, William 110.  
 Harrison, ——— 134; Christopher 114, 117; Sarah 79; Thomas 79.  
 Harvey, Ann 140; Eleanor 140; Thomas 140.  
 Hatfield, Bishop 5, 39, 118, 125.  
 Hawthorn, Radulf 48.  
 Hawden, Ralph 164.  
 Hay, Peter 125.  
 Hayrun, Jordan 94.  
 Hayton, Robert 51.  
 Heath, John 25, 161, 162, 163, 166.  
 Hebbeden, Thomas 130.  
 Hebborne, Arthur 213; Michael 213.  
 Hedworth (Hetheworth), Anne 138; Catherine 190; Elizabeth 77; John 5, 76, 77, 125, 126, 132, 133, 138, 190, 191, 192; Margaret 76, 192; Peter de 76, 77; Ralph, 77; Richard 5, 77, 117, 125, 126, 191; Robert 117, 126; Hedworths of Harraton 116, 118.  
 Hedlam, of Nunthorpe 40; Peter 143.  
 Heiu (Hegu), 60.  
 Helton (Heltun). *See* Hilton.  
 Henderson, Anne 47; Robert 47.  
 Henlee, John 159.  
 Henry VIII., 67.  
 Heresaid, 60.  
 Herlowe, John 141.  
 Hermas, Hugh 194.  
 Heron, Cuthbert 155; Elizabeth 143, 155; Gerard 143; John 118, 125; Thomas 200.  
 Herrington, Amice 193; Amalric the smith 187, 188; John 197; Matilda 193; Osanna 193; Ranulf 188; Robert 193; Thomas 188, 189, 192, 193, 196, 197, 206; Thomas, son of William 188; William 189, 195; William son of Ranulf 187, 188.  
 Hertburn, William de 136.  
 Hesketh, John 74.  
 Hetheworth. *See* Hedworth.  
 Heward, Benjamin 17.  
 Hewson, Anne 114; Davis 114.  
 Heylin, Peter 159.  
 Hickes, Family of, 208; John 74, 115; Richard 74, 115.  
 Hilda (Hild, Hilde), St. 60, 61.  
 Hills, Ralph 14.  
 Hilton (Helton, Heltun), Adam 107; Alexander de 5, 43, 44, 76, 88, 94, 106, 107, 109, 110, 197; George 50; Henry 45, 75, 88, 89, 90, 92, 145; Hilton of 105; John, 89, 90, 91, 111, 146; Lancelot 106; Margery, 145; Robert 50, 89, 93, 108, 109, 110, 145, 206; Romanus, Knight of 88, 107; Thomas 45, 50, 74, 110; William 43, 44, 45, 106, 108, 109, 110, 133, 142, 145.  
 Hinton, Edward 114, 115; Jane 114; Margaret 114.  
 Hobson, John 5, 24, 118.  
 Hocton, John of 51.  
 Hogg, John 122.  
 Hoke, John 118.  
 Holland, Thomas 30.  
 Holme, Roger de 34; Richard de 34.  
 Holmes, Ralph 30.  
 Hooper, Bishop 169.  
 Hopper, Anthony 45, 50; Hendry, 30, 47; John 146; Thomas 25.  
 Hopton, ——— 26.  
 Horden, Galfrid of 5; Richard of 5.  
 Hoton, Joan 133; John 133; Richard 192; William 56.  
 Houghall, William 74.  
 Houghton, Lords of 147; Henry the Greeve 149.  
 Husetbert, Monk, 64, 65.  
 Hubba 4, 65.  
 Hudson, Enoch 133; Henry 133; John & Partners 18.  
 Hudson, Bias, & Co. 14.  
 Hudson, Robert 158.  
 Hugo, Bishop 188.  
 Humble, J. 19; Thomas 18.  
 Hunter, Christopher 166; Gilbert, 145.  
 Huntley, Family of, 207; Robert 52; Thomas 52.  
 Hutchinson, John 17.  
 Hutton, Bishop 6; Capt. 151; Robert 151, 159.  
  
 Ingilby, William 141.  
 Inguar (Hinguar), 4, 65.  
 Inman, Robert 14.  
 Insula, Bishop Robert de 136, 188; John de 130, 132; Walter de 46; William de 188.  
 Ireland, Henry 209.  
 Ironside, Gilbert 150, 166; John 150; Mary 156; Ralph 150, 166; William 150, 156.  
 Iveson, Jonathan 74.  
  
 Jackson (Jakson), Edmund 115; John 138, 140; Philip 156; Robert 202.  
 James, Anne 137; Bishop 94, 137; Dorothy, 137, 138, 140; Edward 137; Elizabeth 137, 138; Francis 137; Sarah 137; William 137, 138, 140, 141.  
 James I. 40, 50.  
 Jefferson, John 40.  
 Jenkins, Charles 40; James 40; John 40.  
 Jessop, William 60.  
 Jewes, William 145.  
 John the Arch-Charter 62.  
 Johnson (Jonson, Johnston), James 17; John 34; Henry 141; Thomas 52, 125; William 30, 34, 47.  
  
 Kariele (Karljol). *See* Cariele.  
 Kellaw, Richard 130, 148.  
 Keling, Henry 150; John 160.  
 Kendal (Kendall), Baron 168; John de 207.  
 Kepyer Hospital, Hugh of 132; Master 150, 164.  
 Kellowe, John 110.  
 Kennicott, Benjamin 74.  
 Kent, Robert 159.  
 Kenwalch, King 61.  
 Ketel, 117.  
 Kilham, A. 3.  
 King, General 7; John 93.  
 Kirkeham, Bishop Walter 35; Richard de 33, 35.  
 Kirkeby (Kyrkeby), John 117, 118; Thomas 115.  
  
 Laing, J. & P. 17.  
 Lambe, John 191, 192, 199; Mary 191.  
 Lambton, Catherine 25; Frevill, 25, 155; Henry 26; John 195; John George, 18, 19, 163, 191; Mary 192, 200; Nicholas 155; Ralph 25, 26, 152, 191; Robert 205; Thomas 198, 205; William 25, 26, 191, 198, 205; William Henry 26.  
 Lancaster, ——— 22.  
 Lane, Robert 141.  
 Langley, Bishop 193.  
 Langton, Thomas 209.  
 Laton, Margaret 169; William 169, 206.  
 Laurence (Lawrence). *See* Lorraine.  
 Lawson, George 126, 139, 145; Sarah 137, 138; Wilfrid (Gilfrid), 48, 137, 138, 143, 144; Thomas 144.  
 Ledyerde, Richard 209.  
 Lee, Mary 73.  
 Lemer, Alice 190.  
 Lesley, General 90.  
 Le Spring, Henry 148; John 148.  
 Lever, John 141; Paul 165; Ralph 141.  
 Levesham, Galfrid 110.  
 Leye, Philip de la 206.  
 Leys, Thomas 34, 115.  
 Liddell, Henry George 131; Mrs. 134; T. H. & Partners 18, 19.  
 Ligh, Alexander 159.  
 Lilburne (Lilbourne), Col. Henry, 78; family of 8; George, 146, 167, 199; Thomas 153, 154, 199; William 146.  
 Lisle, Talbot 146.  
 Longstaff, George 44.  
 Lorraine (Loraine, Loreyne, Laurence, Lawrence), John 34, 195; Thomas 199; William 198, 199.

- Losh, Isabella 128.  
 Lounde, John 115.  
 Lovestille, William 110.  
 Lucas, Sir Charles, 7, 8.  
 Luddok, Robert 145.  
 Lumley (Lomeley, Lomley, Lomely)  
 John Lord 26, 38, 54; Richard  
 Viscount 26; Robert 48; William  
 125.  
 Lutting, Walter 53; William 53, 54.  
 Lyham, William 108.  
 Lyndsell, Augustine 159.
- Maddison, Henry 133; Lyonel 47;  
 Margaret 47; Ralph 133.  
 Malcolm, King of Scotland, 4, 65, 66.  
 Mahew, William 38.  
 Maling, Christopher 25; John 25.  
 Mallory, John 137; William 136, 137.  
 Malmesbury, William of 4.  
 Manestie, William 38.  
 Mansel, John 158.  
 Margaret, Queen of Scotland 4.  
 Marisco, Adam de 33.  
 Marischall, John 110.  
 Marmyon, Manserus 158.  
 Marnbull, William 115.  
 Marrays, Alice 126; William 126.  
 Marshall, Cuthbert 115; Hamlet 159;  
 William 130.  
 Martin (Martyn), Elizabeth 210; Family  
 of 132, 207; Lawrence, 110; Thomas  
 210; William 210, 211.  
 Martyr, Peter 169, 170.  
 Mason, Thomas 22.  
 Mateshey, Robert 117.  
 Mathew, Bishop Toby 6, 33, 131, 132,  
 144; Hannah, 113; Michael 113.  
 Mawdesly, William 131.  
 Meldred, Robert fil. 94; son of Dolphin  
 107.  
 Melot (Millot, Millott, Mellet, Mylot),  
 Eleanor 205; Elizabeth 137; Ralph  
 133, 138, 205; Richard, 133; Robert  
 133, 137, 138; Thomas 163.  
 Menvill, Thomas 5, 24.  
 Middleton (Myddleton), Anne, 47;  
 Annie 213; Anthony 213; Francis  
 120, 156, 200, 213; Elizabeth, 47,  
 156, 199, 200; George 47; John 46;  
 Katherine 155; Margaret 47; Rich-  
 ard 54, 155, 199; Thomas 28, 46,  
 213; Thomas Heron 200; Wm. 47.  
 Milbanke, Family of 210; Mark 133,  
 208; Ralph 18, 19, 22, 192, 208.  
 Milby, William 150.  
 Miles, John 190.  
 Millot. *See* Melot.  
 Milner, Henry 51; Mrs. 120; William  
 52.  
 Moderby, Alice 142.  
 Monckton, Philip 132.  
 Montanis, Henry 133.  
 Montealto, Hugo 132.  
 Morgan, Family of 207.  
 Morison, Isabel 196; Richard 196.  
 Morland, John 74.  
 Morton, Bishop, 6, 9.  
 Mowbray, Family of 36; George 44;  
 Teasdale, 44.  
 Musgrave, Dorothy, 137, 138; Dr. 112;  
 Grace 138; James 138; Richard 91,  
 137, 138; Thomas 115; William 138.  
 Mylot. *See* Melot.
- Nattres, Richard 38; Robert 38;  
 William 38.  
 Nelson, Gilbert 165.  
 Nesham, Family of 152; John 18, 19;  
 John-Dowthwaite 152.  
 Nevill (Nevyll), Bishop, 145; Lord 51;  
 Ralph 133, 148; Ranulf 206.  
 Newbottle, Alice daughter of Robert  
 185; John the son of Gerard 185;  
 John the son of Henry 184; Wil-  
 liam son of Elias 185; William the  
 Punder 185.  
 Newby, Thomas de 34.  
 Newcastle, Marquess of 7, 8, 90, 126.  
 Newcombe, Daniel 2.  
 Newport, William de 34.  
 Newton (Neuton), John 34, 141, 159,  
 193; Robert 133; Thomas 54.  
 Nicholson, John 192.  
 Noel, Arthur 209; Family of 208.  
 Nollop, Henry, 158.  
 Northumberland, Earl, 176.  
 Norton, Cuthbert 196; Elizabeth 136;  
 Joan 137; John 137; Richard 136,  
 195.  
 Nykke, Richard 34.
- Oculshagh, Henry 159.  
 Ogle, Thomas 36.  
 Oglethorpe, Archbishop Lewis 171.  
 Orchard, William 115.  
 Osbert, son of Leising 117.  
 Oswy, King 61.  
 Overton, Richard 209.
- Pakington, William de 34.  
 Paley, William 34, 37.  
 Pannetarius, John 133.  
 Parker, Archbishop 171.  
 Parkin, George 213.  
 Parry, John 158.  
 Passemore, Galfrid 57.  
 Pattenson, Thomas 34.  
 Payn, Robert 24.  
 Pearce, Mrs. 142; William 142.  
 Peerson (Pereson), John 57, 158.  
 Pemberton, Bridget 39; Jane 130;  
 John 39; Michael 39; Richard 39,  
 41, 120, 130; Robert 126, 130; Sarah  
 130; Stephen 39.  
 Pennyman, Elizabeth 120; James 120.  
 Penreth, Richard 141.  
 Pepper, Cuthbert 50; Robert 50.  
 Percy, John 190; Robert 190.  
 Perne, Andrew 141.  
 Peters, William 134, 135.  
 Pickernell, 12, 60.  
 Pilkington, Bishop 176; Leonard 115,  
 116.  
 Pleasaunce, Robert 131.  
 Popeley, Thomas 115.  
 Popylton, Thomas 115.  
 Porter, Robert 150.  
 Post, Robert 125.  
 Potter, Robert 117.  
 Potts, Edward 17; John 108; Wil-  
 liam 17.  
 Pratt, Roland 141.  
 Prestman, William 125.  
 Pudsey, Bishop Hugh 4, 123; Ralph  
 67.  
 Pulhore, John 115.  
 Punahon, Margaret 191; William 190,  
 191.  
 Pye, Benjamin 112, 115.
- Pynchard, John 196.  
 Pyott, Richard 137; Sarah 137.
- Quykhram, Richard 185.
- Radcliffe (Radclyffe), George 34;  
 Henry 158; Robert 17.  
 Radley, William 29, 34, 120.  
 Radulf, a Noble 188.  
 Raine, Elizabeth 155.  
 Rand, John 58, 75.  
 Ranson, Christopher 164.  
 Rawes, William 165.  
 Rawling, John 114; William 114.  
 Ravenswich, Richard 46; Robert 46.  
 Ravensworth, Lord 142.  
 Reay, Robert 17, 92.  
 Redmarshall, Christian 144.  
 Reed, Isabel 36.  
 Refshop, Geoffry of 117; Philip de 57;  
 Thomas 125; William de 56.  
 Reinfred, lay brother 65, 66.  
 Reiseley, William 74.  
 Renald, Rector 158.  
 Richard, Bishop 132.  
 Richardson, John 146, 191, 192; Ro-  
 bert 29.  
 Ridell, Joan 143; John Thomas 195.  
 Robinson, Alice 209, 210; Barbara 39;  
 Christopher 205; David 157; Family  
 of 208; George 25; Jennet 197; John  
 125, 126, 209, 210; Margery 191;  
 Marshall 3, 157; Matthew 79; Ralph  
 (Raphe), 25, 36, 39, 191, 197; Richard  
 125; Sarah 157; Thomas 146; Wil-  
 liam 47, 196; Robert 213.  
 Rode, Adam, 126.  
 Rogerus, Rector 158.  
 Rollis, Robert 131.  
 Romanby, John 130.  
 Roper, Roper Stote Donnison, 50.  
 Rotheram, John 160, 209; Thomas  
 183, 184; William 182; Biography  
 of John 182-184.  
 Rothom, William 158.  
 Routledge 18, 19.  
 Rowe, Anthony 158, 191; Hutton 157,  
 158; Hutton-Henry 158; Jane 157,  
 158; Mary 158.  
 Roxby, Anna 73; John 73; Joseph 73;  
 Thomas 58.  
 Rudd, Thomas 141.  
 Rugheved, John 51.  
 Russell, Matthew 142; William 142;  
 William & Co. 18, 19.  
 Rutter, Family of 150.  
 Ryegate, John 115.
- Sage, John 164.  
 Salter, George 50.  
 Sancroft, Archbishop William 159;  
 179.  
 Sanderson (Saunderson), Bishop 144;  
 Edmund 158; James 139; John 52.  
 Saundon, Hugo 48.  
 Savage, Thomas 195.  
 Sayer, Dorothy 47; Family of 191;  
 George 47; John 47.  
 Scarborough, Earl 144.  
 Schurveton, Thomas 46.  
 Scot, Galfrid 125.  
 Scott, John 17; William 142.  
 Scouland. *See* Escoland.

- Scurfield (Scourfield), Elizabeth 141; George 154; Gibson 141; Jane 141; John 141; Margaret 154; Mary 154; Thomas 141; William 14, 29, 44.
- Scruton, Richard 76.
- Secker, Thomas 160, 164, 167.
- Seaham (Seham, Seahaam), Hawysia, heiress of 206; John, son of Jordan *Aydrunken* 206; Matilda, heiress of 206; Richard 210; Thomas de 110.
- Sedel., John 209.
- Segefeld, John 52.
- Selby, George 58, 153; Peter 47.
- Seymer, Mr. 182.
- Shadforth, Anthony 55; Mary 55.
- Shafto, John 138; Robert Eden Duncombe 138.
- Shaldford (Shaldeford), William 56, 57.
- Sharp, Wm. 167, 168.
- Shaw, Bernard 142, 144; Robert 144.
- Shell, John del 5.
- Shelley, Lady Jane 89.
- Sherwood, Bishop 208, 209; Christian 34.
- Shield (Shields), Barbara 142, 144; Catharine 142; Samuel 142, 144; Sarah 142.
- Shilton, William 185.
- Shipperdson, Adam 38; George 120; John 38; Robert 39; William 38.
- Shotton, John 57.
- Shout, Matthew 59, 60.
- Sigfrid (Sigfred), Abbot 63, 65.
- Silkworth, Pagan 46.
- Simon, Cardinal 34.
- Simpson, Charles 29, 117.
- Sisson, William 205.
- Skelton, Roger 93.
- Skirmissur, Alexander 46.
- Slater, Elizabeth 156; Gilbert 156.
- Sleigh, William 122.
- Smailes, John 164.
- Smart, Peter 131.
- Smith (Smyth, Smythe), Anthony 29, 55, 57, 77; Edward 195; George 195; Henry 192; James 2; John 34, 35; Richard 55; Robert 158, 191; Thomas 89, 90, 195; William 191, 195.
- Smithson, Thomas 154.
- Snawswell, Thomas 137; William 137.
- Southwyk (Suthwyk), Agnes 76, 77, 117, 126; Alice 76; John 76; Margaret 76.
- Sparke, George 39; Margaret 39.
- Sparrow, George 120; Richard 120; Thomas 25.
- Spearman, Anne, 156; Dorothy 167, 168; John 138, 156.
- Speed, Samuel 112, 115.
- Spon, James 180.
- Spragayne, Robert 110.
- Stackhouse, John 131.
- Stafford, ——— 13; John 76.
- Stafforth, Matilda 118.
- Stanhop, Alice 143; John 143; Richard 144.
- Stapleton (Stapilton, Stapyhton), Edmond, 74; Henry 122; Margaret 185; Peter 115.
- Staynton, Robert 110.
- Stele, Ralph 193; William 145.
- Stephen, Rector 158.
- Stephenson, Jane 50; John 134; Matthew 134.
- Sterne, Amye 50; Thomas 50.
- Stevenson, Thomas 110.
- Stichell, Robert 136.
- Stobert, William 165.
- Stokoe, Messrs. 113.
- Stones, Thomas 209.
- Stonhewer, Richard 141, 160, 183.
- Story (Storey), Anthony 51, 157; Anthony-Makepeace 157; Caroline 157; George 29, 51; Mary 157; Morland 157; William-Samuel 157.
- Stote, Watson 50.
- Strangways, William 54.
- Strathmore, John Earl of 91.
- Strivelyn, Christian 46; John 46.
- Strother, Joan 198; Mary 198; William 198.
- Stuchy, John 118.
- Sumner, Robert 38.
- Sunderland, John de 24.
- Surtees, Thomas 137.
- Sussex, Earl of 176.
- Sutton, George 122; Robert 120.
- Swainston, Richard 2.
- Swalwells, William 117, 118.
- Swinburne, George 207, 213; Isabel John 199, 200, 207, 213; Roger 207.
- Swynnow, Henry 143; Joan 143; John 143; Robert 143.
- Symonds (Symons), Bethia-Anne 114; J. 114; Jelinger 115; Juliana 114.
- Tailor, Cecily 143.
- Talbone, John 117.
- Talbot, George 141.
- Tart, William 193.
- Taylor, Ann 39; Henry 14; John 39; J. B. 41; John-Paul 29; Nicholas 29; Rosamond 29.
- Tempest, Dionisia 136; Elizabeth 136; Frances Vane Lady 19, 204; Frances Emily Vane 146; Henry Vane 1, 18, 204; John 146, 167; Tho. 54; William 136.
- Temple, Simon 92, 111, 200.
- Tew, Barbara 129; Edmund, 129, 131; Elizabeth 129.
- Theodore, Archbishop 61.
- Thirkeld, Christopher 203; Joan 203; Marmaduke 203.
- Thompson & Co., 19; James 17; John 58; Nicholas 57; Richard 57; Robert 57.
- Thoralby, John 115.
- Thorald (Thorold), Elizabeth 192; John 117, 192.
- Thomas, Priest of Hilton 109.
- Thornhill, John 3, 25; Thornhill 25.
- Thornton, Robert 131.
- Thorp, John 125.
- Thurlow, Edward-South 160.
- Thurston, Archbishop 187.
- Tiffin, Thomas 17.
- Todd, Francis 74; John 213; William 192.
- Tosti, William son of 188.
- Torriano, Nathaniel 41.
- Trevor, Bishop, 183, 184.
- Triplet (Triplett), Thomas 115, 121, 141.
- Tuddowe, John 130.
- Tunstall, Bishop 6, 55, 170, 171.
- Turgot, Monk 66.
- Tynnemouth, Thomas 150.
- Ufferton, Patricius 197.
- Uhtred, William son of 107.
- Ulleston, Richard 145.
- Usworth (Useworth), Gilbert 76; William 142.
- Uttyng, John 56, 57.
- Vane, Frances 199, 204.
- Veryard, Ellis 29; Hannah 29.
- Vesci, William 107.
- Wade, Anne 129; Family of 133; Robert 129; Thomas 18, 19, 92.
- Waistell, John 50; Susanna 50.
- Wake, Thomas 13, 124.
- Walcher, Bishop 66, 67.
- Walker, Ann 39.
- Walkerfield, Alice 195; John 195; Matilda 195.
- Walkington, Thomas 159.
- Wallis, John, 113, 115; Ogle 134; Richard 208, 209.
- Walton, Edward 22.
- Ward, George 145; Robert 133; Wadeson 141; William 133.
- Wardell, Bayles 117; Ebenezer 41; Jane 114; John 114, 117; Lancelot 41.
- Warren, ——— 22.
- Warschop, Radulph 206.
- Wartheton, Robert 141.
- Watson, Anthony 47; Emma 118; Elizabeth 25; Family of 186, 213; William 45, 47, 74, 122.
- Webster, Rowland 14, 25.
- Welburn, Richard 115.
- Weremuth (Wermouth), Reginald 117, 118; Richard 5.
- Wessington (Wessyngton), Dionisia 136; Isabel 143, 149; Katharine 136; Robert 149; William 136.
- Westhall, Richard 57; Wm. 57.
- Westmoreland, Ralph Earl of 133, 176.
- Weston, John 141.
- Wharton, Christopher 200; Jane 146, 204; Richard 146, 200; Robert 200.
- Wheler, Biography of George 180-182; Charles 180; George 159, 164, 167; Grace 138; Granville 182.
- Whesehall, William 56.
- Whitberne, John of 117.
- Whitbread, Samuel 120.
- White, John 17, 51.
- Whitgray, Stephen 117.
- Whittingham, Sarah 129.
- Whitton, Robert 143.
- Whyted (Whythed), Hugh 67; Thomas 38, 67; William 38, 67.
- Widdrington, Anne 67; Ephraim 213; John 67.
- Wild, Anthony 156.
- Wilfrid, Archbishop 62.

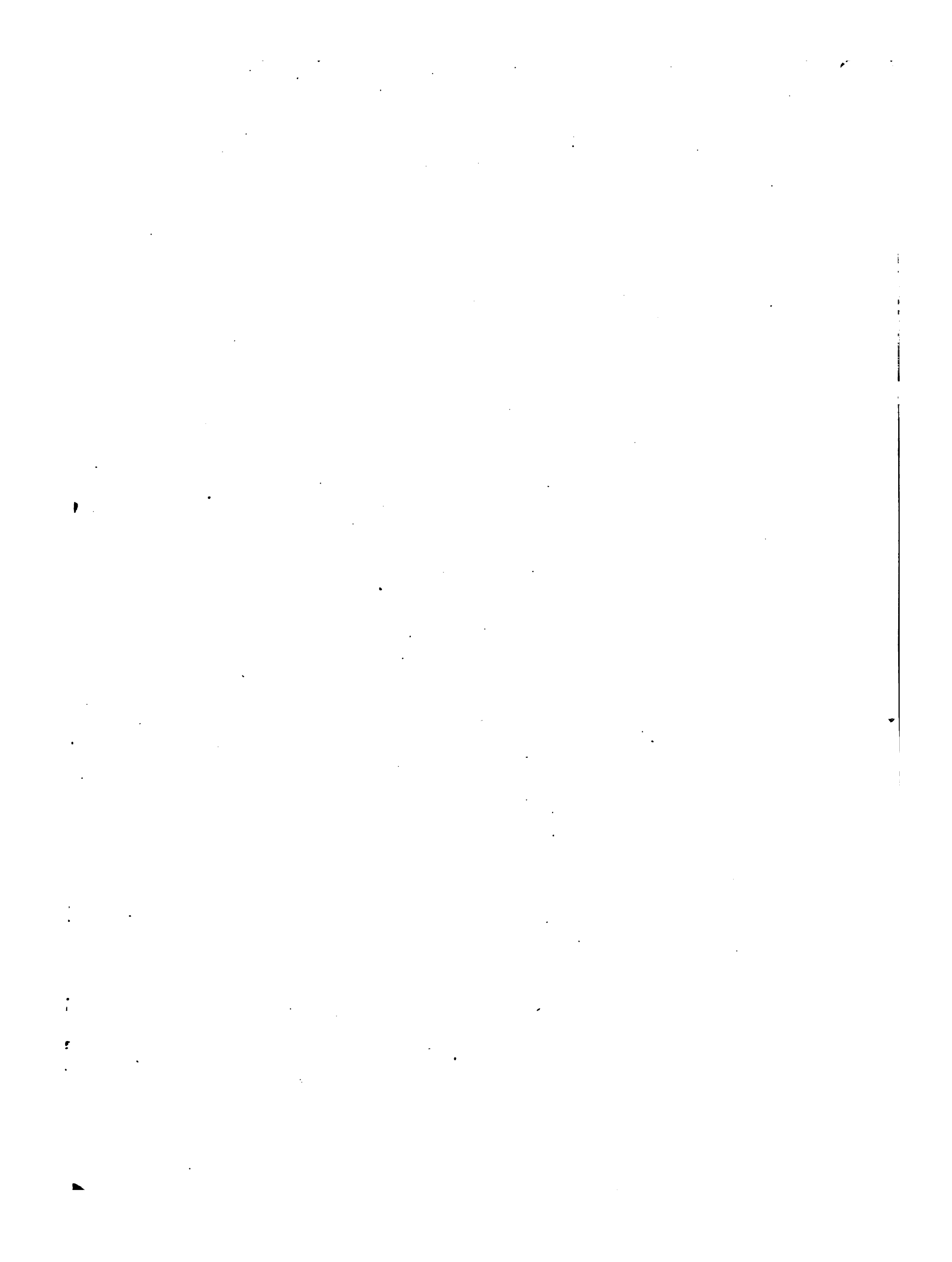
- Wilkinson (Wilkinson), Henry 120; John 52, 185; Joseph 74; Robert 51. William, Prior of Durham 76.  
 Williams, Evan 6; John 50.  
 Williamson, Dorothy 20, 58, 67, 72, 75; Elizabeth 73; Hedworth 13, 67, 73, 74, 76, 116, 122; Lady 75; Thomas 20, 58, 67, 72; ——— 141; Wm. Hudleston 73; William 67.  
 Wilson, Barbara, 39; Edward 141; Family of 186, 213; Jacob 117; Ralph 191; Thomas 27; William 120.  
 Winceby, William 141.  
 Wingfield, George 120; William 120.  
 Witham, John 209.  
 Witmer, 64.  
 Wogan, ——— 91.  
 Wollour, David 34.  
 Wolsey, Cardinal 54, 169.  
 Wood, Family of 192; Hannah 211; Thomas 120.  
 Wren (Wrenn), Galfrid 131; William 213.  
 Wrench, Richard 131.  
 Wright, Thomas 209.  
 Wyatt, Richard 34.  
 Wybergh, Thomas 138, 143; Wilfrid 138; ——— 48.  
 Wycliffe (Wycliffe), Henry 133, 199; John 133; William 132, 134.  
 Wyncheomb, Richard 115.  
 Wyntringham, William 130.  
 Yarom, William 130.  
 Yeland (Yheland), Alice 77; John 48, 77, 145, 206, 207, 209; Matilda 206, 207; Walter 77; William 197.  
 Yhole, William 110.

## INDEX TO PEDIGREES.

	PAGE		PAGE
Addison ( <i>See</i> Scurfield) ... ..	200	Jakson of Farrington-Hall ... ..	50
Amcoats ( <i>See</i> Thirkeld) ... ..	204	Lambe of West-Herrington ... ..	193
Ayton of West-Herrington ... ..	194	Lawson of Usworth ... ..	to face 144
Blakiston of Farnton-Hall ... ..	49	Lee of Monk-Wearmouth ... ..	68
Blakiston of Seaton ... ..	215	L'Espring of Houghton-le-Spring ... ..	147
Booth of Silksworth ... ..	49	Middleton, Ettricke, and Robinson, of Silksworth	to face 48
Bowes of Barnes ... ..	42	Middleton of Offerton .. ..	to face 200
Byers of Newbottle ... ..	187	Milbanke of Halnaby, and of Seaham and Dalden	to face 212
Carlele, Nicholas de, of Pencher ... ..	203	Mowbray of Ford ... ..	45
Chamber of Cleadon ... ..	119	Nesham of Houghton-le-Spring ... ..	to face 150
Dale of Tunstall ... ..	56	Peareth of Usworth ... ..	to face 142
Darcy of Herrington ... ..	189	Pemberton of Bainbridge-Holme and Barnes, to face	38
Davenport of Houghton-le-Spring ... ..	179	Punshon of West-Herrington ... ..	189
Denom of Offerton ... ..	198	Ranulf of Herrington ... ..	188
Emildon of Silksworth ... ..	46	Robinson of Herrington ... ..	196
Ettricke of High Barnes ... ..	to face 40	Robinson of Silksworth ( <i>See</i> Middleton) ..	to face 48
Ettricke of Silksworth ( <i>See</i> Middleton) ...	to face 48	Scurfield and Addison of Offerton ... ..	200
Fawcett of Boldon ... ..	127	Smith of West-Herrington ... ..	to face 194
Fenwick of Offerton ... ..	199	Stapylton of Eden Hall ... ..	99
Fenwick of Newton-Garthes ( <i>See</i> Fenwicke of Shele- Mylne) ... ..	134	Story of Bishop-Wearmouth ... ..	37
Fenwicke of Shele-Mylne ... ..	134	Suthwyk, John de ... ..	76
Goodchild of Pallion ... ..	to face 42	Thirkeld and Amcoats of Pencher ... ..	204
Grey of Southwick ... ..	86	Usworth of Usworth ... ..	143
Griffith of Houghton-le-Spring ... ..	to face 150	Wharton of Wingate-Grange and of Offerton ...	201
Hadham of Seaham ... ..	212	Wheler of Houghton-le-Spring ... ..	to face 182
Herrington of Herrington ( <i>See</i> Ranulf) ... ..	188	Whythead of Monk-Wearmouth ... ..	68
Hickes of Whitburn ... ..	119	Widdrington of Monk-Wearmouth ... ..	70
Hilton of Hilton ... ..	to face 94	Williamson of Monk-Wearmouth and Whitburn ...	69
Hilton of South Shields ... ..	95, 105	Wilson of Seaton and of Cassop ... ..	214
Hilton of Swyne ... ..	to face 94	Wycliffe of Offerton ... ..	201
Hilton, Evidences of the Pedigree ... ..	96-107	Yeland of Seaham ... ..	211
Hutton of Houghton-le-Spring ... ..	to face 150		
Ironside of Houghton-le-Spring ... ..	to face 150		



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